Labor-1934

Alabama

Discriminations.

Where's irginia Keen?

* * *

Co-workers H[illegible]alm, So She Must Be Safe

* * *

Nobody Appears Able To Tell

Advertiser

1-16-34

Miss Virginia Keen, social service expert and storm center of demands for her transfer from the State for her alleged act of assigning a white girl as stenographer to a negro case worker in Birmingham, yesterday had not resumed her duties here as assistant director of the Alabama Transient Bureaus, although she was expected to be at her desk Monday.

Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration of which the Alabama Transient Bureau system is a unit, said he had no knowledge of her whereabouts or when she was expected to resume her duties here. The office of the Alabama Transient Bureau reported also that the whereabouts of Miss Keen were unknown and that they had no information as to when to expect her.

Nobody Apprehensive

Despite her continued absence from the office here no one connected with the Alabama Transient Bureau or with the Alabama Relief Administration appeared in the least apprehensive or worried about Miss Keen.

Montgomery Ala

Last reports of Miss Keen were from Birmingham about the middle of last week. At that time Miss Keen said her return to Montgomery would depend upon "circumstances."

On the same day W. J. Plunkert, director of the Alabama Transient Bureaus and supervisor of transient bureaus in six States, on an official visit to Washington, notified Mr. Holt by telephone that the removal of Miss Keen from Alabama was "not contemplated at this time" and indicated that the same policy would prevail regarding the demands of the Montgomery Central Labor Union for the transfer of a number other out-of-State social service workers employed in the transient bureaus.

Mr. Plunkert at that time was expected to return to Montgomery Sunday night, but since then he announced his decision to maintain his office in Washington. The controversy regarding Miss Keen, however, Mr. Holt, made clear, had no bearing on Mr. Plunkert's decision to remain in Washington.

Meanwhile the requests of the committee of the Montgomery Central Labor Union for names of all out-of-State employes in the Transient Bureau system, where they came from, and the salaries paid them, have not been complied with either by the Alabama Relief Administration or the Alabama Transient Bureau. The labor committee was referred to Mr. Plunkert and was told that Mr. Plunkert was to be in his office Monday. The Committee agreed to call upon Mr. Plunkert at that time. Since he has not returned and may not return to Montgomery for some time, labor leaders yesterday were preparing to insist that the information be supplied them.

Labor's Contention

Local labor leaders declared that Alabama had a great number of unemployed and well qualified persons who could ask form questions of professional tramps and others who call at the transient bureaus and interview them to get their "case history."

It is the expressed view of the officials of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that persons specially trained in social service work are required to interview the transients, each of whom is viewed as a sociolcgical problem in need of adjustment, and that Alabama has not a sufficient number of social service experts to fill the jobs.

NEGRO FEDERAL AID CAN'T HAVE WHITE TYPISTS

Tribune

1-24-34

Washington D.C.

Senator Black's Complaint Brings a Probe and a Discontinuance

Protests to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, against a white stenographer working for a colored case worker at the Birmingham, Ala., transient relief headquarters, Wednesday, has brought about a discontinuance of the practice.

Senator Black (Democrat), Alabama, was one of the persons to complain to Mr. Hopkins, who ordered Morris Lewis, director of transient relief, to investigate.

A white stenographer, it has been learned, was employed to take dictation from case workers, among whom happened to be a colored person. The practice has been ordered discontinued by Mr. Lewis and a colored stenographer will be employed to take dictation from Negro workers.

Washington Job For Miss Keen, Now In Texas

Advertiser

2-10-34

The appointment of F. F. Newcombe as director of the Alabama Transient Bureau was announced here yesterday by William J. Plunkert, former Alabama director and who recently has been made director of all transient bureaus in the United States.

Mr. Plunkert also announced the appointment of Miss Janet M. Long, an Alabama woman, as assistant director of the Alabama Transient Bureaus. Miss Long comes to Montgomery from the Muscle Shoals Transient Bureau and succeeds Miss Virginia Keen, who has been transferred to a post in Texas.

Montgomery Ala

The work of the Muscle Shoals transient bureau will be carried on under direction of Miss Long who retains her title of director of that Bureau, he said but Miss Elizabeth Ward, also an Alabama woman, assistant director at Muscle Shoals, will be in active charge.

No other changes have been made in the Alabama bureaus he said. Mr. Newcombe is widely known in the social service field both in the South and in the East.

While Miss Keen has been stationed for some time as associate director in Texas, Mr. Plunkert said, it is probable that she will be called to Washington soon and given a post in the Washington office.

The position of assistant director of Alabama Transient Bureaus formerly held by Miss Keen was vacated a few weeks after she had assigned a white girl stenographer to a negro social service worker in Birmingham, and after considerable protest against employment of out-of-state social service workers who did not understand and were not in sympathy with Southern customs

Labor - 1934

Discrimination.

Arizona

N. Y. HERALD

OCT 8 1934

Race Prejudice in Arizona

The fresh outbreak of violence against American citizens of Japanese ancestry in Arizona is regrettable indeed. Under cover of darkness residents of the Salt River Valley threw bombs into the yards of Japanese farmers, endangering the lives and property of innocent, hard-working, law-abiding folk who by virtue of their birth under the American flag have the same rights as any other American citizen. These outrages are deplorable because they are both savage and cowardly, completely discrediting before they are heard whatever reasons Salt River Valley may have for resenting the presence there of "aliens."

Yet while the character of such demonstrations cannot be too vigorously condemned, there is no use discussing them at all unless we recognize that, though we may insist that a community put its racial antipathies under civilized restraint, such antipathies are instinctive and inevitable and are not to be conjured away either by statute or by pious precept. It is as futile to deplore race prejudice as it would be to deplore the racial differences of color, feature and faculty. No race problem, general or local, can ever be intelligently adjusted until it is dispassionately recognized that where racial differences breed antagonisms no question of inferiority or superiority is involved. Our own ancestors by patient and careful breeding developed two types of hounds, those that hunt by sight and those that follow a scent. Take one from each class—the greyhound and the foxhound, for instance—and what sportsman would be guilty of saying that one dog was superior to the other? Both are splendid animals, beautifully adapted to their own work, but neither is of the slightest use in the other's field. If the two breeds were used together the result would not be a hunt but a circus.

To a lesser degree evolution has set up the same differences among races of men, adapting each to its environment and the work to be found there, and working just as many miracles to make the Negro superior to the white man in the Congo as in adjusting the Lapp to his tundra or in making the white man the master of his own setting. These various adaptations are such that the political and cultural environment of one race is even less congenial to the other than its physical setting. An Occidental among Orientals, as well as an Oriental among Occidentals, finds himself at advantages and disadvantages which are plain to all and which mark him for pity, contempt, envy or hatred, usually ranging from pity to hatred if he prospers and multiplies his kind.

It is a biological law, against which it is futile to range statute law or sentiment, that each race should admire its own physical type and cultural standards and should defend them against other types and ways. It is, therefore, impossible for the members of the two widely differing races to live in the same community on equal terms and to enjoy peaceful and mutually beneficial relations, except under the terms of a purely artificial and vigilantly guarded truce. Our immigration laws have come to recognize more and more clearly that citizens of widely different racial origins, living together under such precarious truces, do not make a nation. The ill usage of the Japanese citizens in Arizona is just another illustration of simple biological facts which we have as a nation been slow and reluctant to admit.

Arkansas.

Labor-1934

Discrimination

BRUCE WILL FORCE SOCIAL SHOWDOWN

Commercial Appeal

Workers at Little Rock Rout Two Negroes

8-28-34

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 27.—(AP)—A showdown tomorrow in a "color line" controversy at the Little Rock woodworking plant of E. L. Bruce Company was forecast tonight with the announcement of Manager M. M. Haden that operations would be resumed.

Memphis,

About 100 workers in the finished dimension department of the mill quit work about 10:30 o'clock this morning, after routing two negroes who had been added to the force. One of the negroes was struck with a stick and the other lost a shoe as they made a hurried getaway, witnesses said.

Haden said that the men quit work upon refusal of demand of their committee that the negroes be discharged. He said the plant employs nearly 400 men. About half of them are negroes. Other departments of the plant were not affected.

He estimated that about half the strikers were members of the millmen's union local, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. He said that many of the men indicated a disposition to return to work and declared that the operations will be resumed at the finishing department tomorrow morning.

Haden said that no trouble was anticipated, and Sheriff L. M. Branch of Pulaski County declined to say whether he had been asked to send deputies to the plant.

Strikers and mill officials agreed that there had been no dispute over wages or working hours. They said that the two negroes employed this morning were given jobs which hitherto had been held by white men.

FEDERA LAID SOUGHT IN COLOR-LINE AID

Commercial Appeal

Bruce Workers Object to Negroes on Job

9-5-34

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 4.—(AP)—Resolutions asking that a federal mediator be sent to Little Rock to settle a "color-line" walkout will be presented to a meeting of millmen tomorrow, H. M. Thackery secretary of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, said tonight.

He said that the resolutions will be directed to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Some 150 workers at the E. L. Bruce lumber plant here left their posts nearly two weeks ago because negroes were put to work. Two departments of the plant have been shut down since that time.

Many of the workers are members of a millmen's local, which is affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Memphis,

Thackrey today charged the company had refused to allow collective bargaining, declining to recognize a millmen's committee.

H. C. Malcom, deputy labor commissioner, conferred with M. M. Haden, plant manager, today in an effort to bring about settlement of the shutdown. He said he was told that the closed departments of the mill "will resume operation at about 60 per cent of capacity Monday morning, employing about 25 former employes who have volunteered to return." Tenn.

Manager Haden said tonight that the company "had not yet made plans to reopen the closed departments.

BRUCE LABOR TROUBLE REMAINS UNSETTLED

Commercial Appeal

Second Department of Little Rock Plant Ordered Closed

8-29-34

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 28.—(AP)—A second department of the Little Rock plant of E. L. Bruce Lumber Company was closed today by Manager Max M. Haden as mill officials and workers failed to reach an agreement on employment of negroes, which led to a "color-line" walkout yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn.

A committee representing 90-odd white millmen who quit work in the finished dimension department conferred today with E. I. McKinley, state labor commissioner. McKinley agreed to act as mediator but negotiations were halted when Deputy Commissioner Harry Malcom was unable to reach Manager Haden.

Earlier, Haden said the company had not altered its determination to employ negroes in the finished dimensions department on some jobs formerly held by white men. He said the two departments now shut down will remain closed indefinitely.

J. W. Robertson, chairman of the millmen's committee, issued a statement in which he said the white workers quit when negroes were put to work on machines with white men. He charged the company planned to continue the policy.

California

Labor-1934

Discrimination.

Black Dispatch
9-22-34

COPPERS AID WHITE MUSICIANS IN BARRING COLORED ORCHESTRAS FROM COAST NIGHT SPOTS

STRIKE THREATENED BY STAGE HANDS AND OPERATORS IF NEGRO BANDS ARE RETAINED AT THEATERS

Case To Get United States Court Test

By BYRON "SPEED" REILLY

Oklahoma City, Okla

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 20.—The attempt of Musicians' Union Local 6, composed of white members and offices in this city, to close musical territory in and around the Bay district to all save members of their organization, has resulted in officials of Local 6 being hailed into superior court on an order to show cause before Judge Louis H. Ward.

The injunction was brought by four members of Local 648 (colored), after they had been discharged from a local theatre, much against the will of the management, who testified that he was told unless he "Got rid of those niggers" Local 6 would see that stage hands, operators and other union hands would walk out.

While the colored Local practically scored a victory in the first skirmish, when Judge Ward informed attorneys for Local 6 "That unless they proved that they had not interfered with the Negro musicians, he would issue a court order compelling them to keep hands off any establishments employing Negro orchestras," the white local retaliated by having the national office in New York suspend members of a Negro band which played in a local night club against the wishes of Local 6. The Negro organization informed the writer last week that they intend to defy the suspension and will carry the case to the United States Court.

Systematic Campaign Against Colored Musicians

Testimony was introduced at the hearing showing that for a number of months past a systematic campaign has been carried on by members of the white union to keep all colored musicians from playing in San Francisco in any night club, speakeasy, hotel cabaret, theatre, in fact, in any place where a living might be made by members of the colored union. Repeated wires and letters to national headquarters have been met with either a reference to Local 6 or with stony silence, hence the members of the colored local have been forced to take court action in order to protect their status, the latter local having the same jurisdiction as the former.

It is also currently reported that in their campaign to keep colored musicians from playing in any local establishments, the white local is using its purported influence with the police department by having the local police harass such places whose operators cannot entirely stand before the law or whose places are a trifle shady. This is partly borne out by situation in which the operators of a night club on Kearny Street, who had employed a Negro band, found themselves a few days ago, when it is alleged that the business agent of Local No. 6 called and informed the operators that they would have to get rid of the Negro musicians. The operators demurred, as they were having good crowds and making money, whereup, it is reported, the police became suddenly active and began to crack down on the place, imposing such restrictions as to make it impossible for the club to continue. Subsequently, the managers of the "spot" saw the light. The Negro band was dismissed, its place filled by "white brethren" from Local No. 6, and now all is lovely on Kearny street.

Steps are being taken by local Negro organizations looking into this phase of the matter with a view of calling this to the attention of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, the Police Commission, and the Chief of police.

Webber Fails To Reply

Local No. 648 was chartered in 1923 and since that time has regularly paid its assessments and dues to the International Federation of Musicians with headquarters in New York City, and of which Mr. Joseph N. Webber is president, and to whom repeated protests have been made of the situation in which the Negro local has been placed without due notice and certainly without their consent. The officials of this local have at all times cooperated with Local 6, but the straw that broke the camel back was the attempt to close all territory to colored musicians. When the suit was filed many wires and telephone calls came from the National office, threatening cancellation of the charter of 648 if the suit was prosecuted, but at a special meeting called by the members, it was unanimously voted to carry on to the limit.

Mexican and Negro Women Feel Discrimination Sting

World
11-5-34
Oakland, Cal

LOS ANGELES (WS) — The threatened segregation of colored and Mexican women at a sewing project at 343 West Vernon avenue two weeks ago brought vigorous protests from Frederick M. Roberts candidate to succeed himself in the Assembly and publisher of the NEW AGE DISPATCH: Mrs. Charlotta Bass, managing editor of the CALIFORNIA EAGLE: Leon H. Washington, Jr., publisher of the LOS ANGELES SENTINEL and A. Z. Martinez, Mexican consul.

An order to separate the Mexican and colored women from the white workers was issued by Mrs. Higgins, forelady of the project. She intimated that the orders had been given by her superiors when questioned but the colored women refused to obey them. Frances Williams, Ora Garrity, Kanocta Daniels, Irene Hinkles and Edna Abito refused to move and the forelady expressed doubt that they would get paid for their time on account of this action.

Subsequent investigation showed that an elderly white woman from Belverdere Gardens had circulated a petition to have the women segregated. Reports that people of the neighborhood had objected to the use of the school house as a place to work in by the women without any racial lines, proved to be unfounded as well as those about the restaurant keepers in the neighborhood not desiring to serve them.

The order is said to have originated in the offices of the Board of Education, but efforts to check this source have proved futile. This section of civic activities has been a hot bed of prejudice and recall movements for the last year and the whole school situation in the city has become a political mess never before experienced here.

Many believe that the whole matter was one of political significance. California is now in the throes of one of the most hectic elections in its history. Upton Sinclair and his EPIC program have the local political bosses at their wits' end and all kinds of methods are being used to force people to vote for his opponent, Frank Merriam.

To offset the reaction which they thought would come the forelady and her superiors told the colored girls that the principal had stated he did not believe that the parents of the white children would want their children to attend school where colored women worked.

Labor-1934

Discrimination.

D.C.

DISCRIMINATION IN POSTOFFICE HIT BY SPEAKERS

Tribune

Fifty New Members Taken in at Meeting of Mu-So-Lit Club

6-28-34

By Manuel R. Roque

A program commemorating the nineteenth anniversary of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees was held at the Mu-So-Lit Club Saturday evening at which speakers of prominence and national officers of the organization took part.

Washington D.C.

Gilbert Hyatt, white, legislative representative of the Federation of Post Office Clerks, delivered the principal speech in which he reviewed the activities of the organization he represented, and its accomplishments during the session of Congress that ended last week. Mr. Hyatt spoke in place of Representative Clyde Kelley of Pennsylvania, who sent last minute news saying that he could not attend the meeting for reason of an engagement he could not prevent.

O'Mahoney Praised

Mr. Hyatt spoke at length and explained what had been done in bringing to the attention of members of both Houses of Congress the need for a more equitable distribution of work among substitute and permanent postal employers, adding that the devastating effect of the Economy Act had been somewhat "ameliorated by the revision of the Act and the passage of the Independent Offices bill."

He praised Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming and Representative Mead, of New York, chairman of the Post Office Committee, for their "tireless and conscientious efforts on behalf of the postal employes of the country," adding that without their support it would have been indeed a dark day for the Federal employees of the country, and especially for those in the Post Office Department.

Hits Discrimination

In the course of his speech, Mr. Hyatt exhorted the large audience of postal employees and civic leaders to be ever watchful for discrimination and inequalities. He said that the exploitation of any group because of color or degree was fundamentally wrong "and against the democratic principle upon which the country is founded."

Jerry O. Gilliam, president of the Alliance, who came from Norfolk to attend the celebration, said that "our group is undergoing a painless extraction from the government service and is also being denied an equal opportunity to share in meritorious promotion. The Alliance is therefore making an urgent appeal to all the members of the Negro group in the postal service to join in this great movement. There is no other course left open to us if we are to keep the gates of the service open and in keeping with the ideals of our country to give equal opportunity to all men and women regardless of race, color or creed."

Fifty new members were taken in at the meeting. The goal of the District of Columbia branch is to enlist the support and cooperation of the four hundred colored employees in the postal service in this city.

Other speakers on the program were Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, Thomas H. R Clarke, prominent realtor, and F Morris Murray manager of the Washington Tribune.

Clarke pointed out that Negro representation in the government departments had been reduced from 2,000 to less than 200 in the past few years.

Bomar Present

Present at the affair were also Thomas P. Bomar, district president, which comprises Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; while Emory Bryant, retired postal employee, formerly assistant chief clerk attached to the Second Postmaster General's office, was chairman of activities.

Capt. C. C. H. Davis, president of the branch, acted as master of ceremonies.

CIVIL SERVICE BODY CHARGED WITH BEING UNFAIR IN DEALING

Globe and Independent

White Federation Leaders Charge Discriminations Against Colored Applicants

9-28-34

Washington, Sept.—(A. N. P.)—A charge that the Civil Service Commission of the Federal Government showed decided unfairness, not only in rating, but in employing colored persons, was made this week by George H. Rycraw, white official of the American Federation of Government Employees.

Nashville Tenn.

"I am reliably informed," Mr. Rycraw said in a statement to the press, that there are fewer than a half-dozen colored clerks in the commission's employ, a very poor showing for the one body which at least should set an example of fairness, not only in rating, but in appointing qualified applicants."

A resolution protesting this condition was recently passed by the Federation, meeting in New York City.

WOMAN WRITER SAYS SAME FATE OF RED MEN THREATENS NEGRO RACIAL GROUP IN AMERICA

East Tennessee News

Knoxville Tenn.

9-27-34

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Despite the fact that there are thousands of white clerks employed under the Public Works Administration, Dr. Clark Foreman, white advisor on Negro affairs, admitted, disinterestedly, in a recent interview that he knew of only two colored clerks in this vast administration, said Miss Gretchen McRae, who has been waging a fight to oust all so-called Negro advisors.

"Yet recently he gave out the names of colored employees in the Interior Department as coming under his domain, giving the impression that he had something to do with their getting or keeping their jobs.

All Old Employees

"But most of those whose names were given out are old employees who have had their struggle getting along in the government before Dr. Foreman ever came upon the scene unexpectedly. And most of them could teach Dr. Foreman some of the kindergarten stuff about Government, which Dr. Foreman has yet to learn." said Miss McRae.

"However, lack of appointments in the Public Works Administrations is a good example of how the policy of exclusion is working against the interests of colored applicants and taxpayers, and also a good example of what the inexperienced advisor on Negro affairs is doing about it.

Burlew Opposed Group

"It is small wonder that this condition exists, since Mr. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has kept E. K. Burlew, Administrative Assistant in charge of personnel. Mr. Burlew is the same Administrative Assistant who stood at the door of the previous repudiated administration and opposed every constructive move made in favor of colored clerks. And now, as if lying in wait, he is trying to entrench the policy of segregation and exclusion, which he knows was so bitterly fought by the clerks. It is ironical that Mr. Ickes should furnish him this chance of discrimination under the New Deal when colored people should be taking a step forward toward broader opportunities.

Jim-Crow Encouraged

"Such delay and lack of appointments of colored applicants can only be construed as a bold attempt to starve the colored people into submission to the policy of segregation, which some Interior Department officials are working like braves to entrench. They knew well that the same lack of appointments and discrimination here in Washington only encourages discrimination against colored labor out in the States.

"Colored citizens should have their share of executive and administrative positions in the Government, but their duties should not be confined or restricted to affairs merely concerning colored people. They should, like persons of English, German or French descent, Jews, Catholics or Protestants, administer the Government for the benefit of the public. In doing so they naturally have more power, respect and dignity, and certainly more opportunity for service even to their own race.

Sees Indian Fate

"Isolation, segregation, discrimination invite the same, and they all invite extermination and extinction. The American Indian, though the first citizen and possessor of the soil of all America, is a good example. Yet Mr. Ickes would have Negroes follow in the footsteps of the Indian, under the guise of helping or giving something to the colored people, all very much like a wolf helps a little slieep."

No Segregation In U. S. Interior Department

Planet

CLARK FOREMAN DENIES WOMAN'S CHARGES

9-29-34

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, (By Edward Lawson for ANP)—Stating that Negroes had received more positions requiring executive ability under the present administration than under any visor on the Economic Status of Negroes in the Department of the Interior, this week spiked charges made by Miss Gretchen McRae, of this city, that he was sponsoring a policy of segregation within the department.

Miss McRae stated that "lack of appointments in the Public Works Administration is a good example of how the policy of exclusion is working against the interests of colored applicants and taxpayers, and also a good example of what the inexperienced advisor on Negro Affairs is doing about it."

Richmond Va.

Foreman answered by announcing the appointment of John A. Langford, prominent architect, as architectural engineer in the housing division of the PWA and promising that other appointments of similar nature would be forthcoming.

Employees already ranking high in the PWA setup, he stated, are Dr. Robert Weaver, who holds the title of Assistant Advisor on the Economic Status of Negroes, Attorney Theophilus Mann, of Chicago, who is employed in the legal division of the administration, and William H. Hastie, also assigned to the legal division.

In her broadside, Miss McRae stated: "Delay and lack of appointments can only be construed as a bold attempt to starve the colored people into submission to the policy of segregation, which some Interior Departments officials are working like beavers to entrench. They know well that the same lack of appointments here in Washington only encourages discrimination against colored labor out in the states.

In reply Mr. Foreman said: "Miss McRae was employed here in the Department of Interior under a previous administration and left the service because of personal difficulties. She has never been employed under the present administration and it is obvious from her statements that she is unfamiliar with conditions at this time.

"There s no polcy of segregation under Secretary Ickes or Mr. Burlew (Icke's administrative assistant), and any accusations that either is promoting segregation must come from people who are either ignorant or malicious. Secretary Ickes has been outstanding in his determination to see that the Negro shares equally in the NRA Program."

P. O. CLERKS PROTESTING

SEGREG'TION

Tribune 11-10-34

Separate Accomodations Being Prepared For Colored Workers

Washington D.C.

Segregation in the new wing of the Railway Mail Service Terminal in the United States Postoffice here was vigorously protested by the National Alliance of Postal Employees in a letter to H. M. Link chief clerk in charge of the terminal, this week.

This terminal which is an addition that is to be completed this month employs some 35 colored men and about 50 whites. The colored men have been notified that they are to have separate washrooms and locker rooms and a jim crow section has been walled off within the building for the Negro clerks in this section although the members of the two races work together daily.

Promises Probe

Mr. Link verbally acknowledged the receipt of the protest and promised an investigation. He denied that the proposed segregation plan was ordered by him and stated that he did not approve the action. However, he did not say who was responsible for the segregation of the workers.

Members of the Postal Alliance point out that segregation in government buildings and especially the Postoffice has no precedent here as all other public buildings have no such arrangement.

The following letter of protest was sent Mr. Link by Thomas P. Bomar, president of the alliance:

Protest Separate Toilets

"This organization is in receipt of a communication from a group of colored employees in the Washington, D.C. Terminal R.P.O. in which they say they have been informed that the present locker room assigned to them in the new Terminal is temporary, the same being the slip room, and is to be used by this group of employees until another locker room and swinging room is ready for them. Also, that the present toilet facilities are temporary until separate toilet rooms are equipped.

Tribune 11-10-34 Washington D.C.

"Because of the fact that there is not now, nor has there ever been, any segregation in any branch of the Postal Service in the City of Washington, which is in accord with the policy of the local government; and in view of the fact that there has always existed the most cordial relationship among all employees of the Terminal, these men naturally do not expect any change in conditions. While these employees have not been officially notified of any permanent change, we are advised that several have been verbally informed that such changes would be made.

"Therefore we respectfully request, on behalf of this Terminal group, that you investigate this matter and advise us if such a change in the past policy is contemplated."

NAACP Protests Ousting Negro Mess Attendants for Filipinoes

Tribune 11-10-34

Dr. R. W. Brooks, Chairman of Inter-racial Committee, Deplores Change at U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis

The supplanting of colored mess attendants at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, with Filipinoes was strongly protested by the Inter-Racial Committee of the D.C. Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week.

Washington D.C.

The Rev. R. W. Brooks, chairman of the committee, wrote the following letter to Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, this week:

"Our Committee on Race-relations views with great alarm the proposal on the part of the naval officials, to supplant colored men as mess attendants at the Naval Academy, with enlisted Filipinoes.

"We go on record as opposing such a proposal for the following reasons: First, we oppose it for economic reasons. The men who are now employed at the Academy have established homes in Annapolis, and no doubt have dependant families. To throw them out of employment would mean that we increase our own unemployment situation and perhaps at the same-time increase our rolls for relief

"We also oppose it because it would be setting a dangerous precedent. For individuals to be removed from employment in any form of government service, at will by superiors, without any particular reason or justification, opens the way in other industries for all kinds of injustice, which may lead to great suffering and perhaps tragedy.

"We oppose it further, because it is unjust, and no doubt will increase our difficulties in trying to bring about better race-relations. Some of these men have put in long years of faithful service. They have built around their jobs their entire plan of life. To disrupt this without apparent justification, will not only bring about hardships and suffering, but it will create hatred and suspicion, and will make a fertile field for Communism.

"We therefore appeal to you Mr. Secretary, as the chief executive of this department of our government service, to use your good offices in seeing that justice is done."

D.C.

Labor - 1934

Discrimination -

BARBERS' HEAD STOPS EPITHETS

Afro-American

1-13-34

[*Special to the AFRO*]

WASHINGTON, D.C. — John Duncanson, vice president of the Philadelphia Colored Barbers' Association, took exceptions to epithets used by a white representative from Louisiana at the meeting of the Barbers' Code hearing at the Commerce Building, 11th and Pennsylvania Avenues, this week.

Baltimore Md.

A discussion on prices arose when a representative from New York declared that one price could be used for all shops. The Louisiana representative replied that the same scale ought not apply, and added: "We have some N—— shops down in Louisiana."

Mr. Duncanson immediately arose and asked that he be stopped. Secretary M. Dickey, white, demanded an apology from the Louisiana speaker.

About 1,500 persons were present, two or three of whom were colored. Duncanson made the only protest.

KAUFMAN CLAIMS NEGROES PREFER WHITE CLERKS

Tribune

Motion to Dismiss Order Preventing Picketing to Be Heard Friday

1-4-34

The motion to dismiss a restraining order which halted the New Negro Alliance from picketing the Harry Kaufman Department Store, 1300 block of Seventh Street, was postponed Tuesday by Justice Joseph W. Cox and will be heard before Justice Letts.

Washington D.C.

Justice Cox was unwilling to hear the motion when he learned that Justice Letts had granted the injunction. A second modified order which was issued last Friday by the court continuing the injunction will be argued at the same time the first restraining order is heard.

Have Right to Picket

A white attorney for the Kaufman Store attempted to tell the court that the Alliance sought to force the store to dismiss its white employees and hire colored. The Alliance claims that the boycott is a labor issue and members have a right to picket the store.

Says Negroes Want Whites

The store is located in practically an all-Negro section with 90 per cent of its patronage colored, but the management refuses to hire Negro clerks. In his restraining order Kaufman claims colored people rather have whites to wait on them.

The Alliance will prove the allegation is untrue as colored people prefer to be served by members of their race as has been demonstrated by the increase in business in A and P Stores where Negro clerks are employed.

BARRING OF MECHANICS PROTESTED

Tribune

Ruml Blamed for Failure to Hire Negroes on Banneker Center Project

1-18-34

Washington D.C.

Proof that Negro skilled mechanics were being barred from local Civil Works Administration projects here under a system of segregated registration, was pointed out to Miss Mary LaDame, associated director U.S. Employment Service, Monday by the Citizens Joint Committee, of which Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch Y.M.C.A., is chairman.

The barring of colored mechanics was brought about by forcing them to register on John Marshall Place an office maintained for laborers and domestics while white skilled mechanics were registered offices maintained at Fifth and G Streets, Northwest.

Ruml Blamed

David Ruml, in charge of the CWA agency at 480 Indiana Avenue, was blamed by the committee for the jim crow setup and segregated policy established in certifying applicants for jobs. The present organization under the supervision of Ruml refuses to register colored mechanics at the Fifth and G Streets address, but handles all colored at the John Marshall Place office.

When skilled mechanics are needed on the various projects Ruml draws on the registered applicants at the Fifth and G Streets office. As a result of this policy there are no colored skilled mechanics on any of the projects in the District.

No Colored on Banneker Project.

Ruml has been following this policy, Miss LaDame was told, despite the fact that there are several colored skilled mechanics members of the building trade union here who have been forced to register as laborers and are now employed in unskilled work. The Banneker Recreation Center, 2500 block of Georgia Avenue, is a project for colored entirely. A swimming pool is being built at this center at a cost said to be over $100,000, yet every skilled mechanic on this all-colored project is white while Negroes are employed only as laborers.

Ruml has also established an office at 1621 K Street, Northwest to register professional unemployed, but it was pointed out that he has refused to register colored at this office.

Promised Probe

Miss LaDame was told that Ruml has assumed the authority of fostering segregation here instead of leaving it to employers. In all cases where skilled help or clerical workers was needed he has assumed that white was meant.

Miss LaDame promised an immediate investigation and assused the committee that every effort would be made to give colored persons a square deal under the CWA program. She stated that there are 1,505 colored clerical workers registered in Washington. Of this number about 150 are employed. Of the total number registered, 651 are men and 854 are women.

1,500 Bricklayers Here

J. A. Green, 746 Harvard Street, chairman of the Committee on Codes for the National Negro Mechanics and Builders' League of the District of Columbia, stated to the Tribune this week that there are 1,500 colored bricklayers and 900 plasterers in the city and none are employed on CWA works. He said that there is much suffering among colored mechanics as a result of the discrimitory policy in the CWA and his organization is trying to get jobs for its members on local projects.

COLORED WORKERS BARRED FROM THE D. C. REPAIR SHOP

American

Washington, —(ANP)— Because he had found "nigger" mechanics inferior in ability and mental equipment, Superintendent Wormington of the District of Columbia Repair shop told an investigating committee that he employed no colored mechanics and did not intend to do so. Wormington was in charge of public work for 15 years in Fla., and has been in charge of the D. C. Repair shop for the past five years. He stated that he was carrying out the policy of the D. C. Commissioners.

3-23-34

Gary Indiana

An investigation of the D. C. Repair shop was started by the National Builders Association, an association of mechanics, architects and engineers, headed by Howard D. Woodson, J. A. Green and H. F. Newberry as an investigating committee called on the supperintendent last Wednesday. The D .C. Repair shop does all the repairing, renovating and maintaining of all public schools, libraries and other District buildings. It employes 135 mechanics, all of whom are white.

The superindentent used the word "nigger" with impunity in his conversation and told the committee frankly that he would not think of associating "nigger" mechanics with white on the same job.

Protests have been sent to the District Commissioners asking the removal of Wormington and requesting a hearing on the general situation confronting colored mechanics in Washington. Some ten organizations of the city have forwarded protests and others are doing so immediately.

REPAIR SHOP HEAD MAY BE OUSTED FOR JIM CROW

School Board Member Favors Firing of Superintendent Who Used "Nigger" and Insulted Group Seeking Work for Colored Mechanics

Voicing his opinion which he said should be the opinion of the board of education, Henry I. Quinn, recommended that L. C. Wormington, white, superintendent of the District Repair Shop, 1600 block of U Street, Northwest, should be dismissed from his position if statements made by him in regards to Negro skilled labor is proven true.

The statements made by Wormington were brought before the board in the form of affidavits by Campbell C. Johnson, chairman of the Citizens' Joint Committee.

Tribune
3-22-34
Washington D.C.

Used Word "Nigger"

According to the affidavits which were signed by Harry Newberry, 4715 Clay Street, Northeast, and J. A. Green, 746 Harvard Street, Northwest, Wormington is alleged to have said, "I do not believe in the association of white and colored mechanics, and I do not believe the nigger mechanics are efficient. My own personal experience in Florida and here in the District is that nigger mechanics are inefficient."

Newberry and Green approached the superintendent in regards to hiring Negro mechanics on public projects in the District. At present there are no skilled Negro laborers in the shop over which Wormington is in charge.

Favors Dismissal

Mr. Quinn made his remark when Charles L. Houston, board member, suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Quinn said, "We ought to go further than that. We ought to recommend dismissal if the charges are true."

Mr. Houston's motion was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Board of Education is opposed to discrimination against Negro labor in work on public school property or public school projects in the District of Columbia, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the commissioners of the District of Columbia and to the superintendent of the District Repair Shop."

Houston Motion Passes

The motion was passed by the board and the matter referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds which is composed of Mr. Quinn, Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mr. Houston. It was also decided that this committee meet with the Joint Citizens' Committee when the latter group takes the protest to the District Commissioners on Friday.

Major Johnson said that his committee will recommend that Wormington be dismissed. The superintendent is under the supervision of the commissioners, but his work includes many public school repairs.

Seeks Contracts

Howard D. Woodson, president of the National Builders' Association, introduced Major Johnson and asked that the board approve of a recommendation that "the District of Columbia Repair Shop be maintained by separate appropriations for labor material and equipment. That all major repairs in school buildings costing $1,000 or more, such as painting buildings, heating plants, laying floors, replacing toilets, etc., be performed by citizens of the District of Columbia by contract during school vacation period."

Major Johnson asked that the board give his committee its "moral support" when the matter is carried before the commissioners.

268 Pupils Need Clothes

A report by Superintendent Frank W. Ballou to the board disclosed that there are 268 pupils out of school due to lack of clothing. This report was for the week ending March 16. Of this number 231 are in the elementary schools, 21 in junior high schools, six in senior highs, four in vocations, and three in parochial schools. Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, acting president, recommended that the report be sent to the commissioners and to relief agencies. She expressed the opinion that such a condition was appalling.

Boys' Club Praised

Mr. Quinn stated that he had recently visited the Terrell Boys' Club and said that "high praise" should be given those in charge of the club.

The application of the James Reece Europe Post, American Legion, for the use of the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School for a card party to be given to aid needy Legion members was approved.

The offer of a $200 scholarship from the College Alumnae Club of the District of Columbia to a girl in graduating classes of colored schools, was accepted by the board.

Engineers Join Union

The engineers of colored schools reported that they have organized as Local No. 104, of the International Union of Operating Engineers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The officers of the local are: Morgan Peyton, president; James H. Berry, recording secretary; and George L. Minor, financial secretary.

The proposal by the language departmentment of the Armstrong High School to place a memorial tablet in the school in honor of Dr. Henry L. Bailey was approved.

The appointment of L. T. Burwell as temporary teacher at Dunbar as of March 16, was approved.

Miss V. C. Maxwell, teacher, Randall Junior High; Mrs. A. S. Glass teacher, Stevens; and Mrs. R. H Bunche, teacher, Douglass-Simmons, were reinstated and approved.

ASKS REMOVAL OF CLARK FOREMAN, E. K. BORLEW

Tribune
2-9-34
Washington D.C.

Segregated Policy in the Interior Department Told Ickes

The segregation of colored workers in the Department of the Interior was protested this week by Miss Gretchen McRae, a former employee, to Secretary Harold Ickes.

2-8-34

Following a personal conference with Secretary Ickes, Miss McRae wrote him a letter setting forth the jim-crow policy of the department.

Miss McRae waged a campaign against segregation in government service in 1928 during a speaking tour from Boston to California.

Tribune

In her talk with the secretary Miss McRae asked the removal of several white officials in the department who are prejudiced to colored people.

2-8-34

Her letter to Ickes follows:

"Pursuant to the conference with you yesterday, I am writing with reference to the policy in connection with colored people in the Interior Department and Public Works Administration.

Washington D.C.

"As a former employee of the Interior Department, and one who knows the great wrong inflicted on the employees by segregation and discrimination, I am asking that you break up the segregation of colored clerks existing in the Department when you took office, as well as that you have initiated since you became Secretary of the Interior, and the immediate discontinuance of the policy of segregation being initiated in the Public Works Administration and housing projects.

Refers to Appeals

"In regard to the attitude of the colored employees of the Interior Department, I refer you to the several appeals filed by me while employed there and the petitions signed by colored employees against segregation.

"I am asking the removal from important administrative duty of the following officials: E. K. Burlow, Administrative Assistant of the Interior Department; C. A. Obenchain, Administrator of the General Land Office, because of discrimination against colored employees; and Clark Foreman, chief of a segregated section, propagating a policy of segregation, which itself lowers the status of the Negro.

"Further, I am asking the reorganization of the Department, and a more equitable distribution of salaries and jobs to colored clerks in the higher grades. The colored people being ten per cent of the population of the country are entitled to ten per cent of the jobs and salaries in all the grades of the service, in any or all of the sections, divisions and bureaus of the Department and the Public Works Administration, without segregation or discrimination."

Labor-1934

Florida

Discrimination.

WHITE STENOS REFUSE TO WORK FOR NEGROES

Constitution

9-15-34

Atlanta Ga

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 14. (AP)—Assignment of white stenographers to seven negro FERA case workers drew quick protest here today, and State Senator James F. Sikes telegraphed relief headquarters at Jacksonville for "immediate assurance that such an arrangement will not be attempted."

The negro women case workers, with a negro man as supervisor, were placed at work this morning by Miss Lillie B. Carr, social service director for Pinellas county, who, she said, was working under instructions from Mrs. M. F. Bishop, of Tampa, district supervisor.

The negroes were given an office in a room adjoining the relief agency's mattress factory. In the next room, the stenographers were quartered, assigned to the job of typing the case reports made by the new workers. Officials said the white girls might be required to do other secretarial work for the negroes.

"Apparently no thought was given to that phase of the change," Sikes said. "Such a situation not only would be obnoxious to the girls, but also it is certain the people wouldn't stand for it."

"It was my idea in wiring Mr. Stone to avoid such a condition," Sikes added.

In the past, white women have investigated both white and negro relief cases. Officials said offices similar to the one here had been established elsewhere in the state, notably at Tampa and Lakeland.

WHITE STENOS REFUSE TO WORK FOR NEGROES

Constitution 9-15-34

Atlanta Ga

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 14. (AP)—Assignment of white stenographers to seven negro FERA case workers drew quick protest here today, and State Senator James F. Sikes telegraphed relief headquarters at Jacksonville for "immediate assurance that such an arrangement will not be attempted."

The negro women case workers, with a negro man as supervisor, were placed at work this morning by Miss Lillie B. Carr, social service director for Pinellas county, who, she said, was working under instructions from Mrs. M. F. Bishop, of Tampa, district supervisor.

The negroes were given an office in a room adjoining the relief agency's mattress factory. In the next room, the stenographers were quartered, assigned to the job of typing the case reports made by the new

Labor-1934

General

Discrimination.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO

St Louis Mo

2-16-34

We have before us certain correspondence which has been conducted between the local Urban League and some city, state and national officials touching upon the attitude of organized labor toward the Negro. This subject brings to the fore continued pernicious practice of organized labor toward our group. We are informed that colored artisans, craftsmen, etc., are not admitted to the unions with whites and, because of such non-affiliation, they are not permitted to work on any of the large jobs city or state. In other words, it is like the story of the fellow who could not work without a card and, at the same time, the employer would not grant him a card.

This matter, we think, is becoming more serious and more menacing to our economic welfare each day. In fact, it has developed into what might be called "class legislation." Any legislation which takes a job from a man on account of his race or religion is "class legislation." If the government, or a state or a municipality, in letting a contract for some public work would have a clause inserted stating, "No union labor is to be used in the construction of this building or work," the American Federation of Labor's cry of discrimination and class legislation would reach the high heavens. Their protests against such provisions would be loud and long: but we find these same people using all of their power and influence to have such legislation and such provisions made to the detriment of the Negro workers. Of course, in placing the blame for this sort of practice, we point our finger straight at the American Federation of Labor. We would not make this charge if there was no discrimination against Negroes affiliating with such an organization. Thus, we see that the object and purpose of these unions is to "starve the Negro."

Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history at Atlanta university, in a recent address here said that our strongest hope for the future lies in our national government. Thus, we were encouraged in the hope that the Public Works Administration would tolerate no discrimination on the C. W. A. work; but now the report comes to us that the American Federation of Labor has come in to "gobble" up all of the work under the C. W. A., particularly the work where skilled labor is required such as carpenters, painters, bricklayers, etc. In this, we think that the federation has undertaken to cover "too much territory." If, under the present practices of the American Federation of Labor, Negroes are denied membership in that organization, then it has no right to ask the government to employ only those affiliated with it on public works. The government, by its fundamental principal, cannot and must not be a party to such discrimination against the citizens because of race or color. Neither is it an expression of wisdom nor courage on the part of the public officials such as the Board of Aldermen of our city, the Mayor of St. Louis or our Board of Education to bow to racial prejudice in giving out work to the citizens; but, on the other hand, it is the surrender on the part of these officials of one of the fundamental rights of every citizen guaranteed by the federal constitution and the laws of this state.

These officials, no doubt, look upon their actions as a matter of political expediency, but we warn them that we regard such as "sowing the wind," the results of which will be "reaping the whirlwind."

This kind of practice, if continued much longer, will force the Negro to seek other protection for his natural rights. It will be remembered that the masses, white and black, the people who do most of the work of the nation, are not allied with the American Federation of Labor. These people are not asleep. Some day circumstances will force them to unite and overthrow this oligarchy which the American Federation of Labor is trying to set up in this country and will rebuke these public officials who have ruled so unjustly and catered to class legislation and the privileged few.

Race Discrimination Barred in Auto Industry

Age

4-14-34

New York N.Y.

A telegram to General Hugh S. Johnson, expressing appreciation of the interpretation of Section 7A of the Recovery Act, barring discrimination against employees for their labor affiliation or any other unfair or unjust reasons which the Department said "we undersand applies to racial discrimination," was made public by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches last week. Following is the telegram:

> "Congratulations on settlement of automobile controversy stop We are appreciative of interpretation of Section Seven A of Recovery Act especially that barring discrimination against employees for their labor affiliations or for any other unfair or unjust reason which we understand applies to racial discrimination."

In making the telegram public Dr. Haynes said, "This is the first statement in any of the interpretations of the National Recovery Act or in the provisions or regulations of the industrial codes that makes definite prohibitions that would apply to discriminations on account of race or color, although such discriminations have been widely practiced. Negroes should make appeals on the basis of this meaning now given to Section 7A of NIRA, wherever they find color discrimination being practiced against them in any industry."

In a letter of confirmation Dr. Haynes wrote to General Johnson, "We are concerned over this matter not only for the welfare of the Negro workers and that of other minority racial groups, but because we believe that wages, hours or other regulations unfavorably affect re-employment, wages and working conditions of other workers as well as their purchasing power as consumers and thus jeopardize the whole recovery program."

Report Dismissal of Dining Car Waiters

Race

5-4-34

Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Reports of the wholesale dismissal of all Negro dining car waiters on the Nickel Plate, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Erie Railroads have been relayed to the National Urban league by the St. Louis Urban league which is conducting an investigation of the dismissals.

On the above named roads it is said that dining cars operated by these railroads have been discontinued, and that Pullman company is furnishing combination parlor lounge and dining cars which are being manned by Fillipinos.

On the New York Central Lines between Cincinnati and Chicago Filipinos were also tried, but complaints from the passengers caused their discharge.

According to the information received by the St. Louis Urban league, the idea of using combination cars with Filipino attendants emanated from the offcers of the Van Swerigens, railroad magnates of Cleveland.

The industrial department of the National Urban league is making strong protest through all channels available against this practice of substituting aliens for native Americans citizens in the employ of the railroads.

ROME, GA.
NEWS TRIBUNE
MAR 6 1934

ZONING AND THE NRA CODES

THE suggestion of a zoning system in the operation of NRA codes is fundamentally sound and should be followed through.

This nation is so vast in extent and the problems facing various sections are so diverse in nature that it is physically impossible to adopt hard and fast rules covering the whole and obtain satisfactory results.

These differences in conditions are far too numerous to present in a single article, but the presence of great numbers of negroes in the South and of great numbers of Mexicans and Asiatics in the West, are typical of existing problems.

Regulations adopted to fit economic conditions in a section such as New England, for instance, where neither the negro nor the peon is a factor, cannot conceivably fit conditions in the South and far West.

But differences in the character of the population present only a small segment of the picture. Climate, density of population, literacy and industry all have a vital bearing upon the problem.

The inherent nature and historical background of the negro and the Mexican are such that it is folly to assume that they are as capable and industrious as, say, the French Canadian who has settled in New England. Nor is it any fault of the tropical or semi-tropical human product that he is less energetic, and therefore less capable as a producer, than is the person who grew up under a more stimulating environment.

Under an intelligent zoning system these differences in inherent qualities could be given recognition and a saner, more constructive program developed.

Baton Rouge, La., Times
August 6, 1934

JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO

In Mississippi there is a row brewing over the treatment of the negro in the distribution of federal relief. The Jackson News says that the negro has not been getting a square deal by the new deal crowd and that the issue is going to be carried to President Roosevelt, if this is necessary, that justice may be done.

Whether the negro has gotten a square treatment in relief distribution, we do now know. The

News says that he has not in Mississippi. In Louisiana he may have, for all we know. We don't know the facts and don't venture an opinion. Our impression is that on the farm lands the relief distribution has been generous with negroes, as well as whites, and being generous has probably had a tendency to make some of them loaf—not a difficult thing to do—and lead them to think the government owed them a living regardless of their efforts. But this is not true of the industrial situation generally. We are not so sure the deal has been quite square here.

The negro was the first to be released in the depression because, in a great many cases, he held a job that could be dispensed with and the efficiency of the plant not lowered. It has been hard for him to get work. He has taken his punishment. He has tightened his belt and not complained.

There are certain jobs the negro, in the economics of the South, is fitted to do, and has been doing, for generations. He should be permitted to continue to do this sort of work.

The negro has been a serious sufferer during the depression. He has borne the ills of our industrial sickness patiently and without complaint. Now that there is a faint glimmer of reviving work he should not get any more than his share of this work, but he should not be denied that much. The heavy and hard work of the open, which he is fitted to do and has been doing since the Civil war he should be permitted to do.

LABOR AND CAPITAL JOIN IN OPPRESSION

The Greenville Piedmont, published in Greenville, S. C., rises to say that: "One thing is certain, that while labor and capital may differ, and have their differences in a marked manner, the textile industry will continue to be operated by and for the white race.

Defender
10-20-34
Chicago, Ill.

"The Southern mill worker, while bound by common ties with his brother worker north of the Mason and Dixon line, has one marked difference: he draws the color line. The northerner may admit the Negro to industry if he wishes but southerners, both employers and employes, present a united front against the black man."

This statement comes from a newspaper that represents the culture, refinement, training and Christianity of the South; yet it advocates denial of the right of black men to earn a living as other men to support themselves and families. It champions every disorder manifested by those who seek to destroy the principles upon which this government was founded.

The labor mills of the South have long been known as the human market place where the labor of black people was obtained by fraud, intimidation and murder. Peonage has been the weapon used by the textile mills to secure free labor. Such papers as the Greenville Piedmont have supported their program.

One of the greatest labor problems facing the ranks of organized labor and the country in general today is the interpretation of the NRA code for the textile industry and garment workers, so that unionization of the industries will follow and give uniformity of protection to all industrial workers, regardless of color.

Garment and textile workers throughout the nation declare that the finished product carries no label of COLOR, and that Race workers, responsible for their proportionate part in making and purchasing the finished product, should be given the same hours, working conditions and protection afforded white workers.

There is indeed merit to their contention, for if the textile business is to remain and be considered a "white man's industry," driving from its ranks competent and qualified Race workers, the spirit of the NRA code will be violated and President Roosevelt's recovery program immeasurably hampered.

Labor

Georgia.

Discrimination.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Constitution
4-28-34
Atlanta, Ga.

Janitors' School.

This past week saw the close of the second annual janitors' school which has been conducted by the Atlanta Urban League for the past eight weeks. The purpose of this school was to create a spirit of greater respect for the responsibilities of the job and greater efficiency. The course covered such problems as methods of sanitation, heating problems, use of clean equipment and service. Experts in each field for eight weeks by demonstration, lecture and discussion instructed the janitors in the methods of doing a better job.

At the graduation exercises held this past Wednesday 78 janitors received certificates of the 136 enrolled as having satisfactorily completed the work of the course.

Forum of 27 Club Council.

Tom Tippett, director of the Atlanta workers' educational project, will speak for the 27 Club forum Sunday at 4 p. m. in the main auditorium of the First Congregational church, located at Houston and Courtland streets.

This project in Atlanta has been made possible through General Harry L. Hopkins, of the FERA. Tippett has a staff of seven teachers, of which five are negroes. Classes in economics business English, current events, music and dramatics are being held at the Carnegie library, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and the Urban League.

Tippett is the author of the play, "Mill Shadows," the book, "When Southern Labor Stirs," and the textbook, "Your Job and Your Pay."

Tippett has recently received a Guggenheim fellowship. On this fellowship, he is writing a novel about coal miners. The subject of his talk will be "Negro Labor and the New Deal."

The Wagner Labor Dispute Act.

Senator Robert F. Wagner recently introduced into the senate a bill to equalize the bargaining power of employer and employe, to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employer and employe, to create a labor board, and for other purposes.

The Urban League believes there are a number of objections to the present wording of the bill that prevent it from serving the entire field of labor as it purports to do. Its present form permits inequalities of bargaining power which handicap the negro worker. The following are some of the objections against the present wording of the bill:

(1) Permits labor organizations to exclude negroes from mebership in their bodies and from employment in occupations under their jurisdiction.

(2) Denies to negro workers the status of "employes" when they are engaged as strike-breakers in occupational fields where they are prohibited from joining the striking union.

(3) Fails to protect the negro worker from practices of racial discrimination by labor unions, both as union and non-union workers.

(4) Permits the establishment of competitive unions on the basis of race thereby weakening the bargaining power of all workers.

As a means of making this bill equally effective on all employes the Urban League has recommended to the senate committee on education and labor the following revisions:

(1)—Section III, paragraph 3, page 3, beginning with line 17, be revised to read:

"The term 'employe' shall not include an individual who has replaced a striking employe, except when the labor organization either by direct constitutional or ritualistic regulation and-or by practices traceable to discriminatory policies bars an individual from joining such labor organization or restricts rights, privileges, and practices usually accorded members of such labor organizations."

(2) That there be added to Section III, paragraph 5, page 4, at line 6, the following:

"Provided no employe otherwise eligible is denied membership or restrictaed or interfered with because of race, color, or creed."

(3) That Section V; page 5, be revised to include the following labor practice:

"It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor union to deny the right of membership and-or in any way to interfere with full participation of any employe otherwise eligible on account of race, color, or creed."

The practices of labor unions have frequently included the organization of negro workers into separate unions merely to placate them. Such unions when set up, do not give to the negro worker the bargaining power that exists for the white worker. It is for this reason that the Urban League believes that the setting of dual unions of this nature shall not be regarded as fulfilling any of the provisions of this act, unless such unions have the same bargaining power, and the same collective agreements as are inherent within the organization and techniques of regularly constituted locals of the parent organizations.

Savannah Barber Shops Ask Ban on Bootblacks

Times
5-13-34
New York, N.Y.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah have been called upon to settle a serious labor problem. They must decide whether the activities of white bootblacks—boys from 12 to 16 years old—constitute unfair competition with the barber shops of the city. The barber shops are working under the Federal code, and they have presented a formal petition to the City Council protesting that the activities of the boys with their shoe-shining kits in the public squares and streets of the city are competition they should not be called upon to meet.

The Mayor has referred the matter to the Juvenile Court authority on the basis that under the Child Labor Laws the boy bootblacks should be either in school or at home.

Savannah [illegible] News
September 19, 1934

Governor Talmadge who objects to "paying negro laborers who work along the roads three times as much as white men working alongside of them in the fields," has been re-nominated governor of Georgia. Talmadge not only appeals very strongly to the farm ~~population; but also to others~~ who say he kept his promises during his present term of office and will do so again.

Discrimination.

Resist Effort To Rid Chicago P O Of Race Women

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERS' CONFERENCE FIGHTS DISCRIMINATION

Planet
3-17-34
Richmond Va.

Alarmed by the sudden displacement of Negro charwomen in the Custodial Service of the Chicago postoffice, the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Chicago and Vicinity began another fight for Negro economic opportunity Monday, March 12, when Dr. J. C. Austin, president, was sent to Washington, D. C., to adjust the matter in a specially arranged conference with U. S. Postmaster-General Farley and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis.

The move was brought to the attention of the conference when Mrs. Fern Williams, one of the discharged employees, sought redress through the "Vigilante" committee of the conference. Investigation made by a committee, Dr. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of Community Center Church; Dr. L. P. Powell, pastor of Blackwell Memorial A. M. E. Church; Elder Roberts, the Church of God in Christ; Rev. R. C. Keller, secretary of the conference, revealed the fact that 60 Negro women who had served in the department from 5 to 28 years had received the following form letters of discharge:

"Recent investigation of the Custodial Service of Chicago, Illinois with special reference to the fitnes of employees, disclosed that you are apparently not performing a ful measure of service, and your genera efficiency is regarded as being below the level usually deemed essential to retention in the service.

"Your present status is that of temporary employee, terminating January 31, 1934, and you are requested to reply within three days stating any reasons you may have as to why you should not be permanently dropped from the rolls of the Custodian Service at Chicago * * *.'

Further investigation showed tha Mr. Leo Pierce, local inspector, actuated by the Polish forelady, Mrs. Ann Rozak, ignored the letter of protest from discharged employees Already five women have been flatly discharged and allegedly supplanted by Polish charwomen.

The conference retained the services of Attorney Charles Jenkins, scrappy representative of the State Legislature, who, with the Vigilantes, is pressing the case locally, while Dr. Austin, of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, of Chicago, carries the battle to national headquarters.

Flagrant Violations of the NRA Code Charged to Federal Officials In Chicago—N. A. A. C. P. Protests Barring of Women On Account of Color.

Courier
6-16-34
Pittsburgh Pa.

CHICAGO, June 14—Flagrant violation of all the tenets of the New Deal by local Federal officials was revealed this week by the Chicago N. A. A. C. P. when it made public the case of Miss Myrtle Collier, 2337 W. Lake street, a trained and experienced stenographer, who was refused a position in the U. S. Probation and Parole office to which she had been assigned, when she put in an appearance and it was discovered that she was a colored woman.

Miss Collier on May 21 was assigned to the position of stenographer in the U. S. Probation and Parole office by the Work Relief division of the Illinois Unemployed Relief service, and advised to report ready for duty next day at Room 302 at the U. S. Court House. She reported early with her assignment, and presented it to the clerk in charge, a white woman, who commented to another white clerk that "This is a dirty shame," waving Miss Collier's assignment slip. The clerk then returned the assignment stating that Miss Collier would have to see Mr. McGrath, who might be in at any time.

Given Run Around

Miss Collier waited for more than three hours during which time another colored stenographer, who had been assigned to a job in the office came in and was told to wait. Noon, the clerk in charge told them that Mr. McGraw was out of the city and advised the two women to leave and return again in a few days. As they were about to leave, the telephone rang and they overheard another clerk state that "Mr. McGrath was in town, but would not be seen in the office that day." The two women returned to their seats, and a bit later another telephone call came in. The information clerk then told them that Mr. McGrath had called, but would not be able to see them until Monday. Miss Collier and her companion left with a promise to return Monday. During the time they had been in the office a white girl came in with an assignment slip identical to theirs and was immediately put to work typing reports.

Told Color Bars Her

On Monday, Miss Collier returned and after a long wait, during which several other white women with assignment slips came in, were admitted to see Mr. McGrath, and put to work, was admitted to his private office. Miss Collier states that she was not invited to be seated, but was curtly told by Mr. McGrath that "This is no place for you, we have never had any colored women working here. Our office force is small, and we can not use you here." Further explanation he refused to give her, and turned back to his work leaving Miss Collier standing. She left, with a promise to find out why her color should keep her from getting a job to which she had been assigned, and for which she was fitted.

N. A. A. C. P. Enters Case

Miss Collier reported the case to A. C. McNeal, president of the Chicago N. A. A. C. P., and made an affidavit to the effect above. Letters reciting the details of the case were immediately issued to Senator James H. Lewis, Attorney-General Cummings, President Roosevelt, Robert J. Dunham, head of the Illinois Unemployment Relief commission, to the individual members of the commission, and to Harry L. Hopkins, head of the Federal Unemployed Relief program, demanding that the principles of fair play and the rights of a citizen be upheld, and that Mr. McGrath be forced to honor Miss Collier's assignment to work in the U. S. Pardons and Paroles office.

STUDY REASONS FOR DECREASING JOBS IN HOTEL

Women Elevator Operators Also Let Out As Abraham Lincoln Hotel Announces "Change of Policy"—Practice Grows—Urban League Gets Busy.

By WILLIAM M. ASHLEY

Courier
9-22-34
Pittsburgh Pa.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20—(ANP)—Twenty-two Negro bellmen and women elevator operators will be dismissed from their employment at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel here Sept. 15. Most of them have held these jobs from four to nine years. They will be supplanted by white help. This action was the outcome of a change in management. On Sept. 1, C. L. Corpening became manager of the hotel, assuming the full responsibility for its success or failure. He had been formerly assistant manager of the Palmer House, Chicago. Mr. Corpening is a South Carolinian by birth and it is alleged that he attempted to deprive Negroes of some of the jobs they have always held in that famous Chicago Hotel. But, there is no evidence to show that the action here is a child of his brain. It was passed on to him from sources higher up.

Do Not Fit Picture

Both the owners and Mr. Corpening deny that either race, inefficiency, disloyalty or economy has anything to do with the change. They simply state that it is a "change of policy." If this "change of policy" is carried to its ultimate conclusions all Negro hotel workers may soon expect complete elimination for their jobs. As explained by C. Hayden Davis, president of the operating company which runs the hotel, it is as follows: Hotel business is now definitely committed to the plan of training and developing within its own ranks people who can do anying from being a bellboy to managing a great hotel. The argument is that since Negro men cannot become managers, assistant managers, stewards, purchasing agents, front office clerks, mail clerks, and since Negro women cannot become cashiers, stenographers, bookkeepers or switchboard operators, why have them in the hotel at all. The disturbing point in assuming this position is that Negroes are not kept out because of hate or even dislike. It is simply because they no longer fit in any of the niches of a great business, employment from which they always felt sacredly and securely theirs.

Practice Growing

It may not be widely known among Negro hotel workers, but this is now an almost generally accepted practice. And what makes it such a touchy situation to deal with is that it is not negative race hatred. It is a positive development of a personnel to carry on a great nationwide business and this alone, say hotel men—is the reason for its being and justifies its practice.

The Springfield Urban League condemned this action. I enlisted the active protests and support of leading white and colored citizens on the matter. Conferences were held with both the manager, Mr. Corpening, and C. Haydon Davis, president of the operating company. They insist no race issue is involved. Nevertheless, out go these 22 people on Sept. 15, some of whom have families and perhaps none of them by that time will have found a job.

NORTHERN HOTEL DISCHARGES TWENTY-TWO COLORED MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYES SAYING THEY "DO NOT FIT INTO PICTURE"

Reason Given for Move is That Owners Want All Employes of the "Abraham Lincoln" to be In Line for Clerks and Managers

Globe and Independent
9-21-34
Nashville Tenn

Springfield, Ill., Sept.—(By William M. Ashley for A. N. P.)—Twenty-two Negro bellmen and women elevator operators will be dismissed from their employment at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel here September 15. Most of them have held these jobs from four to nine years. They will be supplanted by white help. This action was the outcome of a change in management. On September 1 Mr. C. L. Corpening became manager of the hotel, assuming the full responsibility for its success or failure. He had been formerly assistant manager of the Palmer House, Chicago. Mr. Corpening is a South Carolinian by birth and it is alleged that he attempted to deprive Negroes of some of the jobs they have always held in that famous Chicago Hotel. But, there is no evidence to show that the action here is a child of his brain. It was passed on to him from sources higher up.

Says Negroes Do Not Fit Picture

Both the owners and Mr. Corpening deny that either race, inefficiency, disloyalty or economy has anything to do with the change. They simply state that it is a "change of policy." If this "change of policy" is carried to its ultimate conclusions all Negro hotel workers may soon expect complete elimination from their jobs. As explained by Mr. C. Hayden Davis, presdeint of the operating company which runs the hotel, it is as follows: Hotel business is now definitely committed to the plan of training and developing within its own ranks people who can do anything from being a bellboy to managing a great hotel. The argument is that since Negro men cannot become managers, assistant managers stewards, purchasing agents, front office clerks, mail clerks, and since Negro women cannot become cashiers, stenographers, bookkeepers or switch board operators, why have them in the hotel at all. The disturbing point in assuming this position is that Negroes are not kept out because of hate or even dislike. It is simply because they no longer fit in any of the niches of a great business, employment from which they always felt sacredly and securely theirs.

Practice Growing

It may not be widely known among Negro hotel workers but this is now an almost generally accepted practice. And what makes it such a touching situation to deal with is that it is not negative race hatred. It is a positive development of a personnel to carry on a great nationwide business and this alone say hotel men—is the reason for its being and justifies its practice.

The Springfield Urban League condemned this action. I enlisted the active protests and support of leading white and colored citizens on the matter. Conferences were held with both the manager, Mr. Corpening, and Mr. C. Haydon Davis. president of the operating company. They insist no race issue is involved. Nevertheless, out go these twenty-two people on September 15, some of whom have families and perhaps none of them by that time will have found a job.

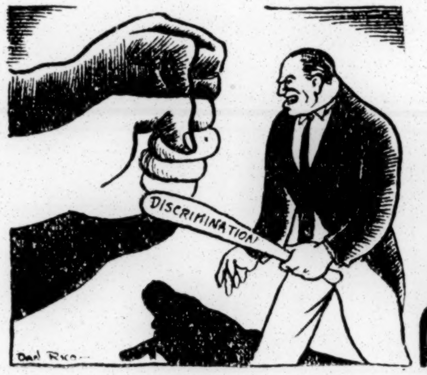
Attack Jobs of Negro Workers on Chicago R.R.

Daily Worker
New York
8-17-34

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO.—The bosses of the Chicago and North Western R. R. roundhouse at 723 W. Chicago Ave., are unfair to colored workers. One day one of the colored workers overheard the general foreman say, "I think I'll get rid of all the colored men. I find that they aren't worth a job like this." Since then one Negro died and two were framed up and fired. Three white fellows were hired in their places.

An Italian worker spoke to the labor foreman about hiring one of his Italian friends. The answer was, "I don't want any more dumb dagoes and no more damn niggers."



This discrimination is dangerous, not only to the Negro workers, but to every worker on the job. First they pick on the Negro workers, next they say they are going to turn on the Italian workers. The end of this will be that the only ones able to hold a job will be the bosses' friends.

We must learn to stick together regardless of race or nationality. We will find that a Negro or Italian is just as good a man on the picket line as any one else.

Many on the job are backing the Railroad Brotherhood's Unity Movement, which has as its aim the unity of all railroad workers.

Expose Plan to Bar Race Beauty School Operators

Defender 11-24-34

Jim Crow Move Hits Snag At Springfield

Another effort to draw the color line against Chicago operators of beauty schools came to light this week when a meeting of all beauty schools of the state was called by Eugene R. Schwartz, superintendent of registration for the state of Illinois. The meeting, called in the Department of Registration and Education at Springfield, brought together representatives of every recognized school of beauty culture in the state among whom were eight members of the Race from Chicago.

Chicago Ill.

The session, scheduled for two days, Monday and Tuesday, broke up in disorder on the afternoon of the second day after members of the Race had demanded to know by what authority they were being excluded from the Illinois Association of Beauty Culture Schools, an organization which they had helped to found, and in which they had taken an active part until two years ago when they had received their last notice. Attorney Benjamin Wilson, representing the Poro School, brought the matter to the attention of the conference after Mrs. Florence Harris, who was presiding, issued a call for "all schools not members of the Association to meet in a special session later that day (Tuesday)."

Brings Up Question

Mr. Wilson, obtaining the floor, demanded to know just who were, and who were not members of the association. At first, Wilson was ruled out of order, and an attempt was made to pass over his question, but after his insistence, J. N. Armstrong, president of the association, and manager of a large Loop beauty school in Chicago, answered by saying that he thought "you folks had an organization of your own and didn't want to be with us." He stated further that he did not know that members of the Race ever were members of the Beauty School Association.

This statement was refuted by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, representing the Madame C. J. Walker school, who produced printed stationery to prove that she had been on the board of directors of the association for two years, and that another Race person had been secretary of the association. Atty. Wilson stated further that at the time the association was formed, Race schools took an active part in its organization, and paid large sums into its treasury for its support.

"Uncle Tom" Present

In the heat of the discussion, another Race representative, James E. Jackson, manager of the Apex Beauty School, gained the floor and proceeded to approve the white manager's jim crow move. Jackson, described by the other Race delegates as a "typical Uncle Tom," declared that he didn't see why members of the Race wanted to be in the association. He further complicated the situation, according to the other representatives, by throwing in the question of social equality and talking about invitations to dinner.

NORTHERN HOTEL DISCHARGES TWENTY-TWO COLORED MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYES SAYING THEY "DO NOT FIT INTO PICTURE"

Reason Given for Move is That Owners Want All Employes of the "Abraham Lincoln" to be In Line for Clerks and Managers

Globe and Independent
9-21-34
Nashville Tenn

Springfield, Ill., Sept.—(By William M. Ashley for A. N. P.)—Twenty-two Negro bellmen and women elevator operators will be dismissed from their employment at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel here September 15. Most of them have held these jobs from four to nine years. They will be supplanted by white help. This action was the outcome of a change in management. On September 1 Mr. C. L. Corpening became manager of the hotel, assuming the full responsibility for its success or failure. He had been formerly assistant manager of the Palmer House, Chicago. Mr. Corpening is a South Carolinian by birth and it is alleged that he attempted to deprive Negroes of some of the jobs they have always held in that famous Chicago Hotel. But, there is no evidence to show that the action here is a child of his brain. It was passed on to him from sources higher up.

Says Negroes Do Not Fit Picture

Both the owners and Mr. Corpening deny that either race, inefficiency, disloyalty or economy has anything to do with the change. They simply state that it is a "change of policy." If this "change of policy" is carried to its ultimate conclusions all Negro hotel workers may soon expect complete elimination from their jobs. As explained by Mr. C. Hayden Davis, presdeint of the operating company which runs the hotel, it is as follows: Hotel business is now definitely committed to the plan of training and developing within its own ranks people who can do anything from being a bellboy to managing a great hotel. The argument is that since Negro men cannot become managers, assistant managers stewards, purchasing agents, front office clerks, mail clerks, and since Negro women cannot become cashiers, stenographers, bookkeepers or switch board operators, why have them in the hotel at all. The disturbing point in assuming this position is that Negroes are not kept out because of hate or even dislike. It is simply because they no longer fit in any of the niches of a great business, employment from which they always felt sacredly and securely theirs.

Practice Growing

It may not be widely known among Negro hotel workers but this is now an almost generally accepted practice. And what makes it such a touching situation to deal with is that it is not negative race hatred. It is a positive development of a personnel to carry on a great nationwide business and this alone say hotel men—is the reason for its being and justifies its practice.

The Springfield Urban League condemned this action. I enlisted the active protests and support of leading white and colored citizens on the matter. Conferences were held with both the manager, Mr. Corpening, and Mr. C. Haydon Davis. president of the operating company. They insist no race issue is involved. Nevertheless, out go these twenty-two people on September 15, some of whom have families and perhaps none of them by that time will have found a job.

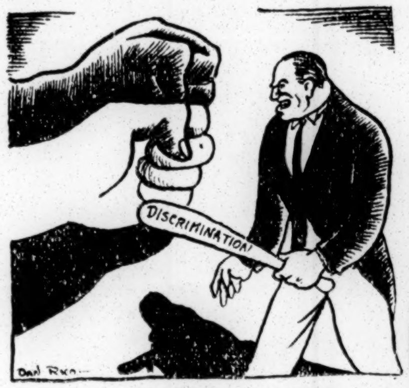
Attack Jobs of Negro Workers on Chicago R.R.

Daily Worker
New York
8-17-34

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO.—The bosses of the Chicago and North Western R. R. roundhouse at 723 W. Chicago Ave., are unfair to colored workers. One day one of the colored workers overheard the general foreman say, "I think I'll get rid of all the colored men. I find that they aren't worth a job like this." Since then one Negro died and two were framed up and fired. Three white fellows were hired in their places.

An Italian worker spoke to the labor foreman about hiring one of his Italian friends. The answer was, "I don't want any more dumb dagoes and no more damn niggers."



This discrimination is dangerous, not only to the Negro workers, but to every worker on the job. First they pick on the Negro workers, next they say they are going to turn on the Italian workers. The end of this will be that the only ones able to hold a job will be the bosses' friends.

We must learn to stick together regardless of race or nationality. We will find that a Negro or Italian is just as good a man on the picket line as any one else.

Many on the job are backing the Railroad Brotherhood's Unity Movement, which has as its aim the unity of all railroad workers.

Expose Plan to Bar Race Beauty School Operators

Defender 11-24-34

Jim Crow Move Hits Snag At Springfield

Chicago, Ill.

Another effort to draw the color line against Chicago operators of beauty schools came to light this week when a meeting of all beauty schools of the state was called by Eugene R. Schwartz, superintendent of registration for the state of Illinois. The meeting, called in the Department of Registration and Education at Springfield, brought together representatives of every recognized school of beauty culture in the state among whom were eight members of the Race from Chicago.

The session, scheduled for two days, Monday and Tuesday, broke up in disorder on the afternoon of the second day after members of the Race had demanded to know by what authority they were being excluded from the Illinois Association of Beauty Culture Schools, an organization which they had helped to found, and in which they had taken an active part until two years ago when they had received their last notice. Attorney Benjamin Wilson, representing the Poro School, brought the matter to the attention of the conference after Mrs. Florence Harris, who was presiding, issued a call for "all schools not members of the Association to meet in a special session later that day (Tuesday)."

Brings Up Question

Mr. Wilson, obtaining the floor, demanded to know just who were, and who were not members of the association. At first, Wilson was ruled out of order, and an attempt was made to pass over his question, but after his insistence, J. N. Armstrong, president of the association, and manager of a large Loop beauty school in Chicago, answered by saying that he thought "you folks had an organization of your own and didn't want to be with us." He stated further that he did not know that members of the Race ever were members of the Beauty School Association.

This statement was refuted by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, representing the Madame C. J. Walker school, who produced printed stationery to prove that she had been on the board of directors of the association for two years, and that another Race person had been secretary of the association. Atty. Wilson stated further that at the time the association was formed, Race schools took an active part in its organization, and paid large sums into its treasury for its support.

"Uncle Tom" Present

In the heat of the discussion, another Race representative, James E. Jackson, manager of the Apex Beauty School, gained the floor and proceeded to approve the white manager's jim crow move. Jackson, described by the other Race delegates as a "typical Uncle Tom," declared that he didn't see why members of the Race wanted to be in the association. He further complicated the situation, according to the other representatives, by throwing in the question of social equality and talking about invitations to dinner.

Labor-1934

Maryland

Discrimination-

BALTIMORE TO APPEAL PICKET CASE DECISION

Journal and Guide

Efforts Made To Continue Successful Boycott

6-23-34

BALTIMORE, Md., (ANP)—The Citizens of Baltimore, led by Mrs. Lillie Carroll Jackson, chairman of the Citizens Committee, started off Friday night with $800 in their mammoth drive to raise the funds necessary to appeal the recent decision of Judge Albert J. S. Ownes, in the lower court, which made permanent the injunction prohibiting citizens from picketing the stores of those merchants who refused to employ colored clerks.

Norfolk, Va.

The injunction was issued by the court in December for the merchants owners of those stores in the 700 Block of Pennsylvania Avenue, which were being picketed because they refused to employ a fair proportion of clerks of the race of their patrons, which constituted 95 per cent of their trade.

Loss From Picketing Great

At the trial in court, the merchant owner of the largest store in question, admitted that on the Saturday previous to the picketing his receipts had netted him over $1300, but that on the Saturday of the picketing, his total receipts were a little over $400.

This great decrease indicated the success of the picketing and the cooperation of the citizens in the drive to open up avenues of employment for colored young people in Baltimore, a city where 50 to 60 per cent of the city relief funds is given to colored people.

At the mass meeting held Friday night in Sharp Street M. E. Church, Attorney Warner T. McGunn, former city councilman and Atty. W. A. C. Hughes, legal advisor for the City-Wide Young Peoples Forum, who were the attorneys for the defendants, pointed out the necessity for making an appeal.

No Parallel

Atty. McGunn stated that "this case involves elements which have no parallel in the courts of England or America. It involves elements of law which have not been passed upon by any court, and has no precedent in the annals of court history.

"The ethics of my profession do not allow me to publicly disagree with the decision rendered by Judge Owens, but I know that my remedy is to make an appeal in a higher court.

"I do not blame the jurist for giving an adverse decision because the case is without precedent. But I shall blame the 142,000 colored people of Baltimore if they do not go to the highest court in an effort to secure justice in this type of movement that's becoming national in its scope. With appeal of this case, Baltimore will make history for the country."

Atty. Hughes pointed out that the right of customers to help determine the operation of a business is a growing issue, and a thing to be considered for without the customers there can be no trade.

Speakers representing the A. M. E., Baptist and Methodist denominations, civic, social and fraternal organizations pledged their cooperation. The N. A. A. C. P. national office is matching every $400 the citizens raise with $100 up to $1,200.

Subscription booklets are out, and at the meeting the highest amount reported was $200 by Mrs. Lillie Carroll Jackson, chairman of the committee. The rest of the officers of the committee are as follows: Charles Carter, secretary, the Rev. R. F. Coates, treasurer; Clarence M. Mitchell, chairman, publicity committee.

Mississippi.

Labor - 1934

Discrimination.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

DEC 3 1934

Negroes to View Levee Camp Film

How Negroes are treated in the levee camps on the Mississippi river under the TVA projects will be shown by means of pictures at a mass meeting at Hood Temple, A. M. E. Zion church, Clay and Adams streets, Friday night at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P.

Investigators have gathered first hand information which reveals alleged gross discrimination against Negroes in the camps under the supervision of the government of the United States.

Dean Charles H. Houston, of the Howard Law school, and Attorney Edward P. Lovett will give details of these alleged discriminations.

The meeting will be attended by Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who will assist in the establishment of a state conference of the branches in Virginia. A personal representative from the various groups in the state has been asked for by the organizers.

Discrimination.

Negro, White Demonstrate for CWA Jobs

St. Louis, Terre Haute Workers Fight CWA Layoffs

Daily worker

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—Four hundred Negro and white C.W.A. workers demonstrated at the City Hall here Monday, demanding C. W. A. jobs for all jobless workers, immediate cash relief, and no discrimination against Negroes and foreign born.

4-5-34

A committee of ten, elected by the workers was refused audience with the mayor, the workers, however forcing him to meet with a committee of five.

New York,

At the insistence of the committee, Mayor Dickmann appeared before the assembled workers, thoroughly exposing himself and his program for unemployed relief saying that he urged all business people to employ the workers at odd-jobs cleaning and painting.

The workers demanded immediate reinstatement of all fired C.W.A workers, the enlargement of C.W.A to provide jobs for all the unemployed, immediate cash relief, and no discrimination against Negro and foreign born workers.

* * *

Demonstrate in Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Despite a cordon of armed police and detectives which was thrown around the meeting, 200 workers demonstrated here on March 29 against C.W.A firings and wage cuts.

Following the meeting of the newly organized C.W.A. rank and file union two weeks ago, where the workers rejected affiliation with the A. F. of L., several hundred workers were denied the use of the Labor Temple by "Soupline" Dickenson president of the Central Labor Union. Following the refusal, the workers held a meeting on the Court House steps in a drenching rain and elected committees to secure a hall and prepare for the scheduled meeting on April 8th.

Daily Worker 4-5-34 New York

* * *

Fire 3,000 In Lancaster

LANCASTER, Pa. — Thirty-five hundred C.W.A. workers were fired here, following the abandonment of C.W.A. Only a small number of those fired, the heads of large families, have been promised relief. The remainder of the C.W.A. workers transferred to "work relief," have been handed a wage cut of $7.20 a week.

In the fight against the mass firings and the starvation wages, the Relief Workers League is calling upon all workers to mass protest meetings.

The workers are demanding a minimum wage of $15 a week, union wages to apply on all jobs, extension of C.W.A. to include jobs for all unemployed workers, cash relief instead of the commissary system, and a moratorium on all rents for the unemployed.

DENY NEGROES WORK ON NEW HALL PROJECT

Call Editor Protests Bar on Municipal Auditorium With Letter

Unless some change is made in the present policy adopted in the construction of the new municipal auditorium, Negro labor will get no share of the work to be done on the huge project.

Call 4-15-34 Kansas City, Mo.

Initial work was started Tuesday morning at the hall site which is in the block bounded by Central, Wyandotte, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. About 200 men have been hired to clear away the debris so that excavations may begin speedily. All of them are white.

It is estimated that approximately 2,000 men will be put to work on the construction when the work gets under full steam. This new city auditorium is being erected from appropriations made by both the city and Federal governments. Negro applicants have been told that only union labor will be used in the construction of the building and this means, in so many words, that no Negroes will be hired since their membership in trade and labor unions is practically negligible.

300 Should Get Work

If the proportions according to the relief requirements of the PWA projects are carried out at least 300 of the 2,000 workers should be Negroes.

Protesting this unfair and one-sided distribution of labor, C. A. Franklin, editor of THE CALL has written an open letter to G. S. Thomson, PWA engineer, who has been assigned here and will be in charge of the government's inspection work on the new building. The letter follows:

Mr. G. S. Thomson,
State Engineer of PWA projects,
507 Interstate building
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

The hiring of 200 men to begin construction of the Kansas City auditorium without a single Negro being among them, is gross discrimination in a community where one citizen in ten is a Negro. Furthermore it is a violation of the spirit of the Federal relief program. When the auditorium project was let with the stipulation that union labor should be preferred, those in charge might as well have said no Negroes were to be employed. They knew, or should have known, that the majority of building trades unions in this section bar Negroes utterly and that the few who admit them, treat them with scant consideration.

Federal Funds Aid Project

This auditorium project is made possible by Federal aid. It is easy to understand why the government confers with unions on labor problems. They are organized. They have spokesmen. They have a program. Unorganized labor has no voice, no program, no accumulated experience. But conferring with unions does not mean that the government must employ only union men. If it gives preference to union men, by the very nature of things it must require unions to open their doors to all workers. Special privilege is abhorrent in a democracy.

In some cases Negroes are barred from unions by their constitutions limiting membership to "white" workers. In others, custom is as effective in barring them as the written word. Officials entrusted with the public works program cannot plead ignorance of facts so generally known. Their preference for union labor is equivalent to an order to hire no Negroes. This limiting of employment to union labor reminds us of the way Negroes are kept from voting in the South. Certain states there establish qualifications for voting. Then they exempt all whose parents were legal voters prior to the time when the Fifteenth amendment gave the Negro the ballot. No mention of race and color, but the result they wish is accomplished.

Call 4-15-34 Kansas City, Mo.

Hard Deal for Negroes

We do not condemn the union principle. Labor has its rights. But union practice sets up a closed corporation so far as Negroes are concerned, and in self-defense we cannot agree that its control shall extend to public works. Class legislation is unconstitutional, and class privileges are undemocratic.

The new deal has proven a hard deal for the Negro who is share-cropper or farm laborer in the South. The money the government has poured into that section has benefited only the white landowner, not the workers who under the old regime got at least a living from him. He keeps it reasoning that no crop means no labor, and no labor no wages. If now the Negro in the East, North and West is to be kept from work by limiting employment to unions to which he does not belong, federal relief will be denied him completely throughout the nation.

Ill fares the land where men decay. The Negro built the South before the War, and laid the strong industrial foundations of this nation's first century. He is still willing to earn his living. For him to be denied it, either directly as the Ku Klux tried, or indirectly by this preference for union men on public works, is to widen the chasm between the privileged and the proscribed. Tolerance is America's great need. No white man can afford to have Negroes barred from work. No nation in history has survived when groups within it engaged in ruthless selfishness.

Call 4-15-34 Kansas City, Mo.

C. A. FRANKLIN.

Labor-1934
Discrimination.

New Jersey

WICHITA, KANS
MORNING EAGLE

AUG 20 1934

CURIOUS LABOR CLASH

There is a curious row on between the state government and a part of the farm population in New Jersey. That state has a big potato acreage and it has been the custom to hire Negroes from the South to help gather it.

This year the state authorities indorsing the attitude of the New Jersey Department of Labor, have decided to keep out these Negroes from the South. The farmers say that much of the potato crop will not be gathered if the state succeeds.

Of course, under the law of the land, the Negroes have a right to enter New Jersey and work there. To overcome this the State Highway department posts inspectors at the ports of entry who examine the trucks, in which the Negroes arrive, for defective brakes. Of course they find all brakes on cars carrying Negroes defective.

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD

AUG 1 - 1934

SHOULD BE WARNING TO NEGROES

Inspectors of the state department of labor of New Jersey were reported yesterday by an Associated Press dispatch from Trenton halting at state borders trucks carrying Negro farm hands from the south to potato farms in Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth counties. After a tour of "jungle camps" where the Negroes live while working at wages that relief officials charged were lower than local men received, the deputy commissioner of labor asserted that the importations must stop.

It was estimated that approximately four hundred had already been brought into the state and were living in insanitary quarters near the farms. The regional engineer of the state emergency relief administration is quoted as saying that unless the influx is halted there will be one thousand Negroes camped there before the potato season is over. He declared some of the laborers were hired by farmers through "foremen" in the south while others were trucked north by "wild cat" agents who collected a fee for transportation and dumped men, women and children where convenient. Learning of the racket, several trucks have been sent back by municipal authorities who probably did not want any more indigent families on their hands.

A few years ago when labor was scarce in the south a great outcry was raised over the northern exodus of Negro labor, and the Virginia general assembly enacted a law to curb activities of the wild cat agents. But conditions have changed and perhaps the south would be glad to have its colored population decimated by this method. However, The News-Herald is calling attention to this new situation for the benefit of the Negroes in this section who are being enticed to the potato fields to work at starvation wages and then to be kicked out when their services are no longer needed.

We have not heard of the presence in this vicinity of these foremen or agents, but this would be a good field for them, the potato season being over and work scarce. These emissaries of the potato growers bring alluring stories of opportunities offered in New Jersey and would have little trouble enticing these simple-minded and trusting citizens away from home only to become public burdens or liabilities on the hands of relatives who stayed at home.

Suffolk, Va., News Herald
August 1, 1934

SHOULD BE WARNING TO NEGROES

Inspectors of the state department of labor of New Jersey were reported yesterday by an Associated Press dispatch from Trenton halting at state borders trucks carrying Negro farm hands from the south to potato farms in Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth counties. After a tour of "jungle camps" where the Negroes live while working at wages that relief officials charged were lower than local men received, the deputy commissioner of labor asserted that the importations must stop.

It was estimated that approximately four hundred had already been brought into the state and were living in insanitary quarters near the farms. The regional engineer of the state emergency relief administration is quoted as saying that unless the influx is halted there will be one thousand Negroes camped there before the potato season is over. He declared some of the laborers were hired by farmers through "foremen" in the south while others were trucked north by "wild cat" agents who collected a fee for transportation and dumped men, women and children where convenient. Learning of the racket, several trucks have been sent back by municipal authorities who probably did not want any more indigent families on their hands.

A few years ago when labor was scarce in the south a great outcry was raised over the northern exodus of Negro labor, and the Virginia general assembly enacted a law to curb activities of the wild cat agents. But conditions have changed and perhaps the south would be glad to have its colored population decimated by this method. However, The News-Herald is calling attention to this new situation for the benefit of the Negroes in this section who are being enticed to the potato fields to work at starvation wages and then to be kicked out when their services are no longer needed.

We have not heard of the presence in this vicinity of these foremen or agents, but this would be a good field for them, the potato season being over and work scarce. These emissaries of the potato growers bring alluring stories of opportunities offered in New Jersey and would have little trouble enticing these simple-minded and trusting citizens away from home only to become public burdens or liabilities on the hands of relatives who stayed at home.

New York Times

AUG 2 1934

INFLUX OF LABOR BLOCKED IN JERSEY

3 State Bureaus Cooperate in Halting Negroes Brought for Work on Farms.

TRUCK TESTS ARE INVOKED

Fear Expressed Workers Will Add to Winter Relief Burden and Cause Sanitation Problem.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Three State departments, with the State Emergency Relief Administration, are cooperating to block an influx of Southern Negro farm hands who come to Central Jersey annually for the potato harvest.

Objections are raised to the influx of the Negroes on the ground that many of them may remain after the harvest is complete to become public charges, that there is a sufficient supply of local unemployed to do the potato picking, that the "jungle" camps of the Negroes are unsanitary and that the presence of so much additional help might be followed by increased crime.

Farm leaders, however, say it will be impossible to harvest the potato crop if there is any wholesale effort to keep Southern Negro potato pickers from the State.

The State Department of Labor has succeeded in preventing a further influx of Negro farm labor, it was reported at Trenton today by John J. Toohey, Commissioner of Labor. He said a check made last night of trucks on main roads failed to disclose any instances of Negroes being brought into the State. State police, factory inspectors and staff members of other State departments continued the check up throughout the night under the supervision of Charles H. Deeks, Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

Trucks with transient labor are being denied admittance at the State's borders by invoking the method the State adopted last week after the bus disaster at Ossining. All trucks found on inspection to

cooperate in cleaning out the woodland camps of the Negro potato pickers. Labor and health officials following an investigation of several of these camps, reported that they were unsanitary. Richard G. Woodhull, regional engineer of the State Emergency Relief Administration, expressed the fear that unless further emigration was stopped there would be more than 1,000 Negroes camped in Central Jersey before the completion of the potato harvest.

It is believed many of the Negroes from the South hope to find a Fall-Winter haven on relief rolls. The belief exists that from some of the permanent Negro residents of Central Jersey the word has filtered to the South that New Jersey's relief authorities take good care of the unemployed.

At Hightstown today Charles B. Probasco, prominent potato grower and a past president of the New Jersey State Potato Association, said that reported increases in the number of Negro potato pickers "overstated the actual situation." He also doubted that there would be any marked tendency for these farm hands to remain in the State after the harvest to become public charges.

have faulty brakes or other defective equipment are barred. Some of the trucks from the South, according to Harry Walsh, Assistant Attorney General, carry as many as sixty Negroes, who are unable to sit down because of crowded conditions.

Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey, State Director of Health, has promised to

Discrimination.

An Example of How to Figh Against Negro Oppressior

Daily Worker

THE victory of the tenants of 425 East 6th St. in forcing the powerful Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to back down on its attempt to evict Cyril Briggs and enforce racial segregation in its 6th St. Ttenement house is a model for workers everywhere in the struggle against jim-crowism.

The promptness with which these worker-tenant and thousands of workers throughout the city mobilized their forces to repel this jim-crow attack o the Negro masses and the growing unity of Negr and white workers is one of the most inspirin chapters even in this period of rising revolutionar struggles by the tormented toiling populatio against their oppressors. 4-18-34

The white workers, defending Comrade Brigg and the right of the Negro workers to secure decen living conditions, struck a blow not only agains segregation but against the defeatist theory of th Negro reformist leaders that the white worker cannot be won over to the defense of the Negr masses against the attacks of jim-crow capitalism

New York City

The example afforded by the worker-tenants o 425 East 6th St. of militant working class unity an succesful struggle against segregation and jimcrowism stands out in sharp contrast to the traitorour program of servile submission to segregatio nunciated by Dr. Du Bois, of the National Assoiation for the Advancement of Colored People, i he April "Crisis." Dr. Du Bois abjectly declare hat the Negro masses must adjust themselves t 'more or less active segregation and acquiescenc n it." How significant that the policies of the eformist agents of capitalism always fit in so neatly vith the increased offensive of the capitalist class! Du Bois' arguments coincide not only with the denands of American capitalism for intensified exploitation and persecution of the Negro masses, bu vith the needs of the upper strata of Negro landords and business men. This is clearly expressed n Du Bois' arguments for a jim-crow Negro economy and in the statement by the Pittsburgh Courier, unofficial organ of the N. A. A. C. P., that 'we must make segregation pay."

Comrade Briggs, refusing to submit to segregaion, and the white workers rallying to his defense nd waging a successful struggle against the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, demonstrated the ffectiveness of mass pressure on the institutions of capitalism and the correctness of the Communist program for relentless struggle of white and Negro workers against all forms of oppression and perecution of the Negro masses; of the possibility of allying the white workers to revolutionary defense of the oppressed Negro masses.

The Communists who led this struggle to a victorious conclusion would be derelict in their duties o the Negro masses and the working-class, however, if they now rested upon their laurels. The victory must be utilized to broaden out the mass fight against segregation and other forms of Negro oppression. The proposal of the House Committee o form a provisional committee agianst segregation should be carried through immediately with the support of all working-class organizations in the city. Every effort should be made to popularize the victory and at the same time to clarify new secions of the white workers on the necessity of fighting for the rights of the Negro masses. The enthusiastic response of the workers throughout the city in defense of Comrade Briggs should be utilized o build the broadest possible united front of workers and all elements opposed to segregation, jimcrowism, lynch terror and other attacks on the Negro people

---

BUS LINE JOB J-C SPIKED IN NEW YORK

Journal and Guide

Clause In Franchise Opens Avenue For Negro Drivers

5-12-34

Staff Correspondence

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A great victory was considered won for Negro labor employment, representation on public conveyances when on Friday afternoon a group of representative Negro citizens attended the hearing on bus franchises in the board of estimate chambers at City Hall and succeeded in having inserted in the franchises clauses which will prevent bus companies operated in the city of New York from discriminating against Negroes in the selection of their employees, and also inserting a clause that would deny a franchise to any bus company dealing with unions, that discriminated against Negroes.

William H. Davis, president and publisher of the N. Y. Amsterdam News, was responsible for the surprise attack upon the discriminatory practices of such bus lines as the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which runs busses through Harlem and enjoys a maximum volume of Negro patronage in this section but which refuses to employ Negroes as chauffeurs or conductors —and other bus lines.

Publisher Acts Quickly

Mr. Davis had read the remarks of Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Alderman, regarding the proposed hearing on the bus franchises. In fact a code was being formed fro the bus companies, and the new rules were published exclusively in the Thursday evening, May 3, edition of the New York Post.

"I had to act quickly," said Mr. Davis in an interview the day after the hearing. "I saw here the great opportunity for which we had been waiting. It was a great opportunity for service.

"Hastily I formed a committee of representative groups and speedily we marshalled our facts and arguments—overnight!— and were present at the bus franchise hearing when it opened on Friday. The bus companies were taken by surprise as we rushed forward to present our claims for Negro labor, and they demanded a final hearing on the matter. Mayor La Guardia, who was present told them, 'This is the final hearing.,"

Socialist Supports Committee

Headed by Mr. Davis, who represeented the press, the committee included Sol Johnson, representing the Appomatox Republican Club; James H. Hubert, representing the New York Urban League; Frank Crosswaith, Socialist, representing labor; and Eugene McIntosh, representing the City Fusion Party. Mr. Crosswaith formerly was the socialist candidate for Congress from his district.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for mayor in the November election, was present at the hearing to speake on other matters, but hearing the just and militant stand taken in behalf of Negro labor, raised his voice in support of their claims. Both the Mayor and Aldermanic President Deutsch were in sympathy with the committee's efforts, it is said.

Curtly Halt Interview

During the hearing Mr. Hubert brought up the subject of an interview by the Urban League with the commissioners of the Board of Transportation in January when the League sought to have Negro motormen and conductors or guards placed on the independent subway system of the city of New York.

The commissioners at that time told the League that the city subway employees were drawn from a list of highly trained men, and that they conducted no training school for applicants, and very curtly closed the interview.

Demand Training Opportunities

It was pointed out to the body in session that the practice of discrimination against the Negro in employment deprived him of training and qualifications for better positions, and that this condition is intensified by the practice of most of the white unions of skilled labor, who bar Negroes from membership.

Representatives of the bus companies denied any racial discrimination in the selection of their employees, but the committee argued that whereas no mention of race may be found either in their franchises or company rules and requirements, yet the stated qualifications ars so rigid and so worded as to preclude the possibility of a Negro qualifying for the position sought. This was one of the most difficult obstacles the committee sought to overcome.

Problems Is Enforcement

The necessary clauses that would open the door to Negro employment by bus companies run under a city franchise, were agreed upon and fixed by the city officials, for the new code of rules; but then came the problem of enforcement.

It was ruled that no bus company that discriminated against employees because of race, creed or color, would be granted a franchise; and that any bus company dealing with a union that discriminated against applicants for the same reason, would be denied a franchise.

Enforcement was reduced to a simple matter, in that any bus company, after having qualified and received a franchise would have that franchise taken from them upon proof that they had violated its terms, or were dealing with a prejudiced union.

Comes The Test

"It is now up to us," said Mr. Davis, "to see to it that qualified Negro men apply for the positions we have made it possible for them to get. We have been victorious in opening another door of economic opportnuity for our citizens."

"This new opportunity is also offered in the line of least resistence, for we have an abundance of qualified Negro chauffeurs, mem who know automobile mechanics epertly. Just thing what that will mean when the great improvement and augmentation of bus service occurs in the City of New York."

NEW YORK
~~EVENING~~ WORLD
Telegram

MAY 4 1934

THOMAS ASSAILS BAN ON NEGROES IN BUS LINE JOBS

Tells Board Franchises Should Provide Against Social Discrimination.

ONLY USED AS SWEEPERS

Queens Small Home Owners Protest Plan for New Boulevard.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, suggested today to the Board of Estimate that bus companies be refused franchises unless they agreed to a clause prohibiting discrimination.

He congratulated the board on the new bus franchise which stipulates the right of collective bargaining, but spoke of the need of action to avoid racial discrimination, particularly as it relates to Negroes.

Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch asked if this matter were not adequately treated in national codes and Mr. Thomas replied:—

"The hosiery code is working very badly and more will be heard from the motor code. You see discrimination in the subways. Negroes are allowed to sweep up the waste but that is all. The unions are bad in this respect, too. They are guilty of discrimination in many cases."

Urges City Take Lead.

Mr. Thomas commented on general discrimination, reaching even to the government owned tourists camps in Washington, and urged the city to "take the lead in showing that government can deal fairly with the Negro." Mr. Deutsch added:—

"And other races. I'd go the whole hog on any plan to protect against racial discrimination."

Comptroller W. Arthur Cunningham insisted that the taxes owned by predecessors of those companies seeking franchises should be paid before signing of contracts. An adjustment will be worked out between the Comptroller and the backers of the Ave. B and East Broadway Transit Co., first applicant for the new franchise.

Levy Wants Bigger Share.

Samuel Levy, Manhattan Borough President, said he believed the city should get ten per cent of the gross profits of the line from the beginning of the contract instead of taking only seven and one half per cent for the first three years.

The Board also heard the protests of small home-owners of the Juniper Valley section of Queens against a plan to build a boulevard, eighty feet wide, through their community.

Hostess Replaces Porter on Huge Air Sleepers

Afro American
7-14-34
Baltimore Md

NEW YORK.—There is no place for the familiar "George" of the Pullman cars on the newest addition to the Pullman air service between here and Chicago.

Instead, on the huge airliners the work of the complacent and long-suffering colored railroad porter is taken care by a white uniformed hostess, who makes up the berths and sees to it that a sleeping passenger is not disturbed.

Six upper and six lower berths make up the sleeping sections of the planes which are in service. Six hours is taken to complete the trip from New York to Chicago.

Discriminate Against Negroes When Hiring In Sunnyside R. R. Yard

Penn R. R. Cooperates With Business House in Robbing Its Employes

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

Daily Worker
6-29-34
New York

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—After two weeks of hardest work as a coach cleaner of the P.R.R. at Sunnyside Yard, you cannot cover the simplest household necessities and two or three days after pay day you go borrowing ten cents here and fifteen cents there for car fare. Wages especially those of the coach cleaners are entirely out of proportion with the cost of living and therefore an adjustment of the wage rate is anxiously awaited.

The unmindfulness of the higher-ups to note that the price of bread and butter for them is the same cost for coach-cleaners eats into the very bones, and is tearing every vestige of hope from the coach cleaners of the P.R.R.

The system of hiring coach cleaners during the regime of the ex-forman now a gang leader was most pernicious. It was something like this: six men are wanted this morning. There are many whites as well as colored, waiting. Six whites are whispered to and told to wait.

Mr. Foreman goes into the office and returns stating that no one is needed this morning. All but six go away, then the six whites are put to work. Now it is a fact that not a single colored man was employed during the foremanship of this man and more colored men were turned off the job than at any other time the writer can remember.

Another grievance is one which does not concern coach-cleaners alone but all in general. This is the habitual holding up of employes' checks to satisfy an opposite party of some business transaction without first finding out if the employe is in the wrong and that such action on the part of the company is fully justified.

I wonder if the superintendent and others concerned in such practice realize the dire hardship to which such an employe has been put. What do you think of the P.R.R. holding up six checks for an employee when the contract with the opposite party called for less than the amount contained on one check.

The holding-up causing the taking back of furniture which has been partly paid for entailing a loss of more than $200.

If men cannot read or write a language how can they be expected to learn rules and regulations therein. That is exactly what the P.R.R. is doing. There are men in their employ who do not know many words in English and these men are required to tell the number of today's safety rule and repeat same before the time card is given.

There are instances, many of them too, when men have come up to work from far out in New Jersey and on reaching Sunnyside were told to return home on account of it being too cold for ice or because they have been furloughed or for some other cause. In many cases some of these unfortunate men do not reach home until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, conveyance being practically suspended then.

Why should a coach cleaner be refused a job which he is perfectly able to hold just for the simple reason he is colored. That is what happens over at Sunnyside Yard. Think of it, a man's color for which he is in no way responsible.

* * *

Note: "The eagerly awaited adjustment of the wage rate" and an end to the "Jim Crow" system of hiring under some foremen can be accomplished only by the workers themselves through organization. We suggest that these workers get in touch with the Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Committee for organization either on the job or at the New York City office, at Room 631, 30 E. 11th St., New York City.

Suffolk Every Sunday
Bay Shore, N.Y.

SEP 7 1934

A COLORED MAN'S COMPLAINT

To the Editor:

Prior to Jan. 1st of this year I was employed as a cleaner in the County Buildings at Riverhead. I was and am a member of a colored Republican Club, but we were told ~~last fall that the~~ only hopes of the colored people of Suffolk lay in the Democratic Party. After the Democrats had gained control of the County and had taken over the jurisdiction of the County Buildings I was laid off and the job was given to someone else, not colored.

What bothers me now is this. Why, after I was taken off the job which I held a long time, why if the Democrats were sincere in what they told the colored people last year, did they not give my job to another colored man? If a fair sample of the "salvation" which they promised us is to replace colored workers with non-colored ones, perhaps we should look elsewhere for it.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD G. CALVIN.

Setauket, L. I.

Turn Down Four Named as Clerks

Ledger
12-15-34
[illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—(CNA)—That five statistical clerks employed in the New York office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation are the victims of a well defined policy of race discrimination on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the charge made by Local 143 of the American Federation of Government Employees.

When the statistical project on which they worked was ended, a request was made from the Washington office to transfer a certain number to the capital. Fifty names were submitted, among them four Race citizens. Not one of these four was chosen to go to Washington, although they were known as efficient and able workers. Two of the executives in the New York office explained that "the Interstate Commerce Commission does not employ Negro clerks in Washington," the clerks have charged.

Against this discrimination Lodge 143 of the American Federation of Government Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L., last Monday passed a resolution of protest. The local consists of 290 members, 195 of whom are white: The local sent a letter of protest to Joseph Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, and to President Roosevelt. It also elected a committee of five to start a campaign against the injustice.

Discrimination

NEW YORK (CNA) MARCH 31 Pres. Frederick T. Wood of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co, 605 West 132 St. has received hundreds of letters and wires from organizations in the past two weeks, protesting the discrimination practiced by the Company in their repeated refusals to hire Negro drivers and conductors on the buses.

Crusader news agency. 3-31-34

Henry Shephard of the Trade Union Unity Council, to which many unions are affiliated, notified the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, that his organization and eight affiliated unions had sent resolutions to Pres. Wood endorsing the fight against discrimination. The United Council of Working Class Women, of the Bronx wrote Mr. Wood "We shall do everyting in our power to urge the women of our otganization, and their friends, not to use the Fifth Ave Buses until you concede the demands against discrimination". The Workers Dance League notified the Company their 800 members had also pledged not to use the buses. Similar action was taken by the Edith Berkman Branch of the International Labor Defense , the Prospect Workers Centre of the Bronx, and several other organizations throughout the city.

2162 – 7th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Picketing which continues daily at 125th Street and 7th Ave is participated in by workers from clubs, unions, and various organizations not only in Harlem, but from Brooklyn, the Brons and downtown sections.

Thousands of leaflets are being distributed along the Bus route, and many individuals have sent in their protests against discrimination. These leaflets which have a form at the bottom to tear off and mail to the Coach Co, can be gotten at 119 West 135 St.

Needle Workers End Negro Discrimination By Beauty School Head

Daily Worker 9-28-34 New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK.—White and Negro members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last week forced the management of the Bauers Beauty School, 17 West 28th St., to back down on its policy of discrimination against Negroes.

The institution gives free service to the public as part of its training of students. Last Friday Olga Joffee and Helen Winegar (both white, invited Vera East, colored, to go along with them. Miss Merkins, acting manager and a graduate of the Rand School (Socialist) ordered the Negro girl to leave. The three workers reported the case to their union, and a committee was elected to visit the management.

Miss Merkins insisted the school will give service to anyone but Negroes. The committee declared the union would picket the place, and Miss Merkins begged them to first see the president of the school, M. H. Einhorn. A few days later the latter wrote the union that the incident would not be repeated. The needle trades workers intend to test his sincerity by having Negro and white workers visit the place.

Many Groups Back Fight on Jim-CrowBank

Daily Worker

ILD Denounces Attempt To Evict Briggs; Tenants Ready for Strike

4-4-34

NEW YORK.—Various working-class organizations in the city rallied yesterday to support of th tenants of 425 East 6th St., in thei fight against the race hatred polic of the Emigrants Industrial Saving Bank, which is trying to evict Cyri Briggs from the 6th St. house because he is a Negro.

New York, N.Y.

The Downtown Section of the International Labor Defense pledge the most vigorous defense of th rights of Negro workers to live where they choose, and sent a protest letter to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St. demanding withdrawal of the eviction notice against Briggs. Th letter declares, in part:

"Over 400 members and supporters of the Downtown Section In ernational Labor Defense deman the immediate end of your persecution of Cyril Briggs, internationall known leader of the white and Negro working masses . . .

"In your attack on Briggs and his family we see a reflection of the attack of the lynch bosses of the South, the gentry who are now attempting to legally lynch the nine innocent Scottsboro boys in Alabama and to kill Angelo Herndon, unemployed leader, through the beastly conditions forced on him in Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga. Your cowardly attack on the rights of this Negro famliy clearly demonstrates the attitude of the ruling class toward the entire Negro nation of 12 to 14 millions, now held in conditions of semi-slavery in the South and doubly exploited and discriminated against in the North.

"The International Labor Defens will not tolerate this condition. Demanding complete social, economi and political equality for the Negr people and backing this demand through its organized power, the organization assures you it will carry on a relentless struggle against your terroristic program, rallying the workers, Negro and white, native and foreign born, in the broadest masses to force the immediate end of your attempted program."

The tenants are pushing their plans for a rent strike and picketing of the building and the owning bank, dependent upon the answer of the bank, promised for today, to the demands of the tenants and the supporting organizations.

METROPOLITAN HOLDS TO NEGRO CLERK BAN

Amsterdam News

Negro Is Incapable of Best Service, Insurance Head Writes Correspondent

9-1-34

"The best type of service that its business requires for all its policyholders canont be obtained through the employment of a colored clerk." This is the conviction of the officers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as expressed in a letter signed by Arthur Trethewey, superintendent of agencies.

New York, N.Y.

The letter is addressed to Miss Thelma E. Williams, corresponding secretary of the Young People's Welfare Association of Newark, who on behalf of the association had written a letter to the president of the Metropolitan requesting employment opportunities for Negro youth.

Miss Williams called attention to the large number of Negroes who hold policies amounting to a considerable sum in the Metropolitan company. In reply, Mr. Trethewey acknowledged, "we have millions of colored policyholders who have applied to us for life insurance, which they are able to obtain from us, and not from any other large industrial insurance company...Individually and collectively, we have the highest regard for the colored race, and for the place it occupies in the community."

Labor-1934

Discrimination.

North Carolina

Journal and Guide
10-27-34
Norfolk, Va.

Lost: More Jobs

THE largest hotel in Raleigh North Carolina, changed management, and within a short time the bell boys found out they were to be displaced for white boys. The Bellmen's Literary Society met and decided to send their president to confer with the management. Conference went against the bellmen, so they decided to strike and picket the hotel. Police removed the pickets. White bell boys were installed, closing another chapter in the book of lost jobs for our hotel men.

According to the *News and Observer*, the bellmen have had to pay 50 cents a week for the privilege of working, and made their money out of tips. A bell-hopping concession that costs 50 cents probably netted the holder $15 a week, probably more. It all depended upon the amount of business transacted by the hotel.

The Raleigh bellmen were of the higher type, or they would not be interested in a literary society. For that reason, no doubt, they are better able to understand their dilemma. Other bellmen still holding on to their jobs had better organize some sort of labor union and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, as President WILLIAM GREEN invited all colored workers to do in a recent article in *Opportunity* magazine. This paper thinks that President GREEN should be taken at his word. Such a step might afford bellmen a degree of security in their jobs.

As northern hotel management comes to the South the colored hotel man is supplanted by white help in practically all capacities. The Negro man-servant in hotels is becoming a thing of the past. Unless these men can be placed in some form of industry our permanently unemployed list will continue to mount.

Labor-1934

Discrimination.

Oregon.
6

Chicago Tribune Hits Color Barriers Under New Deal

ON PREJUDICE AND PERSECUTION

[AN EDITORIAL IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE]

Prejudice is relatively harmless. Every one, almost, is prejudiced against somebody or some group and few men in the world are not the objects of some one's prejudice. Prejudice is a state of mind. As such, education helps to modify it, but the process is slow. Time and acquaintance also help, but here, too, the process is slow.

Persecution is prejudice in action and is therefore, a much more serious matter to its victims. It is one thing not to be liked but a very different and much more unpleasant thing to be deprived of life, liberty or property because you are not liked. The victims of prejudice frequently prosper and generally die in bed; the victims of persecution seldom prosper and not infrequently are slaughtered. They have no rights which any one is forced to respect.

Defender
6-23-34
Chicago, Ill.

Prejudice is the mental habit of an individual which he may or may not share with others. Persecution where it exists is always a policy of government or at least of the ruling class in the government. Every persecution is either the direct act of government (like the slaughter of the Christian martyrs) or has the tacit approval of government (like the pogroms of eastern Europe). It follows that if persecutions are to be avoided governments must be prevented from persecuting.

6-23-34

This seems to have been well understood in the formative period of this country. The fathers erected a democratic government in the belief that democracies are likely to be less oppressive than absolutisms, but did not stop there. The ratification of the Constitution itself was made possible only by the addition of the first 10 amendments guaranteeing the traditional civil liberties which had been won only after centuries of struggle in England and America. The fifth amendment, guaranteeing the life, liberty and property of every citizen against any vagaries of the new federal government was particularly important in this connection. While the oppression of the Negro continued, with constitutional sanction, until after the Civil war, slavery was then forbidden in the 13th amendment and state acts discriminating against any citizen or class of citizens were forbidden in the 14th.

* * *

As all the power of government in this country is exercised by authority of the state or the national government and as the citizen is protected from persecution by either of them, everything that can be done through the fundamental law to prevent the persecution of a citizen or a class of citizens has been done. By and large the constitutional proscriptions have stood until our day as an effective bulwark against racial or religious persecution.

Of late there has been a tendency to reinterpret the constitutional guarantees in the light of what is called the emergency, and the attempts have been sanctioned in part, at least, by the supreme court. At the same time there has been a concentration of powers in the president such as never before has been permitted in this country in time of peace. Thus at two points the work of the Constitution makers is being undermined. The power which might be used to oppress is concentrated in one man's hands where it can be readily wielded and the protections against oppression are being worn away by interpretation.

The first object of attack has been the traditional rights of property. Privacy has been invaded as in the publication of personal incomes and in the seizure of essentially private records. In this connection it is particularly ominous that the control over private contract has been given to the president, who has intrusted it to NRA, which in turn has passed it along to private citizens organized in trade associations. The code authorities take no oath to observe the Constitution and are in no sense responsible as government officials for their acts. The code authorities are already accused of oppressing the class of small merchants and manufacturers, and not without reason, but if there is any effective recourse against this form of persecution it has not yet been disclosed.

* * *

The new powers are being exerted also to oppress racial groups. The Negroes have been especially victimized. Under NRA many of them find themselves obliged to become trade union members if they are to obtain employment, but many of the trade unions exclude Negroes and there seem to be no means of compelling a trade union to accept classes of members it does not care to admit. Discrimination by the trade unions and employers against Negroes is nothing new, but the marshaling of the full power of the United States government to enforce such discriminations is new. The operations of the AAA in the cotton belt have produced a strikingly similar result. AAA has created, in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, a favored class of farm owners. The crop reduction schemes all are calculated to operate to the benefit of the owner and in many instances to the disadvantage of the renter and laborer. In vast sections of the South the renters and laborers are Negroes. Under AAA and the beneficent Bankhead bill the government of the United States will drive thousands of these unfortunates off the land. The discrimination against these Negroes is as plain and as remorseless, though unstated, as in the frank discrimination of the Bolsheviks against the kulacks.

As these few illustrations suggest the new tendencies in government are particularly ominous because they show how discriminations can be imposed by the government without their being explicitely stated in any law or regulation. When it is remembered that there are no sharp distinctions to be drawn between the enjoyment of life, the enjoyment of liberty, and the enjoyment of property, the menace of the new theory becomes even plainer. These enjoyments merge into one another, as the dispossessed Negro tenants can readily testify.

* * *

There is no reason to think that the men now in power in Washington have deliberately sought to persecute men because of their racial origins or that there is any purpose to lay the groundwork for persecutions in the future. Nevertheless, the citizen would be shortsighted, indeed, who overlooked the fact that in spite of their presumed tolerance the men now in Washington have unwittingly engaged in racial persecution.

'JIM CROW' HITS RACE WORKERS IN NORTHWEST

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 22.—According to Dr. De Norval Unthank, of the local emergency advisory council, the organization sponsored by the National Urban League, Race people of this city can only receive jobs as unskilled workers.

In regard to the great longshoremen strike which is at present going on in this section of the country, Dr. Unthank reports that our workers are barred from longshoremen's unions and from other union organizations in this city.

At present the emergency advisory council of Portland is attempting to break down the racial barriers in the labor organizations, and promises have been made by organized labor leaders that the bars against us will be lifted.

Only two Race men were taken into the CCC Camps from Portland, although 70 families are getting relief; and the number at work with the SERA is only about 30.

It is evident that portland is lagging behind in getting a fair share of the benefits of the Recovery Program, and the Emergency Advisory Council of that city is preparing to launch an intensive fight to secure just treatment for our workers.

Defender
6-23-34
Chicago, Ill.

Discrimination.

45 Negro Youths Are Fired in CCC Camp, Denied Pay Checks

Daily Worker

Lads Had Been Forced to Work in Open During Zero Weather

3-16-34

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13 (By Mail)—Forty-five Negro boys arrived home yesterday after being fired from a C.C.C. camp in Kane, Pa., and cheated out of a month's pay when they were forced to leave the camp before pay checks were distributed.

New York

Capt. Mosely, of Alabama, who was appointed camp commander on the theory that Southern whites know how to "handle" Negroes, began picking on the youths when they militantly refused to buy foot-lockers at $4.50 each, fining them at each inspection.

N.Y.

Last Wednesday, with the temperature 11 below zero, the boys were sent to dynamite rocks at a site 11 miles from camp. The truck stalled in the heavy snow drifts, and they were forced to return to camp. Lieut. Cleaver, camp health officer, declared it was entirely too cold for the boys to work in the open and permitted them to remain indoors. Moseley, however, disagreed, charged the lads with insubordination, held a summary court-martial and ejected them from the camp. Although it was pay day they were not permitted to wait for the pay-off.

Put Negro Miners in Mud Holes

Daily Worker

UMWA Comm. Takes No Action Against Discrimination

5-3-34

(By a Miner Worker Correspondent)

FINLEYVILLE, Pa.—The Peters Creek Gas & Coal Co., Knot Hole Mine, is supposed to be a union mine. They have the check-off for the United Mine Workers' of America. There are about 180 men working on two seven hour shifts, four men to one room.

New York

There is one section of the mine where all of the colored miners are given places. This section is known as 14-Left Butt. It is full of mud and water; there are no supplies such as rails and posts to make this place safe to work in.

N.Y.

There is rank discrimination used in this mine. This discrimination comes about in different ways. First, why is it that these dirty rotten mud-holes are given only to the colored miners to work in? Next-they tell the colored miners they have to take the mule in and haul their own coal without pay. These mules are worked night and day. One mule has to pull coal from so many workers that there is a shortage of cars. The miners, many of them, barely make an existence.

One miner, colored, worked 21 days and received $14.70, an average of 70 cents a day. For one month this same worker was asked to further scab and take a mule in and haul his own coal, by Tom Evans, the mine superintendent. This worker told the super, "Old Boy, you've had me scabbing, but you will never make a real scab out of me!"

Many of these colored workers have been forced to leave the job. The Local Committee and officers do nothing about this discrimination although there is one colored mine committee, but they are all part of the same machine of Fagan and Lewis. They work in nice, dry, clean places and receive the best attention that Mr. Evans can give.

We are going to go to the meeting and take up these points with the whole Local and demand that we have action by forcing the Company to give equal turn and equal rights to all miners, regardless of creed, color or nationality.

Rap Jurist for Alleged Statement on the Bench

Judge Edward O. Lewis Quoted as Saying Colored Men Should Not Be Hired as Truck Drivers

Afro-American

5-12-34

Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA — Protests are heard here as a result of a statement said to have been made by Judge Edward O. Lewis, white, of the Circuit Court, to the effect that colored men should not be hired as truck drivers in Philadelphia.

The statement, printed in a daily paper, drew first rebuke from the Crispus Attucks Post No. 151 of the American Legion, when a committee headed by Everett W. Johnson, 2131 Master Street, sent a letter to Judge Lewis asking him to explain such an unusual statement made on the bench.

Follows Trial

The anti-colored statement attributed to Judge Lewis was made several days ago, it was said when the case of John Booker, 22, 1740 N Beechwood Street, was before him. Booker, who had been involved in an accident, was charged with reckless driving.

Commenting on the case Judge Lewis was quoted as saying "I do not think young colored men should drive trucks." In an interview with an AFRO-AMERICAN representative Mr. Johnson stated that the record of colored truck and auto drivers here was as good as that of whites and pointed out that a statement of this kind coming from a judge on the bench was highly prejudical against members of the race.

Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney, told the AFRO-AMERICAN that the matter would be taken up at once by the bar association. Colored chauffeurs have shown no more carelessness than whites, he said, and leaders cannot afford to allow such a statement to go unchallenged

MANY PITTSBURGH CONCERNS REFUSE EMPLOYMENT TO NEGRO WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Administrator Harry L. Hopkins received this week some clues as to underlying causes back of the disproportionate number of Negroes in the army of the unemployed. The Pittsburgh Urban League has reported to the FERA head the results of its survey entitled "Reasons Given by Firms for not Employing Negroes," Many firms among the largest interviewed in Pittsburgh gave "no special reason," for non-employment of Negroes; others gave no reason. Many stated it was just an accepted policy, or that Negroes never applied. Some volunteered to give Negroes a chance.

This is the first comprehensive effort made by a government agency toward a realistic approach to this problem. College trained Negroes in the technical and professional division of the FERA Work Division compiled the information under the direction of R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League. The summary was recently made available in the "Informer."

Listed below are some of the reasons given by firms for not employing Negroes.

(From the Urban League Survey "Negroes in Pittsburgh's Industries — 1934". for the businesses which do not employ Negroes.)

Nature of Business — Telephones; employs 4600; why no Negroes are employed — nature of work carries into intimate recesses of homes; Rolling Mills 1100, specialized work, no Negro applicants; Steel Pipes, 1010, No more puddling, discharged Negroes; Brewing, 504, not favorable to Negro help; Union; Steel, 500, Negroes lazy; white labor better, Northern Negroes better; Casket Manufacturing, 420, No work that can be segregated; Public Utilities, 400, Negroes never enter gas field; Brewing, 317, Help hired through Union; Aluminum, 300, work of too high type; Bakery, 250, help sent by Bakers' Union; Meat Packers, 250, meat cutters never apply; Rolling Mills and Steel, 225, mill next door hires Negroes, therefore they shouldn't; Brewing, 211, not policy of company; Oil Refining, 177, work requires long period of training; Glass Manufacturing, 175, wouldn't like to mix Negroes and white girls; Mirrors, 165, too many white girls; Office Cleaning, 158, Negroes not suited for our work; Paper Products, 125, Negroes never applied; specialized work; Macaroni Manufacture, 125, mostly experienced foreigners; Oil Refining, 125, workers clannish; Negroes would make trouble; Brewing, 124, help furnished by Union; Commercial Papers, 120, Enough white men; Steel Bands, 107, skilled work; Motor Coaches, 101, not customary to use Negroes as bus drivers; Confectionery, 100, will give Negroes a chance; Negroes capable; Confectionery, 75, "Don't want them;" Outdoor Advertising, 100, Union would object; Cleaning & Dyeing, 95, Negroes not adaptable Boxes, 90, Department having Negro girls was abandoned after war; Electrical Apparatus, 90, "just dont' use Negroes"; Newspapers, 65, Trains help from messenger boys up; will hire Negroes; Bakery Products, 64, no other Bakers hire Negro employees; Linen Supply, 63, "Hates Negroes;" Adding Machines, 62, territory for Negro salesmen small. Negroes used in South; Miscellaneous Products, 60, Negro florist never applied; Oil Well Supplies, 58, No need for Negroes; Meat Packing, 58, none have applied; may consider competent Negroes; Baking, 57, not policy of company; Printing and Lithographing, 55, preference for whites; Furniture, 55, Would hire Negroes if they would apply and were experienced; Supply Company, 55, not policy of company; Cleaners and Dyers, 52, plant a family affair; not enough jobs for family; Chains and Bumpers, 50, never contemplated mixing colored and whites; Meat Packing, 50, Negroes left of own accord; Wholesale, 140, Negroes would not fit in.

Miscellaneous Products, 50, no special reason; Structural Iron, 53, No reason given; Harware, 54, no reason given; Laundry, 55, no special reason; Rolling Mills, 460, no reason given; Electrical Apparatus, 300, no reason given; Candy, 250, no reason given; Hospital, 155, no reason given; Non-Ferrous Alloys, 150, no reason given; Bolts and Nuts, 130, no reason given; Mirrors, 125, no reason given; Oil Well Supplies, 121, ro reason given; Creamery, 120, no reason given; Motor Cars, 120, no reason given; Coal, 120, no special reason; Paint, 106, no special reason; Ice Cream, 102, no special reason; Alloys, 100, no reason given; Steel, 100, no reason given; Steel and Iron, 100, no reason given; Railroad Supplies, 99, no reason given; Steel Works, 91, no reason given; Sand and Gravel, 80, no special reason; Men's Clothes, 80, no reason given; Rolling Mill Machinery, given; Stoves, 78, no reason 76, no reason given; Paints and Varnishes, 75, no special reason, chances small; Theater, 75, no special reason; Towel Supply, 70, no special reason; Laundry, 70, no special reason; Steel Products, 70, no reason given; Bolts and Nuts, 65, no reason given; Machinery, 65, no reason given; Electrical Apparatus, 62, no special reason; Gas and Water Meters, 61, no special reason; Lead and Oil, 60, no special reason; Gasoline, 57, no special reason.

South Carolina

Discrimination.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

MAR 7 1934

Bodes No Good to Cities

In Richland county "work on a CWA road project near Columbia was interrupted when a group of white persons refused to permit a crew of negroes to take up their tools." Incidents of that character will tend to drive negroes from the country to the city. It will aggravate city problems of unemployment. Already the conditions in the cities have been made worse by the flocking of labor from the rural sections to them. In whatever circumstances shall vex the people in respect of labor in these times, the country folk will have the advantage. In South Carolina no serious and widespread problem in respect of the employment of labor will arise in the country, except that it may come from a surplusage of labor caused by compulsory reduction of acreage in staple crops. It is quite possible that there will be annoying incidents in Southern cities from which the rural districts will be relatively free.

Labor - 1934

Tennessee

Discrimination.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
February 2, 1934

NEGROES ARE THREATENED

Tenant Farmers Are Ordered to Leave Place

"No negroes allowed to work this place this year. Don't let the sun go odwn on you in this house," reads a penciled sign on cardboard found on the door of a house owned by Miss Kate Preston of Kerrville, Sheriff Baco learned yesterday.

The note was found by Solomon Jones, negro, who rented the farm. Miss Preston called for deputy sheriffs. She told them a former tenant has tried repeatedly to rent it this year and has been refused. Deputy Sheriffs Bertschi and Galloway are searching for the sign printer.

THE GOOD OF AN ILL WIND.

East Tennessee News
4-26-34
Knoxville, Tenn.

The disastrous fire that recently visited the United States government's Transient Bureau at Lynchburg, Virginia, took the lives of more than a score of men, including many Negroes. Negroes would not suffer should such a disaster visit the local Transient Bureau, nor any of its branches for positively no provisions have been made for members of that racial group in a single dormitory that has been set apart for transients. Three or more buildings house white transients and just why the local folk in charge of this government project decided to completely ignore Negroes has never been clear. Negroes who come to Knoxville in search of work must sleep in the workhouse or jail, should they fall into the toils of diligent officers who are ever on the lookout for a chance to collect fees, or they must seek lodging among members of their own race, whether they have the money to pay or not.

This is one instance of the most flagrant and rankest sort of discrimination surrounding the entire group of projects launched by the government in Knox county. It is not believed for a single minute that officials at Washington condone or even know of the tactics employed by those in charge here as concerns this discrimination. In fact, our county, here where we boast of fairness and justice in unlimited proportions, is about the only county in the South that hasn't made provisions for Negroes under this special project.

In view of the much criticism being directed the local transients and in case of such a disaster as the Lynchburg fire, the Negroes consider their being left out of the local picture the good of an ill wind.

Labor-1934

Texas.

Discrimination

FIRST ROUND IS LOST IN FAMOUS COX FISH FIGHT

Informer

Houston.—Anti-Negro hire enthusiasts won the first round in their fight to oust the Negro clerks now operating Cox's Fish Market, Wednesday, January 17, when Judge Charles E. Ashe handed down his decision to the effect that the injunction which had been secured by Cox's Fish Market, restraining City Council and the mayor from ousting the Negro clerks of the market, had been dissolved. 1-20-34

Judge Ashe held in his decision that the Negroes had no case and that they should have gone to justice court. However, the colored clerks have notified Judge Ashe that they will appeal from his decision to the court of civil appeals at Galveston.

Houston Texas

It was reported that the white operators have now dropped the word Negro from their suit, and say that they are suing for the space occupied by the Negro booth alone. Why they should need this particular space when half of the market stands vacant for lack of tenants was not explained.

Informer

Sadly enough, there are colored people who enter the market and persist in buying from the very booths who are seeking to oust all colored people from the market, and who would, if it were in their power, deprive all Negroes of earning a living. During the afternoon of the day when the decision was handed down, a well known business man was seen by an Informer reporter to purchase a large order of fish from one of these very booths. 1-20-34

The majority of the colored people, however, have expressed their desire to buy where they can be employed, and thus provide lucrative and honorable work for themselves and for their children in years to come, by making their purchases at Cox's Fish Market.

Houston Texas

Negroes Refused Relief When They Inquire About Pay

Informer

MEXIA.—A story of government relief and how it is administered in some parts of the South has been received from Limestone County. According to the story, colored people may only receive relief on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

One day last week, a poor white farmer came to the office and said he wanted five cotton choppers. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and most of the destitute persons waiting in the office had not had dinner. A large part of them had not had breakfast. 6-16-34

The white woman in charge asked who wanted to go and chop cotton? The men began inquiring as to the pay and as to how they could get out to the farm and back. This seemed to have incensed the woman, who called in a white worker in the cannery behind the office to sit in judgment on the case. He suggested that she issue no more relief. She is said to have complained that she couldn't get the big black N——— to go to work. Accepting his advice, she told them not to come after any more relief. However, after they had pleaded with her, telling her that the man could only use five, and three of the Negroes and two white men had already gone with him, she relented slightly and consented to issue them short rations, thus taking it upon herself to punish the men, their wives and children for making so bold as to ask her what they would be paid for their work.

Houston Texas

Labor-1934

Virginia
6

Discrimination.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

MAR 1 1934

Negro Barbers Claim New Bill Objectionable

Bandy Measure Designed to Run Them Out of Business, It Is Charged

The Bandy barber bill, which was reported out by the House General Laws Committee on Tuesday by a 7-5 vote, is just as objectionable to the Negro barbers as was the Coleman bill for which it was substituted, L. R. Reynolds of Richmond, secretary of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Coöperation, said yesterday.

Opponents of the measure claim that it is designed to eliminate Negro barbers from business, and to raise prices in the white shops. They point to a statement in the March, 1930, number of the Journeyman Barber that such was the intention of the bill before the General Assembly at that session. They also point to other statements to the same effect from white barbers.

The bill reported out by the House committee on Tuesday retains the licensing feature, which is the feature to which the Negro barbers have objected in the past.

Barbers now practicing would be granted licenses, but the board of three barbers would have the power to revoke those licenses "for sufficient cause," a term which Mr. Reynolds and other opponents of the bill regard as offering almost unlimited opportunity for discrimination. Appeals may be taken to the courts, but these are expensive.

Persons desiring to practice barbering in Virginia, under the terms of the bill, must have six months in a barbering school or serve eighteen months as apprentices, unless they are now practicing. They must be of "good moral character and temperate habits," a requirement which likewise is regarded by opponents as affording an opportunity for discrimination.

Mr. Reynolds said yesterday that whereas the policy of recent administrations has been toward simplification and economy, the barber bill will set up a brand new and wholly unnecessary governmental agency.

He pointed out that the State Health Department regards existing machinery for inspection of barber shops to be entirely adequate, and said he saw no reason for setting up a licensing board.

State Health Commissioner Draper told the committee at the recent hearing that the statutes now on the books are entirely adequate from the standpoint of sanitation, and that all that is needed is funds to put the inspectors in the field. The Bandy bill provides for payment of fees to the State Health Department to finance inspection of shops.

Opponents of the bill say that the Negro barbers will be glad to pay an annual fee for this inspection service, and that the only thing they object to is the licensing board.

ONLY WHITES GET JOBS AS EDU. ADVISER

Journal and Guide

Director Marsh Admits No Negroes To Be Appointed

3-17-34

CHIEF ISSUES EDICT

Norfolk, Va.

34 Colored Camps In 3rd Corps Area; 16 In Virginia

Staff Correspondence

YORKTOWN, Va. — Only white educational advisers will be appointed to positions at the Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the United States, according to an edict of C. S. Marsh, educational director for the CCC.

His ruling was cited in a letter to Dr. N. F. McNorton, prominent physician living here, where four colored CCC camps are located. Dr. McNorton had written the CCC educational director in an effort to have Negro advisers placed in the local and other colored CCC camps in the state. He had particularly recommended Hughes A. Robinson, who had done notable work as voluntary educational adviser at the local camps.

On March 9, Director Marsh wrote Dr. McNorton: "After careful consideration of all phases of the subject, it has been decided to appoint only white advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps. This is a reply to your letter of February 24, concerning, Mr. H. A. Robinson."

Jobs Pay $165 A Month

In Virginia alone there are 16 colored camps. The position of camp educational adviser pays $165 per month. It is known that at least five Negroes, all qualified college graduates, have filed application for the positions.

In the Third Corps Area there are thirty-four colored camps out of a total of 187. In each of them white men are being placed as educational advisers. Congress has appropriated $1,300,000 for educational work in the 1,468 CCC camps in the United States, during the next period.

Director Marsh is the former dean of evening schools in Buffalo, N. Y., and of the school of business administration of the University of Buffalo. He is now attached to the office of Dr. George F. Zook, the U. S. Commissioner of Education in Washington. His assistant is George F. Gant, and there are advisers for each of the nine corps areas.

College Heads Protest

It is understood that Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institue and Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, have interceded in an effort to secure the appointment of colored educational advisers.

One of the men who applied for such a position was written that no Negroes would be used, it was learned.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Zook, some months ago, requested the superintendents of education of each state to supply him and Director Marsh with a list of qualified men. Dr. Sidney Hall, Virginia State superintendent, designated someone else to do that, and this person named a committee to draw up the list. No Negro or white preson at a Negro educational institution was consulted in the drafting of this list.

Appointments began to be made in January. Zook and Marsh sent the lists to the various corps areas advisers, who in turn assigned the men listed to various camps in conjunction with the areas commanders.

Assails Injustice

In a statement this week Dr. McNorton further lauded the qualifications of H. A. Robinson as a qualified candidate for camp educational adviser and went on to say: "To disqualify one with his training and experience because of his color will not be in keeping with the principles of southern democracy. It is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of southern democracy, especially in the South where colored men have been encouraged to serve their own people."

He wrote Director Marsh that copies of his letter would be released to the press and to the Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and "will probably be used for campaign material for the election and reelection of members to Congress in the fall."

Young men interested in securing position as camp educational advisers should get in touch with the proper authorities and seek a connection with some of the camps in their respective areas.

There should be an organized drive to eliminate this discrimination, a person close to CCC activities said this week. College presidents, whose graduates should have an opportunity to fill the positions, and newspapers have been urged to join in protesting vigorously this injustice.

Sought By Camp Chief

An interesting angle of the situation is that the white camp commanders at Yorktown have not only recommended Mr. Robinson, who among other things, secured a library of about 2,000 volumes for the forest recruits, but actually petitioned Director Marsh to assign the young man officially to the local camp. He has been serving without any stipulated salary.

Assignment of camp educational advisers in the Third Corps Area is in charge of Thomas G. Bennett, Third Corps Area Headquarters, U. S. Post office, Baltimore, Md.

In Virginia, Negro CCC camps are located at Yorktown, Snowden, Waverly, Fort Story, Williamsburg, Goshen, Chester, Purdy, Kenbridge, Varina and Green Bay. Four here and three at Fort Story. At the other places there is one camp each.

Colonel K. T. Smith is supervisor of the Virginia CCC setup. He has offices in Richmond.

MAYOR REFUSES TO SEE MIXED CWA DELEGATION

Journal and Guide

Dismiss Case Against White Leader; Had Colored Lawyer

3-24-34

Norfolk Va

RICHMOND, Va.—After having the city hall surrounded by police officers to prevent any of the delegation from entering the building Mayor J. Fulmer Bright refused to see L. C. McDowell, white, president of the CWA Workers Association, though he is alleged to have had an appointment with him.

The mayor told newspapermen that he had told McDowell on Thursday of last week that he would see two separate delegations on Friday, but that he would not see a mixed delegation of "niggers" and whites.

When McDowell showed up last Friday at city hall, followed by a large delegation of association members, mostly colored people, officers, who had been placed on guard at the four entrances to the city hall, refused to admit any of them to the building.

Could Not See Mayor

McDowell after being allowed to enter the building said he was not admitted to the mayor's office where he had an appointment. He was to have delivered a speech from the city hall steps, following his conference with the mayor, but this was prevented by officers who told McDowell as he emerged from the building to keep moving.

When he stopped on the steps he was ordered again to move on and when he refused to do so officers placed him under arrest, charging him with being disorderly and refusing to move on when ordered to do so.

Has Colored Lawyer

When McDowell's trial came up in police court Saturday morning he appeared with J. Byron Hopkins as his attorney. It is believed that this was Judge Fowlkes' first time to have a white man come before him represented by a colored attorney.

Without hearing one witness for the defense, Judge Fowlkes said, as Attorney Hopkins began his statement on the case, "I don't want any argument this morning. Case dismissed."

The defense plans to make a sensational case out of the matter were therefore nipped in the bud.

Opportunity Not Race Is the Issue

Planet
3-24-34
Richmond, Va.

The "Buy Where You Can Work Campaign" is a protest against discrimination in work opportunities and not a racial issue. The color of the employee makes no material difference if he does not maintain a policy which denies colored men and women equal opportunities with other persons to work and to have their labors rewarded with fair wages and with the opportunity for advancement when merited. The "Buy Where You Can Work Campaign" is a plea for justice. There is no reason, except foolish race prejudice which can be assigned for the failure of employers to give recognition in the way of jobs to a group which makes up a large percentage of the patronage these employers enjoy. When this recognition is given, whether employer is white or colored, such employers should receive the patronage of colored people. Conversely when such recognition is not given, colored men and women should stubbornly resist such discrimination and withhold their patronage from employers guilty of such manifest unfairness.

This is sound policy and no fair-minded white or colored person can in reason object to its maintainance.

If reprisals come to colored people for insisting upon right and justice, then let them accept them standing up. No battle is ever fought without casualties. Let none mistake the issue presented in the "Buy Where You Can Work Campaign." Jobs not race is the issue, and the fight waged is against unjustifiable discrimination on account of color. More power to the N.A.A.C.P. in these righteous fights. Let those who are enlisted in them go forward with a realization of their righteousness and gather strength, courage and fortitude for the struggle.

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD

MAR 26 1934

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

Wiley Hall, secretary of the ~~Richmond~~ Urban League, in an address last week at the noon convocation of the University of Richmond, said that failure of the national recovery act to make provisions for persons in agriculrtural, personal and domestic service has prevented seventy-two per cent of the gainfully occupied Negroes in the United States from being affected by it. Discussing the plight of the Negro under the code system of employment he said that it had increased unemployment among the race far out of proportion to the ratio of its population.

Many employers have put their Negro employes on a part-time basis to avoid increasing wages and there has been a demand by a large body of industrialists to introduce a defferential wage for Negroes, Hall said. He added that in Virginia only forty-three per cent of industrially employed Negroes can benefit by the act.

Discussing the various state and federal relief measures and their effect upon the Negro, he said that under the CWA, his race served only in the capacity of unskilled workmen, and hence at consistently lower wages citing one instance where Negroes were denied the right to register as skilled workmen, even though highly skilled at a trade. The percentage of Negro CWA workers corresponded roughly with their percentage in population, he said, but only about 10 per cent of the money distributed went to Negroes.

This is of course of considerable interest to Suffolk where more than half of employed persons are Negroes. A great many have been without employment the last few years but we do not believe they were discriminated against by the local CWA administration We have heard no complaint to that effect. As to the charge that industries are hiring them on the part-time basis to avoid paying increased wages, we are not so sure for The News-Herald has heard that this is being done. Such a policy is in direct violation of all codes and those concerns guilty of this practice should desist. In addition to violation of the law, it hampers national recovery.

YES WE HAVE NO DISCRIMINATION

Richmond, Va.
Planet

A few weeks ago when this newspaper ventured a criticism of the Transient Service Bureau in employing Negro transients on a certain city project in keeping with its "no work, no eat" policy, one of the officials connected with the Social Service Bureau of the City Department of Public Welfare characterized the criticism as scathing and unfair and vehemently maintained that no discrimination was practiced.

6-16-34

One particular instance of discrimination which contradicts this no discrimination avowal, to say nothing of many others which can be cited with equal force, is the fact that the transient shelter located at 108 West Cary Street is supervised by two paid workers drawing $160.00 each month from the Federal government while the supervision of the shelter at 406 East Baker Street is entrusted to white transients who have no particular responsibility to the Government or community and no concern for residents of the neighborhood in which the shelter is located. The inherent dangers of such a condition need not be pointed out to intelligent people and the responsibility for any untoward event which may occur, as a result, must be laid directly at the door of the Department of Public Welfare which refuses to employ competent and qualified Negroes even when the pay roll is furnished by the Federal government.

Ninety-eight persons are employed in the administration of city and Federal relief dispensed through the department with a monthly pay roll amounting to $7,547.00.

This pay roll is made up as follows: The city pays $1,732.00 and the Federal government $5,805.00.

In spite of the fact that specific instructions have been issued by the government that there shall be no discrimination, not a single Negro, with the possible exception of a janitor at $30.00 a month, receives one penny of this $5,805.00 which comes monthly out of the Treasury of the United States although according to the Department's own figures the majority of direct relief cases exists among Negroes who also comprise a large percentage of the transients.

The inconsistency of the whole thing is shown when it is remembered that in NRA drives and other volunteer efforts, the same people who are responsible for this lily white employment policy feel that Negroes working among Negroes can get better results. When it comes to the pay roll, however, white persons, even transient, are preferable.

What will the N. A. A. C. P., the Richmond Urban League, the Colored Democratic League or the Baptist Ministers' Conference do about this in view of the invitation of Forrester B. Washington, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins to bring such matters to his attention.

It might not be out of place at this time to remind these agencies that the Lozier bill carrying an appropriation of $7,540,000 and providing employment for 100,000 persons to make an "unemployment, agriculture, and occupation census this fall" will be passed by this Congress.

Every effort should be made to keep the disbursement of the funds allotted to Richmond out of the hands of the Department of Public Welfare which has practiced such flagrant discrimination against Negroes in its administration of Federal Relief.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA AND FEDERAL MONEY

Planet
6-30-34
Richmond, Va.

His Honor, the Mayor and Dr. Foster, his Director of Public Welfare are probably within their rights in following a policy based upon "very definite opinions" that Negroes should not be given employment by the city of Richmond. It doesn't matter materially, for both of these relics of an age which has spent itself will soon pass away and their memory will be just another nightmare.

It is quite a different thing, however, when these esteemed but archaic gentlemen attempt to use money collected from Negro taxpayers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to maintain their Jim Crow policy.

Richmond Negroes haven't the sense to equip themselves in such a manner that the Mayor and the Director of Public Welfare would dare to entertain such definite opinions, as when put in operation, preclude them from a man's opportunity in a government to whose support they make an equitable contribution.

Relief, therefore, must come from without where Negroes have sense. It is to these Negroes that we submit our case and make our appeal. We rely upon them to stop all Federal monies coming into Richmond until the Mayor and his Director of Public Welfare have a change of heart and abandon those "definite opinions" that jobs are to be distributed according to color rather than according to merit and need.

Labor - 1934

Discrimination.

Virginia

APPOINTMENTS IN ABC STORES BREW TEMPEST

Journal and Guide

Newport News Man Protests Lily White Staff

7-7-34

Peninsula Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—More than a score of Negro citizens and taxpayers this week declared that they plan definite action in protest of alleged discriminatory practice in the appointment of an all white personnel for the Jefferson Avenue A. B. C. board liquor store, here.

These citizens stated that they consider it unfair to place a store in the heart of the Negro section and then exclude Negroes from employment.

Norfolk, Va.

It was stated further that they believe their demands to be in keeping with the practice of the A. B. C. Board in other cities, particularly Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, wheer at least a part of the store personnel appointed has been Negro.

Dr. L. A. Fowlkes, in a letter to the Journal and Guide, says in part:

Reflection Of Attitude

"The attitude of state and city official is generally reflected in the manner in which they deal adequately with the populace. If they believe in equality of the law and justice to all, then it must as a matter of principle trickle down through the entire citizenry.

"There are only two great issues in life that shape the destiny of mankind, these issues are moral and political. Whether or not the Negro citizens of Newport News have been dealt with fairly along these lines is a mooted question, for in selecting the personnel of the A. B. C. stores in Newport News, the Negro has been conspicuous by his absence from appointment to any position of trust or honor by the powers that be.

"Whether or not it was due to the sentiment of local politicians or to the action of the A. B. C. Board is still a question. If this is what is termed in keeping with President Roosevelt's New Deal, then we say, It is a misdeal and it seems to us a premeditated one.

Purpose Of A. B. C. Violated

"The fundamental point in the A. B. C. set-up is to bring revenue to the state of Virginia and to provide jobs for the citizens of Virginia who qualify.

"We have any number of young Negroes who are qualified by training, experience and education, who have applied for jobs but so far without avail. In the cool breeze of second thought let us analyze the situation.

"If it is predicated on racial expediency, why put a store in the heart of the Negro section and then exclude Negroes from employment- If it is predicated upon political ratio, we have more qualified Negro voters in Newport News, than are in Richmond or Norfolk.

"It cannot be based on population, for at least one-third of the people residing in Newport News are Negroes. Is it not true that Negroes need jobs to keep the wolf from the door as well as the white man?

What Is The Difference

"Does not the cry of aching hearts, the groan from hungry stomachs, the withered hand and emaciated and undernourished bodies, from the lack of food, and sustenance disturb the equilibrium of a white and Negro alike? Then why in the name of justice, in the name of equality, in the name of humanity, if you please, should all the jobs go to one race.

"The Negro's battle for bread is becoming a sad plight, darkening shadows of adversity, and misfortune seem to dog his every step. We say this is a misdeal.

"Why is it that Newport News, which boasts of the cordial relations existing between the races, should ignore all of them in these A. B. C stores, while Richmond and Norfolk have given them substantial recognition in their stores.

"This is not only a misdeal, but a raw deal."

According to Dr. Fowlkes, copies of this letter and others have been sent to the A. B. C. Board at Richmond, to Senator Saxon W. Holt, who is said to exercise great influence in the local store appointments, and to others prominent in official capacity in the city and state.

Ofays Replace Va. Pin Packers

Afro-American

7-14-34

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va. — The Cedar Works, a plant of vital employment importance to Richmond workers living in the Fulton area, gave more than twenty girls their last pay, recently, without previous notice of dismissal, making the complaint to the NRA compliance board that the girls were inefficient.

The girls, employed in the packing of wooden clothes-pins, it was reported, had placed many inferior pins in boxes, and because of this, pins had been returned to the plant.

The girls were paid 2½ cents a box for the packing, resulting, frequently, in wages of not more than ninety cents a day, until NRA regulations fixed the pay per day at $2.25.

White girls were put in, and are said to be receiving $2.25 a day. New machinery has displaced the old apparatus, which is said to have been largely responsible for previous inefficiency.

High's Ice Cream Store Employs White Boys For All-Negro Trade

Planet

7-7-34

Richmond, Va.

It is announced that the policy of the High's Ice Cream Company in using white boys to serve cream and cones in their Leigh Street store, has met with the disapproval of the local branch of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People and thousands of people here, who have joined in the Association's "Buy Where You Can Work" Campaign. Investigation shows that as news of the Association's disapproval of the policy of the High's stores spreads, many are refusing to buy their creams from them.

Alleged High's Promised Colored

The negotiations with the High Company were conducted by John D. Bogle and Roscoe C. Mitchell, for the Association. The Committee alleges that in conference with Mr. Overland, local manager of the High's organization, Mr. Overland stated positively that colored clerks would be used in manning the 'Jackson Ward" store. He said further that his company had not been able to open the store because of the inability to secure a store near Second and Leigh Streets on a five months lease. Mitchell and Bogle immediately got in touch with Mr. Miller of Hotel Miller, located on the corner of Second and Leigh streets and began engotiations for the securing of store space for High's. This was done upon the positive assurance of Mr. Overland that if they could secure the store, he would employ colored personnel, the committee stated.

Asked For Colored Personnel

Mr. Overland went further and asked the committee to select his personnel for him, because he thought they were in better position to secure competent clerks than he was, the committee's statement continues. Negotiations were kept up until finally High's began preparations to open their store at the Miller Hotel site. Then Dr. W. M. T. Forrester and Mitchell talked with Mr. Overland in the Leigh St. Store the day before the opening and were told that L. W. High, of Washington had cancelled the order for colored clerks.

Claims Negroes Asked Removal Of Colored Clerks

"We tried the experiment in our Washington store," Mr. Overland said, 'and Negroes asked that we replace the colored clerks with white clerks. Your folks want white clerks to wait on them."

The committee told Mr. Overland that that was unbelievable, and that they would immediately proceed to Washington to talk wih Mr. High. They were then told to hold for two days, and that in the meantime Mr. Overland would delay the opening and write Mr. High. The committee waited and in the meantime High's opened up the next day with white boys. The association then ordered a picket stationed in front of the store, which was done. Mr. Overland is alleged to have said that the committee had acted too hastily, and that he had not gotten to the question of colored clerks.

Mr. Miller Enters Negotiations

William Miller, hotel proprietor, is then alleged to have entered the picture. He said he thought the Association was unfair in picketing his place. He asked that the pickets be removed and he was sure a colored boy would be hired. The pickets were removed and a colored boy was seen moving about the store the next day—but he was not clerking—and he has not been since, it is said. It was further rumored that Miller had received word in some way from Harry M. Smith, one-time dictator of the affairs of Negro leaders (and that was a long time ago) that he would arrest the pickets if they were posted in front of High's. This brought a large volume of volunteer pickets—many of whom had opposed the movement. They resented Smith's interference in the matter, and his manner of approach.

New Picketing Plans Nearly Ready

Following the demonstration last Friday night before more than fifteen thousand people the Association had begun plans for a new type of picketing, which will include High's Ice Cream store, in addition to the grocery chain stores in the colored section. Signs are being prepared and the campaign will be launched shortly, it was announced today. There much resentment among the rank and file in protest to the manner in which the High's organization, in the face of present trends, defied the sentiment of the majority of the colored people here, it is pointed out.

The Use of Boys Instead of Girls

Observers pointed out that that High's was not blind to the truth that there should be some manner of change of personnel in the colored store. They say it is significant of the operation of the Southern prejudiced mind that although White girls are used in white stores, the management thinks them too angelic to wait on colored people—they changed from white girls to white boys for the colored store. This is pointed out as very significant. Anyway hundreds of colored people are staying away from High's this summer, the Association reports.

Race Receives Nothing Of Federal Appropriation For Relief Administration Here

Planet
6-23-34
Richmond, Va.

Revelations in last week's Planet that out of the $5,805.00 Federal appropriation to Richmond's administration of relief, colored people received "nary a penny", has caused much adverse Richmond City administration comment, which is directed at officials, form Mayor Bright down. In fact it has been generally rumored here that the Mayor is adamant in his determination that no colored person should receive a direct dollar from Richmond City payroll. But, on the other hand, there is a growing determination on the part of colored citizens that some payroll money must be paid to the race here. This determination has positively congealed in action which will be begun immediately to determine whether this Federal money can be categorically denied to one-third of the city's population.

The Planet herewith presents the payroll of the Social Service Bureau of the City of Richmond, which receives this 5,805.00 from the Federal Government. It takes very little scrutiny to learn that all of the recipients are white.

Frances Salter, from City Funds $25.00, from U. S. Funds, $105.00; total monthly salary, $130.00.

Martha Tower, Secretary, from City Funds, $25.00; from U. S. funds, $105.00; total monthly salary, $130.00.

The following workers receive all of their salaries from city funds:

Georgiana Sinclair, Executive Secretary, $250.00; Eugenia B. Jobson, Welfare Worker, $148.50; Hallie L. Redford, Welfare Worker, $112.50; Mary E. Moody, Welfare Worker, $112.50; Mildred A. Hardwick, Stenographer, $103.50; Margaret Black, Welfare Worker, $85.00; Ethel Clarke, Secretary, $100.00; Sue Gray, Case Supervisor, $160.00; Sarah Forstman Social Worker, $90.00; Florence Hicks, Social Worker, $100.00; Almarine M. Franklin, Clerk, $65.00; Evelyn Simpson, Clerk, $60.00; Ann Wilson, Social Worker, $60.00; Helen Lilly, Social Worker, $60.00; Effie B. Baskerville, Social Worker, $60.00; Marjorie Knight, Clerk, $60.00; Ethel Grimes, Clerk, $35.00.

The following workers (all white) receive all of their pay from Federal appropriations—the Federal Government pays every cent of these salaries. It is to be noted that the City of Richmond does not appropriate one cent towards the following workers' salaries:

Alice J. Pew, Trained Worker, $105.00; Eula Armstrong, Trained Worker, $95.00; Edna White, Trained Worker, $90.00; Harriett Hardre, Trained Worker, $90.00; Haven Kinser, Trained Worker, $100.00; Susie A. Tabb, Case Aid, $60.00; Phyliss Perkinson, Case Aid, $60.00; Irene Ropsley, Case Aid, $60.00; Margaret Shields, Case Aid, $60.00; Camilla Nilson, Case Aid, $60.00; Martha L. Sanders, Case Aid, $60.00; Mary A. Carden, Case Aid, $60.00; Lois Rogers, Case Aid, $60.00; Marguerite Quarles, Case Aid, $60.00; M. H. White, Clerk, $60.00; Georgiana Eggleston, Special, $60.00; Nina J. Weiss, Clerk, $60.00; Catherine Sewell, Clerk, $60.00; Geraldine Vernon, Clerk, $60.00; Celeste Whilton, Clerk, $60.00; Mary L. Richardson, Special, $60.00; Lillian Franklin, Special, $60.00 Katherine Spector, Special, $60.00; Catherine Turner, Clerk, $60.00; Vernelle Shorter, Clerk, $60.00; Mattie Waldren, Clerk, $60.00; William Cobb, Clerk, $60.00; Martha O'Meara, Clerk, $60.00; Edwin Kellam, Clerk, $60.00; Raymond McCann, Clerk, $60.00; John Bullock, Clerk, $60.00; Ruby W. Johnson, Clerk, $60.00; **Elizabeth Richardson**, Clerk, $60.00; Robert Jackson, Clerk, $60.00; John O'Neal, Clerk, $60.00; Geo. Doeppe, Clerk, $60.00; Jno. Barden, Clerk, $60.00; Marvin Arnold, Clerk, $60.00; Mary Jane Kahn, Clerk, $60.00; Augustus Bass, Clerk, $60.00; Mary Woolard, Clerk, $60.00; Herbert Perdue, Clerk, $60.00; Claude Thompson, Clerk, $60.00; Oliver Singleton, Clerk, $60.00; Howard Landrum, Clerk, $60.00; Robt. Kincaid, Clerk, $60.00; Doris Yeaman, Special, $60.00; May McLeod, Clerk, $60.00; Jennie Coughton, Clerk, $60.00; Roberta King, Clerk, $60.00; G. A. Thompson, Clerk, $100.00; Mary A. Mitchell, Clerk, $70.00; Katherine Hughes, Clerk, $60.00; A. T. Seiph, Janitor, $30.00; Charlotte Stoakley, Director, Garden Projects, $100.00; Mrs. Bertha O. Brann, Director, $175.00; Miss Elizabeth Stiff, Case Supervisor, $150.00; Mrs Lillian Keck, Case Worker, $110.00; Mrs. Elsie McMillard, Case Supervisor, $110.00; Mrs. Minerva Bristow, Case Worker, $100.00; C. C. Thompson, Case Worker, $100.00; Carroll Minor, Case Worker, $90.00; Mrs. Leslie M. Larkin, Case Worker Aid, $75.00 Miss Mabel Lee Price, Case Worker Aid, $75.00; Nathan S. Mathewson, Case Worker Aid, $75.00; Sidney L. Manson, Registrar, $70.00; Robert Woenér, Registrar, $70.00; Mrs. Marie Alley, Stenographer-Clerk, $60.00; Miss Margaret O'Neil, Stenographer-Clerk, $70.00; Mrs. Nelda F. Adams, Stenographer-Clerk, $60.00; Miss Vriginia Powell, Stenographer-Clerk, $60.00 Mrs. Dorothy Germaine, Stenographer, $60.00; Reginald R. Downey, Stenographer-Clerk, $60.00; Miss Mary Seifert, Accounting-Clerk, $60.00; Miss Emily McCoull, Accounting-Clerk, $60.00; Jacob Glick, Accounting Clerk, $75.00; Edward C. Gratiot, Supt. of Shelters, $100.00; Logan Edward Lucas, Night Registrar-Shelter, $60.00; Dr. B. D. Lipscomb, Physician, $125.00. Total U. S. funds, $5,805.00.

Labor - 1934

Virginia

Discrimination

The "Barber Bill" Is With Us Again

By Virginius Dabney in Richmond Times-Dispatch

2-17-34

Richmond, Va

The "Barber Bill" is with us again. This great "health measure," which has always been strongly opposed by the State Health Department, has been introduced in the House of Delegates by Delegate Daniel Coleman of Norfolk. Its precise terms are not of paramount importance, for the advocates of the bill usually amend it in various particulars after it is introduced, in an effort to get it through the Legislature.

This bill has been before the Assembly almost a half a dozen times, and its fundamental purposes have been so thoroughly ventilated at past sessions that it seems well-nigh superfluous to ventilate them again. However, there are about fifty new members of the Legislature this year, and lest they labor under some misapprehension as to the meaning of the Barber Bill, it will do no harm to call attention to some of its more pertinent aspects.

First of all, it should be borne in mind that the bill is supported by white barbers only. The Negro barbers have always been bitterly opposed to it, for they are convinced that it is designed to eliminate them from business. And no wonder, for the white barbers held a meeting in Richmond in 1929, at which they discussed plans for the introduction of the measure at the session of 1930, and they freely admitted that the bill's purpose was to "run the Negroes out of business." Then one of the patrons of the bill at the 1930 session confessed to the writer of this article that under the terms it contained when introduced, the Negro barber could be virtually eliminated "in ten to fifteen years."

Consider also the fact that the Journeyman Barber, a trade publication, declared in its March, 1930, issue that the intent of the measure introduced at that session was to eliminate the Negroes and raise prices. This magazine is controlled by the white barbers.

Note that the Journeyman Barber declared that the raising of prices was an important object of the bill. That also was stated by the white barbers who met here in 1929 to discuss the measure. It was hoped that prices prevailing at that time could be doubled.

The advocates of the Barber Bill have protested loudly in previous years that nothing is further from their thoughts than the elimination of Negro competition and the raising of prices. Let them explain the foregoing indisputable facts.

The bill introduced by Delegate Coleman provides for a licensing board and other abracadabra, some of which will probably be jettisoned when it is found to be impossible to get the bill out of committee in its present form. The measure now provides that only persons of "good moral character and temperate habits" can practice the "profession." The board, which will be under the control of white barbers, will examine all applicants.

But while the white barbers have been willing to make various concessions in the past with a view to getting their bill across, they have never been willing to abandon the obnoxious feature of the measure, namely the licensing board. It is the licensing board which causes so many to view the bill with misgivings, for this board would have the power to refuse or revoke licenses.

Consider the following sample licensing board questions, printed in the February, 1930, issue of the Square Deal, organ of the white barbers, published at Des Moines, Ia.

"How many hairs are there to the square inch on the average scalp?" "Where is the arrector pili muscle located and what is its function?" How is the hair connected with the blood stream and nerve system?" 'Describe the function and location of the sebaceous glands." "What is the scientific name for hair which has a tendency to split?"

Now what is to keep a licensing board of white barbers from asking some such idiotic questions as these when an "undesirable" applicant presents himself to the board? It is clear that a Negro barber who is in competition with white barbers would thus be at the mercy of a white board. Even if the board had a Negro on it, white barbers would certainly be in the majority. And the requirement that applicants be "of good moral character and temperate habits" offers unlimited possibilities for discrimination.

The Barber Bill has always been described by its proponents as a "health measure," but the late Dr. Ennion G. Williams, one of the outstanding health officials of the United States, was uncompromisingly opposed to it. As State health commissioner he declared publicly that he was against it. The late Colonel C. R. Keiley of the State Health Department appeared regularly in opposition to it. Dr. Warren F. Draper, now State health commissioner, fought it at the legislative session of 1932. Two years before, Dr. J. Belmont Woodson, State senator and superintendent of the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville, declared on the Senate floor, as a practicing physician, that the argument that the bill was a "health measure" was "perfectly absurd" and "absolutely an insult to the intelligence of the Legislature of Virginia."

Commissioner Draper stated at the hearing two years ago that his department has all the law it needs for the maintenance of adequate sanitation in the barber shops of the Commonwealth, and that if it were given the funds with which to pay the necessary inspectors, nothing else would be required. It was suggested that every barber in Virginia pay an annual fee to the State Health Department, the proceeds to be used in paying inspectors to enforce the sanitary laws rigidly in all shops, and Dr. Draper said this would be entirely satisfactory to him. The Negro barbers also expressed themselves as actively in favor of such a plan. But the white barbers objected. They insisted on retaining the licensing board.

Such boards have been set up in a majority of the States of the Union at the present time. Interesting light is thrown on the modus operandi of these boards in the Journeyman Barber for October, 1933, by Patrick H. Reagan, fourth vice-president of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America. As stated above, this publication is controlled by the white barbers. Mr. Reagan says in part:

"I have been privileged to view the situation in a number of States in the past fifteen months, and I find in many cases that some barbers who have been privileged to receive appointments by the governor of their respective State Boards of Barber Examiners and State Inspectors, seem to have no conception of the rights of the rank and file of the barbers or the public.

"Their principal aim seems to be to assist in building up a political machine in an attempt to try to convince their appointees that they can control some votes, and in many other cases some members of State boards just want to get by as easy as they can and give as little service as possible to the barbers and the patrons of barber shops.

"When in one State in the Middle West, I have been told in many sections stories about graft in connection with one State Board inspector. . . . Many times I have been told that men have secured a license to do barber work in that State without even taking the examination. All they say is necessary is to show this certain inspector, who seems to be responsible for the conduct of the State office, the color of the money and they will surely get a license."

This, be it remembered, is the testimony of a thoroughly friendly critic, himself one of the leading advocates of barbers' licensing boards. If he asserts that "in many cases" members of these boards "have no conception of the rights of the rank and file of the barbers or the public," the Virginia Legislature will be pardoned if it looks upon the bill now before it with a decidedly glassy eye.

But wholly aside from the opportunities for discrimination and graft which its own advocates admit to be inherent in the Barber Bill, there is the likelihood that it will mean much higher prices in the barber shops of Virginia and will result in the elimination of all the Negro barbers from the business. The Negro barbers are among the most valuable elements of the Negro citizenship, and the Assembly would be doing an irremediable wrong to the colored race if it passed this legislation.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

FEB 11 1934

The "Barber Bill" Is With Us Again

By Virginius Dabney

Virginius Dabney

THE "Barber Bill" is with us again. This great "health measure," which has always been strongly opposed by the State Health Department, has been introduced in the House of Delegates by Delegate Daniel Coleman of Norfolk. Its precise terms are not of paramount importance, for the advocates of the bill usually amend it in various particulars after it is introduced, in an effort to get it through the Legislature.

This bill has been before the assembly almost a half a dozen times, and its fundamental purposes have been so thoroughly ventilated at past sessions that it seems well nigh superfluous to ventilate them again. However, there are about fifty new members of the Legislature this year, and lest they labor under some misapprehension as to the meaning of the Barber Bill, it will do no harm to call attention to some of its more pertinent aspects.

FIRST of all, it should be borne in mind that the bill is supported by white barbers only. The Negro barbers have always been bitterly opposed to it, for they are convinced that it is designed to eliminate them from business. And no wonder, for the white barbers held a meeting in Richmond in 1929, at which they discussed plans for the introduction of the measure at the session of 1930, and they freely admitted that the bill's purpose was to "run the Negroes out of business." Then one of the patrons of the bill at the 1930 session confessed to the writer of this article that under the terms it contained when introduced, the Negro barbers could be virtually eliminated "in ten of fifteen years."

Consider also the fact that the Journeyman Barber, a trade publication, declared in its March, 1930, issue that the intent of the measure introduced at that session was to eliminate the Negroes and raise prices. This magazine is controlled by the white barbers.

Note that the Journeyman Barber declared that the raising of prices was an important object of the bill. That also was stated by the white barbers who met here in 1929 to discuss the measure. It was hoped that prices prevailing at that time could be doubled.

The advocates of the Barber Bill have protested loudly in previous years that nothing is further from their thoughts than the elimination of Negro competition and the raising of prices. Let them explain the foregoing indisputable facts.

THE bill introduced by Delegate Coleman provides for a licensing board and other abracadabra, some of which will probably be jettisoned when it is found to be impossible to get the bill out of committee in its present form. The measure now provides that only persons of "good moral character and temperate habits" can practice the "profession." The board, which will be under the control of the white barbers, will examine all applicants.

But while the white barbers have been willing to make various concessions in the past with a view to getting their bill across, they have never been willing to abandon the obnoxious feature of the measure, namely, the licensing board. It is the licensing board which causes so many to view the bill with misgivings, for this board would have the power to refuse or revoke licenses.

Consider the following sample licensing board questions, printed in the February, 1930, issue of the Square Deal, organ of the white barbers published at Des Moines, Iowa:

"How many hairs are there to the square inch on the average scalp?" "Where is the arrector pili muscle located and what is its function?" "How is the hair connected with the blood stream and nerve system?" "Describe the function and location of the sebaceous glands." "What is the scientific name for hair which has a tendency to split?"

Now what is to keep a licensing board of white barbers from asking some such idiotic questions as these when an "undesirable" applicant presents himself to the board? It is clear that a Negro barber who is in competition with white barbers would thus be at the mercy of a white board. Even if the board had a Negro on it, white barbers would certainly be in the majority. And the requirement that applicants be "of good moral character and temperate habits" offers unlimited possibilities for discrimination.

The Barber Bill has always been described by its proponents as a "health measure," but the late Dr. Ennion G. Williams, one of the outstanding health officials of the United States, was uncompromisingly opposed to it. As State health commissioner he declared publicly that he was against it. The late Colonel C. R. Keiley of the State Health Department appeared regularly in opposition to it. Dr. Warren F. Draper, now State health commissioner, fought it at the legislative session of 1932. Two years before, Dr. J. Belmont Woodson, State senator and superintendent of the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville, declared on the Senate floor, as a practicing physician, that the argument that the bill was a "health measure" was "perfectly absurd" and "absolutely an insult to the intelligence of the Legislature of Virginia."

COMMISSIONER DRAPER stated at the hearing two years ago that his department has all the law it needs for the maintenance of adequate sanitation in the barber shops of the Commonwealth, and that if it were given the funds with which to pay the necessary inspectors, nothing else would be required. It was suggested that every barber in Virginia pay an annual fee to the State Health Department, the proceeds to be used in paying inspectors to enforce the sanitary laws rigidly in all shops, and Dr. Draper said this would be entirely satisfactory to him. The Negro barbers also expressed themselves as actively in favor of such a plan. But the white barbers objected. They insisted on retaining the licensing board.

Such boards have been set up in a majority of the States of the Union at the present time. Interesting light is thrown on the modus operandi of these boards in the Journeyman Barber for October, 1933, by Patrick H. Reagan, fourth vice-president of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America. As stated above, this publication is controlled by the white barbers. Mr. Reagan says, in part:

"I HAVE been privileged to view the situation in a number of States in the past fifteen months, and I find in many cases that some barbers who have been privileged to receive appointments by the governor of their States, as members of their respective State Boards of Barber Examiners and State Inspectors, seem to have no conception of the rights of the rank and file of the barbers or the public.

"Their principal aim seems to be to assist in building up a political machine in an attempt to try to convince their appointees that they can control some votes, and in many other cases some members of State boards just want to get by as easy as they can and give as little service as possible to the barbers and the patrons of barber shops.

"When in one State in the Middle West, I have been told in many sections stories about graft in connection with one State Board Inspector . . . Many times I have been told that men have secured a license to do barber work in that State without even taking the examination. All they say is necessary is to show this certain inspector, who seems to be responsible for the conduct of the State office the color of the money and they will surely get a license."

This, be it remembered, is the testimony of a thoroughly friendly critic himself one of the leading advocates of barbers' licensing boards. If he asserts that "in many cases" members of these boards "have no conception of the rights of the rank and file of the barbers or the public," the Virginia Legislature will be pardoned if it looks upon the bill now before it with a decidedly glassy eye.

But wholly aside from the opportunities for discrimination and graft which its own advocates admit to be inherent in the Barber Bill, there is the likelihood that it will mean much higher prices in the barber shops of Virginia and will result in the elimination of all the Negro barbers from business. The Negro barbers are among the most valuable elements of Negro citizenship, and the Assembly would be doing an irremediable wrong to the colored race if it passed this legislation.

BARBERS' BILL IN VIRGINIA THROWN OUT

Tribune

Bill Designed by Whites in Opposition to Negroes is Destined to Fail

3-8-34

Washington D.C.

"Barbers' Bill," much under discussion in Virginia since 1923, has been reported out by the General Laws committee after a short, but hot session.

Although introduced year after year in the general assembly this is the first time the white barbers have been able to get this bill to the floor of the house. It is freely admitted, however, that it will be defeated.

The bill, one designed by white barbers to eliminate Negro competition, has been consistently fought by the Negro barbers and the State Board of Health who see no virtue in the board of three barbers that the bill would institute.

T. C. Walker, recently appointed State Advisor and Negro Consultant with the CWA, in Virginia was present in the committee room when the bill was called, also Mr. Reynolds, director, the Inter-racial Commission and your correspondent all of whom spoke in opposition to the bill. Benjamin Taylor requested the Negro Barbers' Protective Association.

B. C. Gatling, A. Z. Boone and A. L. Lawrence, colored barbers of Newport News were present; also Flem Norris, of Petersburg, State President of the Barbers' Protective Association.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.
NORTHERN VA. DAILY
MAR 2 1934

NEGRO BARBERS

This newspaper hopes the House of Delegates will kill and very effectually bury the Bandy bill to regulate the practice of the barber's trade in Virginia. This bill and its predecessor, the Coleman bill, were very plainly designed to drive the Negro out of the barber business and give a monopoly of this employment to white barbers. The measures are cleverly worded to avoid constitutional difficulties, of course, but the fact remains that it puts the authority of licensing in the hands of a commission whose members can construe an applicant's qualifications as they please.

The Negro learned the art of barbering when he was a slave and was called upon to perform its functions for his white masters. For many years after his emancipation it was almost the only work except common labor that he was permitted to do. Now the white barbers of the state want to squeeze him out of his historic employment and are urging a licensing law as a means of doing it. The tendency of white workers to deny the privileges of labor to Negroes is grossly unfair, to say nothing of its constitutional aspects. Negroes are great sufferers when times are hard, because they do not have an even chance in the struggle for employment. Some day the white race of the South will be too big to stoop to such practices.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

MAR 2 1934

Unnecessary Barber Regulation

The bill which was designed to make a closed guild of the beauty parlor practitioners—cosmeticians, as the bill called them—has been painlessly put to death. The same euthanasian exit, we hope, will be taken by the Bandy barber bill. This is the latest of several efforts that have been made in recent years to induce the Legislature to classify shampooing, shaving and hair-cutting as a profession roughly analagous to medicine and law, to be closed to all persons (present practicing barbers excepted) who have not served specified periods of apprenticeship under master barbers, or have not received diplomas from barber colleges, or who, qualifying under both of these heads, are not, in the opinion of a State licensing board, fit persons to engage in barbering.

The first bills to this end were unabashedly phrased in such a way as to make it possible for a white examining board to close the craft to most Negro applicants for license on the ground of lack of general education. The present bill, favorably reported by the General Laws Committee of the House, is more subtle on this point. It merely enables the State examining board to revoke licenses "for sufficient cause." New applicants for licenses to engage in barbering in Virginia would have to show that they have had six months at a barber school or eighteen months apprenticeship under a master barber. Since the barber schools are, for the most part, closed to Negroes, this would enable the white applicant for a license to get by with six months training against eighteen months for the colored applicant—a neat piece of discrimination and for which, of course, not the authors or proponents of the bill are responsible but the lamentable paucity of equalized educational facilities in the Southern States.

The best thing to do with the barber bill is to put it painlessly to sleep. Its primary mission is to bleach the barbering craft, to impose limits on the number of licensees, and to adjust tariffs in the manner that they are ordinarily adjusted in closed guilds. The value of the bill as a guardian of the health of barber shop patrons is ridiculously exaggerated. All the necessary protection can be provided by the proper enforcement of sanitary and health ordinances already on the books.

Labor-1934

Domestic Service

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
DEMOCRAT

JAN 2 1934

About Servants And the Deep South

Attention of the Daily Democrat has been directed to a letter to the editor of Scribner's by Helen S. Claassen of Evanston, Ill., and Tallahassee. The letter expresses views on the negro servant question in the south with particular reference to Tallahassee cases.

As an exponent of free speech we defend the right of Mrs. Claassen to say what she thinks although we disagree with what she says.

In order that our readers may have Mrs. Claassen's complete letter before them, it is reproduced here in full:

Sirs: I feel that I must express my appreciation of Rion Bercovici's letter in the September Scribner's Magazine, entitled "The Joys of Poverty," in answer to Miriam Pope Cimino's article "Pans to Tote."

I have lived in the South twenty years and I know all about those "pans." In Tallahassee, Florida, however, since the depression, cooks in our neighborhood work for two dollars a week and no pans.

There is a row of miserable shacks in the Negro quarters not far from me owned by a very wealthy man. He charges the poor colored people six or eight dollars a month and if they can't pay, out they go. The colored people have an interesting name for this man, used only among themselves. They call him "the flaming sword."

Not far away are some more shacks owned by a wealthy woman. Her methods are the same as the man's. She is privately known among the colored people as "the eating cancer."

Five miles out in the county lives an old colored man. He comes to town every day and works for one or two stores that are close together. He opens boxes, sweeps the floor, carries out waste, etc. No money is paid him for this service but he is given the fish heads and the scraps of meat and bone from the meat department, and sometimes he is given some trainted meat. Sometimes when he is in luck he is given a bag of flour that has got wet and can't be sold, and other choice provender of that kind.

You might think the story ended there and that the old man simply ate scraps. No indeed. He takes it all home and divides it with the women and children of the neighborhood who have been hoeing his cotton while he was in town.

He has no money with which to pay them, but they are glad to have a supper of fish heads for that is meat.

More than half the blood in my veins is of the South. My grandfather was raised by the slaves on his father's plantation in Virginia and was a Chaplain in the Union Army. And my father was a Union soldier and fought four years that the Union might be maintained and the Negro set free.

I get very tired of these stories and articles which try to prove how happy the Negro is on almost nothing. I was delighted to read Mr. Bercovici's understanding letter in Scribner's.

HELEN S. CLAASSEN.
Evanston, Ill.

After some days of inquiry we have been unable to verify the statements made in this letter. But while we do not admit that she has her facts straight, we may assume for the purpose of argument that her statements are correct.

On the face of the latter, rent paid by the colored population is certainly reasonable. Admittedly the occupants of $6 to $8 a month houses are poor and it must be some advantage to them to have living quarters at that price. Better houses are available and many negroes pay much higher rent. But no one could expect to find neat, comfortable homes at six dollars.

The principal charge against the property owners seems to be that they want their money. That is but human; so do we all. If Mrs. Claassen or anyone else wishes to build a row of neat houses, rent them for $6 a month and then not bother about whether the rent is paid, that might be philanthropy but it would certainly not be business.

The negro man who sweeps two stores in exchange for food seems to have a good system. On the face of this story, he is able to feed and thus pay a number of laborers on his farm while he avoids this heavier labor in town. No doubt he makes his own selection of available groceries. Fish heads, especially when cut off on a straight line contain much edible meat and he is not forced to take them unless they are of some use to him. If the farm laborers are glad to receive this food, what would happen to them if they did not get it?

Wages paid to negro servants are perhaps often as low as Mrs. Claassen says. However, she gives the impression that such wages are standard. Many persons, who can afford it, pay higher wages for colored help. They hire the better trained and more capable servants. Others in average circumstances pay less. Still others in modest circumstances pay small wages and receive short time service from the untrained and immature class of servant.

This last class provides employment for many negroes, many of them young girls with little experience who have to be watched and trained. For this they receive money they otherwise would not have.

There are in the south thousands of families with incomes averaging say $25 a week, which pay out small wages to this class of servant. It would be foolish to tell them that they should pay $8 or $10 to a servant; they must pay a small wage or hire no servant.

There is not sufficient industry to employ the colored population. Many negroes farm but there is not enough opportunity in that line. In many negro families half a dozen or more work and contribute to the family income. If those making from $2 to $4 a week should be discharged the income of the family would be materially lowered and their condition would be made worse rather than improved by an increase in the wage scale.

No one denies that many negroes are poor. So are many white persons. There is not enough work at high wages to go around, so what would Mrs. Claassen have?

She does not tell the readers of Scribner's that servants receive their meals free, nor that they are permitted to take home excess food, nor that they are given clothing and often other things of value to them.

She does not explain that a negro girl of say 15, who lives at home in a family group which finds rent not burdensome, who receives her meals in a white household and many articles of clothing as part of her remuneration, is able to live without suffering on $2 a week. Perhaps most members of the family also take their meals out and have very little to buy.

As a matter of fact members of such negro families with low rent and free food and clothing put much of their money into gaudy ornaments and other luxuries.

One need but watch them on Saturday afternoon to see that they are well fed and comparatively happy.

Anderson, S. C., Record
June 26, 1934

SENSIBLE PROJECT.

Negro servants are being trained in a school established at Orangeburg as an emergency relief project. It is reported to be the only one of its kind in South Carolina.

The project seems to be one of the most sensible plans adopted in all of the relief setup in the state. It is far better that the unemployed negro women be trained for domestic service than to hand them out a dole every Saturday. They are being equipped to care for themselves and thus remove their names from the relief rolls.

Labor-1934

Domestic Service

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
DEMOCRAT

JAN 2 1934

About Servants And the Deep South

Attention of the Daily Democrat has been directed to a letter to the editor of Scribner's by Helen S. Claassen of Evanston, Ill., and Tallahassee. The letter expresses views on the negro servant question in the south with particular reference to Tallahassee cases.

As an exponent of free speech we defend the right of Mrs. Claassen to say what she thinks although we disagree with what she says.

In order that our readers may have Mrs. Claassen's complete letter before them, it is reproduced here in full:

> Sirs: I feel that I must express my appreciation of Rion Bercovici's letter in the September Scribner's Magazine, entitled "The Joys of Poverty," in answer to Miriam Pope Cimino's article "Pans to Tote."
>
> I have lived in the South twenty years and I know all about those "pans." In Tallahassee, Florida, however, since the depression, cooks in our neighborhood work for two dollars a week and no pans.
>
> There is a row of miserable shacks in the Negro quarters not far from me owned by a very wealthy man. He charges the poor colored people six or eight dollars a month and if they can't pay, out they go. The colored people have an interesting name for this man, used only among themselves. They call him "the flaming sword."
>
> Not far away are some more shacks owned by a wealthy woman. Her methods are the same as the man's. She is privately known among the colored people as "the eating cancer."
>
> Five miles out in the county lives an old colored man. He comes to town every day and works for one or two stores that are close together. He opens boxes, sweeps the floor, carries out waste, etc. No money is paid him for this service but he is given the fish heads and the scraps of meat and bone from the meat department, and sometimes he is given some trainted meat. Sometimes when he is in luck he is given a bag of flour that has got wet and can't be sold, and other choice provender of that kind.
>
> You might think the story ended there and that the old man simply ate scraps. No indeed. He takes it all home and divides it with the women and children of the neighborhood who have been hoeing his cotton while he was in town.
>
> He has no money with which to pay them, but they are glad to have a supper of fish heads for that is meat.
>
> More than half the blood in my veins is of the South. My grandfather was raised by the slaves on his father's plantation in Virginia and was a Chaplain in the Union Army. And my father was a Union soldier and fought four years that the Union might be maintained and the Negro set free.
>
> I get very tired of these stories and articles which try to prove how happy the Negro is on almost nothing. I was delighted to read Mr. Bercovici's understanding letter in Scribner's.
>
> HELEN S. CLAASSEN.
>
> Evanston, Ill.

After some days of inquiry we have been unable to verify the statements made in this letter. But while we do not admit that she has her facts straight, we may assume for the purpose of argument that her statements are correct.

On the face of the latter, rent paid by the colored population is certainly reasonable. Admittedly the occupants of $6 to $8 a month houses are poor and it must be some advantage to them to have living quarters at that price. Better houses are available and many negroes pay much higher rent. But no one could expect to find neat, comfortable homes at six dollars.

The principal charge against the property owners seems to be that they want their money. That is but human; so do we all. If Mrs. Claassen or anyone else wishes to build a row of neat houses, rent them for $6 a month and then not bother about whether the rent is paid, that might be philanthropy but it would certainly not be business.

The negro man who sweeps two stores in exchange for food seems to have a good system. On the face of this story, he is able to feed and thus pay a number of laborers on his farm while he avoids this heavier labor in town. No doubt he makes his own selection of available groceries. Fish heads, especially when cut off on a straight line contain much edible meat and he is not forced to take them unless they are of some use to him. If the farm laborers are glad to receive this food, what would happen to them if they did not get it?

Wages paid to negro servants are perhaps often as low as Mrs. Claassen says. However, she gives the impression that such wages are standard. Many persons, who can afford it, pay higher wages for colored help. They hire the better trained and more capable servants. Others in average circumstances pay less. Still others in modest circumstances pay small wages and receive short time service from the untrained and immature class of servant.

This last class provides employment for many negroes, many of them young girls with little experience who have to be watched and trained. For this they receive money they otherwise would not have.

There are in the south thousands of families with incomes averaging say $25 a week, which pay out small wages to this class of servant. It would be foolish to tell them that they should pay $8 or $10 to a servant; they must pay a small wage or hire no servant.

There is not sufficient industry to employ the colored population. Many negroes farm but there is not enough opportunity in that line. In many negro families half a dozen or more work and contribute to the family income. If those making from $2 to $4 a week should be discharged the income of the family would be materially lowered and their condition would be made worse rather than improved by an increase in the wage scale.

No one denies that many negroes are poor. So are many white persons. There is not enough work at high wages to go around, so what would Mrs. Claassen have?

She does not tell the readers of Scribner's that servants receive their meals free, nor that they are permitted to take home excess food, nor that they are given clothing and often other things of value to them.

She does not explain that a negro girl of say 15, who lives at home in a family group which finds rent not burdensome, who receives her meals in a white household and many articles of clothing as part of her remuneration, is able to live without suffering on $2 a week. Perhaps most members of the family also take their meals out and have very little to buy.

As a matter of fact members of such negro families with low rent and free food and clothing put much of their money into gaudy ornaments and other luxuries.

One need but watch them on Saturday afternoon to see that they are well fed and comparatively happy.

Anderson, S. C., Record
June 26, 1934

SENSIBLE PROJECT.

Negro servants are being trained in a school established at Orangeburg as an emergency relief project. It is reported to be the only one of its kind in South Carolina.

The project seems to be one of the most sensible plans adopted in all of the relief setup in the state. It is far better that the unemployed negro women be trained for domestic service than to hand them out a dole every Saturday. They are being equipped to care for themselves and thus remove their names from the relief rolls.

Talladega, Ala., [illegible]
June 22, 1934

Successful School For Colored Cooks

The cooking school for colored cooks which was an added feature of the Talladega Daily Home's free electric cooking school was conducted at the community house on College hill Thursday afternoon with 80 cooks present. Miss Susan Brandon, Alabama Power company home economist, had charge of the school and was highly pleased with the response from the colored women of the city and their interest in her demonstrations. Before leaving the city Miss Brandon stated that her cooking school experience in Talladega was one of the most dellgihtful she had ever had.

DOMESTIC STRIKES IN ALABAMA

Twin City Herald
8-18-34
Minneapolis - St. Paul
Minnesota

New Hope had its first strike Wednesday, August 15, when Negro cooks walked out on private families when their demands for an increase in salary were not met. The cooks wanted a minimum wage of $5.00 a week and board. The present wage ranges from $1.50 a week to $2.50.

Training Domestics

Amsterdam News
12-29-34
New York, N.Y.

WHEN HARLEM'S district superintendent of schools, Dr. Oswald Schlockow, proposed in a recent report that curriculum be adapted to the pupil with consideration for his social and economic prospects, there were a few "broad-minded" people in the community who agreed with him heartily and scouted the suggestion that special education for Negroes was in the offing.

The Amsterdam News was prompt in attacking Dr. Schlockow's proposals. We did not see the superintendent's report as an isolated incident, but as one of a series of suggestions that certain officials in the Department of Education would like to see Negroes trained for what they believe is the traditional role of black folk.

The fact that we were not wholly wrong, despite Dr. Schlockow's denials, is brought out in relief by a new incident. Last week a group of Harlem parents charged that Eugenie Chinnock, principal of Junior High School 136, Edgecombe avenue and 136th street, is attempting to force scores of pupils into courses designed for domestics and house servants against the wishes of their parents.

The principal has sent the following form letter to numerous parents:

"The teachers are always gratified when the parents' choice of course is one which can be approved by the school. Sometimes, however, an analysis of the pupil's abilities and a study of the pupil's record disclose the fact that an unwise choice has been made. In such a case it is necessary for the principal to assign the girl individually.

"In accordance with this procedure (sic) it is necessary for me to place your daughter, ——, in the Practical Arts Course next term. Her progress will be carefully watched and studied. This course leads to a junior high school diploma, which will entitle her to entrance into an accredited senior high school. Her academic work will be given in 25 periods each week, while her practical arts will be given only 10 periods." The letter appeared above the name of Miss Chinnock.

At the bottom of each notice is a form which reads: "I received this letter of the principal of Junior High School 136, stating that my daughter, ——, is to be placed in the —— Course." The parent is requested to sign this form.

This new plan for shifting students into courses which the principal believes they should follow probably is suggested by Dr. Schlockow's conclusion:

"Each school should formulate its own plan of academic studies, manual training, and socialized techniques of work, that will best suit the particular ethnic, racial and social groups living in the particular area."

Negroes should protest with all their might against this plan. If it goes unchecked it will be inaugurated in more schools in Harlem. It will be employed in conjunction with another undercover scheme to hem into Harlem all pupils on the fringes of the community whose residence entitles them to attendance at schools where enrollment is predominantly white. If we fall asleep we will regain consciousness soon and find that we have jim-crow schools and jim-crow courses.

Labor - 1934

Foreign.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

FEB 26 1934

Migrants, Limited in Industry, Largest Dependent Racial Group

Migrants constitute the largest racial group of persons dependent upon the state, owing to limitations on their industrial occupations and other activities, a report to the Legislature today by the Migrant Welfare Commission states.

William A. Byrd of Jersey City, chairman of the commission, said that the report, covering only five printed pages, represented a summary of data which, if detailed, would be ten times as big.

The commission drew its findings from about 25,000 individual cards and other data relating to conditions of migrants.

"Much time, energy and diplomacy," said Byrd, "had to be used to secure the data that gave us the facts contained in this report. Among the salient facts found are the following: (a) migrants constitute the largest racial group of dependents within the state; (b) migrants were unemployed in 1925-1928 at the peak of the state's prosperity; (c) the industries of New Jersey did not open their doors to migrants; (d) labor unions did not permit migrants to enjoy the salaries given to other groups; (e) civil service did not open its doors to migrants as it did to other groups; (f) the criminal rate and high death rates among migrants were due to their inability to support themselves under the conditions they were living and (g) the only political consideration migrants got from the state as such came through the interest an work of the Negro assemblymen chose by the County of Essex."

The commission is non-partisan i conception, Byrd reported. The nee for such a body, he said, grew out o experience gained at the Lincoln Hous in Jersey City.

The report asks that the commissio be continued as a permanent stat agency in interest of Negroes. It wa stated that more than 250,000 Negroe came into the state during the las fifteen years.

It was pointed out that althoug the commission had the Legislature' authorization, the money has not bee provided for completion of the work.

Byrd urged that provision be mad to give the Negro greater political representation.

"In these times of racial antagonisms and strivings," he concluded, "I is necessary that all racial groups b represented so as to give to the stat accurate knowledge of condition Then, too, every citizen should hav the opportunity to serve his state i accordance with his ability. West Virginia and Kentucky for years have ha agencies to get facts concerning colored citizens also.

Other members of the commissio are: Thomas Hope, Camden, secretary Peter W. Williams, Atlantic City Frank S. Hargrave, Orange; George Bates, East Orange; Bessie B. Mentio Princeton, and Mary E. Burrel Newark.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

AUG 23 1934

JAPANESE IN ARIZONA

THE threat made by farmers in the Salt River Valley of Arizona forcibly to eject Japanese and Hindus, alleged to have leased land in violation of State law, will be applauded only by those who would like to see the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Japan turn sour.

The intervention of the State Department was mandatory. Japanese rights in this country are derived from treaties concluded by Japan with the United States. The protection of those rights is therefore an obligation of the Government in Washington. This was made plain by Theodore Roosevelt, when California went off half-cocked over the Japanese question during his administration.

Whether or not Japanese subjects have illegally leased land in Arizona is a question for the courts to settle. The Japanese Government is as punctilious as it is sensitive. There can be no reasonable protest by it if the laws of a State are enforced with respect to its nationals by the competent authorities. At the same time it cannot be expected to view complacently a threat to deal with Japanese in this country under lynch law. Only bitterness, which will affect the entire United States, will result from the farmers of the Salt River Valley taking the matter into their own hands. The Governor of Arizona should see to it that nothing of the sort happens.

FILIPINOS ARE IN JOBS ONCE HELD BY NEGROES

By Rienzi B. Lemus

NEW YORK.— (ANP)— Filipinos no longer "threaten" colored dining car cooks and waiters. They are now the dining car Negroes' great menace—a menance potential and "leeming". Besides, they are menancing the not inconsiderable number of white cooks, too. And when it is recalled that Negro

Call

9-14-34

City

Journal & Guide

cooks [illegible] on the [illegible], the Pennsylvania, is approximately $300,000.00 a year. $25,000,000 a month, what the Filipino menance means can be readily apprehended by all.

Aside from "making good" at it, however, these little brown men have had no part in the process of supplanting the colored cooks and waiters. They simply happened conveniently when the Pullman company required a "foil."

Roosevelt Sets Vogue

Not so long ago it was said in the presence of the writer of this article, that the Filipino could never succeed as a cook, which I "poo-poohed" because no race has any monopoly of anything in this country. Then it came out in the daily newspapers how President Roosevelt ordered the four Filipinos who cook for him on the week-end cruises of the yacht Sequoia assigned as presidential cooks throughout his five week's vacation cruise on the warship Houston. The incident has not been the least bit helpful to those mostly concerned for keeping Negroes on dining cars.

A. F. of L. Uses Bait

In a drive to organize dining car men, the American Federation of Labor is using the "bait" of much higher pay and better working conditions—but, meanwhile, Pullman is (now) building dining cars too, and grooming more Filipinos, as Negro pickets of the A. F. orf L., enter the twelfth consecutive month of picketing Harlem theatres which refuse to pay the "union motion picture operators' rates" to the Negro union operators. As in most cases, the plight of the colored cook-waiter, porter, again affords evidence of the fact that the greatest menance to a Negro is "the Negro"; for if "the Negro" had been left out of the attempt to unionize Pullman porters as it was in the unionizing of the dining car cooks and waiters the Filipinos could not be their chief menace.

Up To Arizona

Commercial Appeal

9-8-34

Memphis, Tenn.

Strong protest, and demand by the Japanese government that its nationals in Arizona's Salt River valley be adequately protected, is the inevitable result of the continued, unprovoked assaults and outrages committed against valley Japanese by American farmers resentful of the competition created by their presence.

Japan, however, looks to the American government, with which its protest has been filed, to provide the protection, rather than to Arizona state officials. The American government, in turn, looks to the state to prevent further depredations and consequent international embarrassments. Wisely, too, the State Department has asked Attorney General Cummings to have federal agents investigate the incidents which led to the Japanese protests. Those who have destroyed thousands of dollars worth of crops, done serious property damage, and, in some cases, committed physical assaults, should not be permitted to go scot free.

The protesting farmers had recourse to the state courts. It developed that none of the Japanese farmers were in the Salt River valley in violation of any law, state or federal. Most are bona fide American citizens. Many have lived in the valley for years. But whether Japanese or Americans, so long as they remain law-abiding, they have a right to a maximum of protection.

The jingo press in Japan has made the most of the incidents. It has used them to inflame feeling against this country and at a time when thinking, conservative American and Japanese leaders are exerting every effort to bring the two nations closer. No sane American approves the Salt River valley outrages. On the other hand, the public will expect the government to use every resource to bring them to an end.

Labor-1934

Migration Movement

A New Type of the Old Southerner

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

7-7-34

IT IS a rare occurence that a Southerner who lived through the Civil War or the Reconstruction period proposes to his fellow Southerners that the numerous societies dedicated to the perpetuation of the memories of the Confederacy be disbanded because they are keeping alive animosities that retard the progress of the South, but that is what Judge ROBERT W. WINSTON, of North Carolina, has done.

He is also of the opinion that the history text books used in Southern schools "inculcate a gospel of violence," keeping out of the South desirable immigrants from Northern states who would not choose to settle in a state "whose children are taught that during the American conflict Union troops were vandals, burning homes and insulting women and children, whereas Southern solders were the opposite, committing no acts of violence and doing no damage to private property." In the foregoing vein the venerable ex-jurist lawyer-citizen admonishes his fellow Southerners that the section needs to bury and forget the conflicts of the past, so that the people may be freed spiritually and mentally from the prejudices that have retarded their progress. For all of which Judge WINSTON is to be commended.

But as commendable as is Judge WINSTON'S proposal it has one flaw which betrays in his own mind a lack of complete regeneration. He points out that the South is underpopulated, and to meet this condition he proposes that "white immigration be invited, *the black man encouraged to disperse*, mob law and sectional bitterness be eradicated."

His proposal is good, even to the dispersion of the Negro, although for the latter there would have been more of the element of justice in Judge WINSTON'S proposition had he called for an armistice between black and white as well as between South and North. The Negro is at the heart of the South's whole problem. If the South would permit the Negro to get up out of the ditch, his consuming power alone would advance the material prosperity of the section by billions of dollars. This applies as well to a vast army of exploited native whites who are also "in the ditch," economicaly and socially.

• • • •

IN SAYING that "the black man should be encouraged to disperse," we assume that Judge WINSTON meant that certain organized plans, governmental or private, should be put into effect under which the orderly reduction of the South's Negro population would be accomplished without injury to the migrants. There are thousands of colored people in the South who would welcome such a redemption. There are thousands who would gladly go elsewhere if they could dispose of their farms or town property holdings at their present worth. There are more than a million peons who would gladly go if transportation were furnished them.

There is no great desire upon the part of milions of Negroes to remain in the South, but millions of them are held here by circumstances over which they have no control.

There has been a steady migration of Negroes northward and westward ever since 1865. The number going out annually has not been sufficient, however, to make any appreciable dent in the South's colored population, except during and immediately following the World War period, when the U. S. Department of Labor reported that the number of migrants from 13 Southern states totalled 478,700. Of this number 120,600 are reported to have gone from Georgia, 90,000 from Florida, 82,000 from Mississippi, 90,000 from Alabama, and 25,000 from North Carolina. Virginia contributed 10,000, according to the department's figures.

During the period mentioned it became difficult, and actually unlawful, in some states for Negroes to migrate. Labor agents had an exceedingly difficult time, and Negroes had to get out surreptitiously. Had not the movement been checked the number going would have risen to much larger proportions.

But there was the question of assimilation of these new citizens in the North and West, and this has not been 100 per cent successful, hence a dribbling back into the South of some thousands of the migrants to meet here, under the tenant and wage systems, and finally under the NRA, a fate much worse than they would have met had they remained away and trusted in the Lord.

We are for Judge WINSTON'S proposal. It has many of the elements of a social gospel to which the South is not hospitable. Coming from a man who grew up with the very traditions he now proposes to discard it should carry much weight. He is a new type of the old Southerner. May his tribe increase.

CAMDEN, N. J.
POST

JUL 9 1934

Relief to the Colored Up to Legislature.

To the Editor:

Sir—The Migrant Welfare Commission, for two years a foot mat of politics, has presented to the Legislature a true picture of conditions under which the colored people live in New Jersey. Definite recommendations have been made by which these conditions may be remedied.

In order that this commission may be out of politics, by being bi-partisan, several conferences have been held and certain definite conclusions have been reached and agreed to by the conferees.

Carrying out these agreements, the attorney general's office has drawn a bill which carries out the ideas agreed upon. This bill drawn by the attorney general is to take the place of Senate Bill 189, which was withdrawn because of its partisan nature.

The Legislature is duty-bound to act upon this or some measure which will give to the state a remedy for the ills of the colored people that the Migrant Commission was established to suggest and carry out.

In the meantime, colored people, especially those recently coming into New Jersey, are being sorely pressed and greatly handicapped. At present, the colored race has no state agency that will or can work for its benefit except the Migrant Welfare Commission, and the commission has been greatly hampered by not receiving the funds and power to do what is necessary to bring about relief to colored sufferers. Every racial group of the size of the colored has an interested voice with power planning and working for its good. No group needs this voice of interest like our colored group. The industries of New Jersey do not admit them, their educational handicaps have practically shut the door of civil service entry against them, organized labor practically bars them from participation in appointive positions, and, unfortunately, race prejudice on both sides is a serious hindrance. The Migrant Welfare Commission has suggested that the "Back to New Jersey Rural Areas" will help in the solution. The Federal Government has agreed to help whenever the state acts. The housing conditions of the colored group beggars description in their menacing and unhealthy conditions.

If the cities and towns are to be relieved of their burdens, some way of self-help must be devised for this group. If racial friction is to be prevented, a change in the present living and housing status must be had.

The Migrant Welfare Commission plans to have connected with it an Inter-Racial Commission, composed of the best thinking white and black persons available, in order that better openings for colored people may be obtained and less friction engendered. Among the measures before the present Legislature none will be of greater value to the state than the creating of this bi-partisan commission which will seek to keep New Jersey a safe place for all races to live in and also prevent inter-racial strifes from menacing the good will of all.

The Migrant Welfare Commission calls upon the Legislature to act now and help in paving the way for the colored group to get a square deal.

REV. WILLIAM A. BYRD.
Chairman.

[illegible]
August 8, 1934

Negroes Migrate To Cities, Says Dean

Professor Says Migrations Are Towards Cities Rather Than Away From Them

Migratory movements of negroes like those of white persons, are more likely to be to cities rather than away from them, it is stated by Dr. Fred C. Frey, dean of the college of arts and sciences and professor of sociology at the Louisiana State University. Dean Frey has recently prepared a sociological paper, the context of which deals with the incidence of migration among the negroes in Louisiana.

Dean Frey observes that there are many pertinent factors which cause or are directly concerned with the migration of individuals both black and white. Among these are age, sex, economic status, education, and order of birth. He states that in recent years various students have given considerable attention to analyzing the objective characteristics of white migrants, with special emphasis being placed on those leaving the farm for the city. Dean Frey, in his discussion of negro migration, says that the purpose of the treaties is to contribute something to the understanding of the general phenomena of human migration by comparing data established through study of the whites and the negroes.

He notes that there are many similarities in migration between negroes and whites and several differences, most of them causative. In the case of whites, females are found to migrate to urban centers in greater number than do males. In the case of negroes, the males migrate toward the cities and the females toward the towns. Migrants

to whites. Dean Frey points out, however, that the data do not tell whether the higher education contributes to the migration or whether the individuals who migrate attain the high educational status as a result of leaving the farm.

Dean Frey has found that religion is one of the strongest motivating forces behind migration, although in the past it has received practically no consideration. The results of these data on religion are of considerable significance since they show that the religion adhered to is closely associated with the incidence of migration, and members of specific faiths are more prone to migrate than are members of others.

In summarizing his findings, Dean Frey says that this investigation of the incidence of migration among Louisiana negroes has direct relation to sociological knowledge of the subject in several ways. First, it bears out some conclusions which have already been established. The data, he says, give definite evidence that the urbanward current of migration is far more important than the counter current toward the land; they show very clearly that migrants receive more fomal training than those who stay at home; and, with the exception of males from the lowest

Labor-1934

Migration Movement

A New Type of the Old Southerner

IT IS a rare occurence that a Southerner who lived through the Civil War or the Reconstruction period proposes to his fellow Southerners that the numerous societies dedicated to the perpetuation of the memories of the Confederacy be disbanded because they are keeping alive animosities that retard the progress of the South, but that is what Judge ROBERT W. WINSTON, of North Carolina, has done.

Journal and Guide

He is also of the opinion that the history text books used in Southern schools "inculcate a gospel of violence," keeping out of the South desirable immigrants from Northern states who would not choose to settle in a state "whose children are taught that during the American conflict Union troops were vandals, burning homes and insulting women and children, whereas Southern solders were the opposite, committing no acts of violence and doing no damage to private property." In the foregoing vein the venerable ex-jurist lawyer-citizen admonishes his fellow Southerners that the section needs to bury and forget the conflicts of the past, so that the people may be freed spiritually and mentally from the prejudices that have retarded their progress. For all of which Judge WINSTON is to be commended.

7-7-34

But as commendable as is Judge WINSTON'S proposal it has one flaw which betrays in his own mind a lack of complete regeneration. He points out that the South is underpopulated, and to meet this condition he proposes that "white immigration be invited, *the black man encouraged to disperse*, mob law and sectional bitterness be eradicated."

Norfolk Va

His proposal is good, even to the dispersion of the Negro, although for the latter there would have been more of the element of justice in Judge WINSTON'S proposition had he called for an armistice between black and white as well as between South and North. The Negro is at the heart of the South's whole problem. If the South would permit the Negro to get up out of the ditch, his consuming power alone would advance the material prosperity of the section by billions of dollars. This applies as well to a vast army of exploited native whites who are also "in the ditch," economicaly and socially.

* * * *

IN SAYING that "the black man should be encouraged to disperse," we assume that Judge WINSTON meant that certain organized plans, governmental or private, should be put into effect under which the orderly reduction of the South's Negro population would be accomplished without injury to the migrants. There are thousands of colored people in the South who would welcome such a redemption. There are thousands who would gladly go elsewhere if they could dispose of their farms or town property holdings at their present worth. There are more than a million peons who would gladly go if transportation were furnished them.

There is no great desire upon the part of milions of Negroes to remain in the South, but millions of them are held here by circumstances over which they have no control.

There has been a steady migration of Negroes northward and westward ever since 1865. The number going out annually has not been sufficient, however, to make any appreciable dent in the South's colored population, except during and immediately following the World War period, when the U. S. Department of Labor reported that the number of migrants from 13 Southern states totalled 478,700. Of this number 120,600 are reported to have gone from Georgia, 90,000 from Florida, 82,000 from Mississippi, 90,000 from Alabama, and 25,000 from North Carolina. Virginia contributed 10,000, according to the department's figures.

During the period mentioned it became difficult, and actually unlawful, in some states for Negroes to migrate. Labor agents had an exceedingly difficult time, and Negroes had to get out surreptitiously. Had not the movement been checked the number going would have risen to much larger proportions.

But there was the question of assimilation of these new citizens in the North and West, and this has not been 100 per cent successful, hence a dribbling back into the South of some thousands of the migrants to meet here, under the tenant and wage systems, and finally under the NRA, a fate much worse than they would have met had they remained away and trusted in the Lord.

We are for Judge WINSTON'S proposal. It has many of the elements of a social gospel to which the South is not hospitable. Coming from a man who grew up with the very traditions he now proposes to discard it should carry much weight. He is a new type of the old Southerner. May his tribe increase.

CAMDEN, N. J.
POST

JUL 9 1934

Relief to the Colored Up to Legislature.

To the Editor:

Sir—The Migrant Welfare Commission, for two years a foot mat of politics, has presented to the Legislature a true picture of conditions under which the colored people live in New Jersey. Definite recommendations have been made by which these conditions may be remedied.

In order that this commission may be out of politics, by being bi-partisan, several conferences have been held and certain definite conclusions have been reached and agreed to by the conferees.

Carrying out these agreements, the attorney general's office has drawn a bill which carries out the ideas agreed upon. This bill drawn by the attorney general is to take the place of Senate Bill 189, which was withdrawn because of its partisan nature.

The Legislature is duty-bound to act upon this or some measure which will give to the state a remedy for the ills of the colored people that the Migrant Commission was established to suggest and carry out.

In the meantime, colored people, especially those recently coming into New Jersey, are being sorely pressed and greatly handicapped. At present, the colored race has no state agency that will or can work for its benefit except the Migrant Welfare Commission, and the commission has been greatly hampered by not receiving the funds and power to do what is necessary to bring about relief to colored sufferers. Every racial group of the size of the colored has an interested voice with power planning and working for its good. No group needs this voice of interest like our colored group. The industries of New Jersey do not admit them, their educational handicaps have practically shut the door of civil service entry against them, organized labor practically bars them from participation in appointive positions, and, unfortunately, race prejudice on both sides is a serious hindrance. The Migrant Welfare Commission has suggested that the "Back to New Jersey Rural Areas" will help in the solution. The Federal Government has agreed to help whenever the state acts. The housing conditions of the colored group beggars description in their menacing and unhealthy conditions.

If the cities and towns are to be relieved of their burdens, some way of self-help must be devised for this group. If racial friction is to be prevented, a change in the present living and housing status must be had.

The Migrant Welfare Commission plans to have connected with it an Inter-Racial Commission, composed of the best thinking white and black persons available, in order that better openings for colored people may be obtained and less friction engendered. Among the measures before the present Legislature none will be of greater value to the state than the creating of this bi-partisan commission which will seek to keep New Jersey a safe place for all races to live in and also prevent inter-racial strifes from menacing the good will of all.

The Migrant Welfare Commission calls upon the Legislature to act now and help in paving the way for the colored group to get a square deal.

REV. WILLIAM A. BYRD.
Chairman.

Tallulah, (La.) Journal

August 8, 1934

Negroes Migrate To Cities, Says Dean

Professor Says Migrations Are Towards Cities Rather Than Away From Them

Migratory movements of negroes like those of white persons, are more likely to be to cities rather than away from them, it is stated by Dr. Fred C. Frey, dean of the college of arts and sciences and professor of sociology at the Louisiana State University. Dean Frey has recently prepared a sociological paper, the context of which deals with the incidence of migration among the negroes in Louisiana.

Dean Frey observes that there are many pertinent factors which cause or are directly concerned with the migration of individuals both black and white. Among these are age, sex, economic status, education, and order of birth. He states that in recent years various students have given considerable attention to analyzing the objective characteristics of white migrants, with special emphasis being placed on those leaving the farm for the city. Dean Frey, in his discussion of negro migration, says that the purpose of the treaties is to contribute something to the understanding of the general phenomena of human migration by comparing data established through study of the whites and the negroes.

He notes that there are many similarities in migration between negroes and whites and several differences, most of them causative. In the case of whites, females are found to migrate to urban centers in greater number than do males. In the case of negroes, the males migrate toward the cities and the females toward the towns. Migrants

to whites. Dean Frey points out, however, that the data do not tell whether the higher education contributes to the migration or whether the individuals who migrate attain the high educational status as a result of leaving the farm.

Dean Frey has found that religion is one of the strongest motivating forces behind migration, although in the past it has received practically no consideration. The results of these data on religion are of considerable significance since they show that the religion adhered to is closely associated with the incidence of migration, and members of specific faiths are more prone to migrate than are members of others.

In summarizing his findings, Dean Frey says that this investigation of the incidence of migration among Louisiana negroes has direct relation to sociological knowledge of the subject in several ways. First, it bears out some conclusions which have already been established. The data, he says, give definite evidence that the urbanward current of migration is far more important than the counter current toward the land; they show very clearly that migrants receive more fomal training than those who stay at home; and, with the exception of males from the lowest economic stratum, they support the conclusion that the urban-ward migrants are drawn in greater proportion from the upper and lower than from the middle economic classes.

Second, the data are in exact opposition to several generalizations established upon the basis of of the white race have been found to come mostly from the highest and lowest economic strata.

One of the striking conclusions reached in this study is the fact that migrants leaving the farm for the city are more highly educated than the others. This conclusion reached in regard to negroes is also in accord with finding in regard data secured from families of whites. The evidence fails to show either that negro females leave the farm for the city in greater proportion than males, or that the oldest male tends to remain on the farm. Finally, the results of this study go beyond the studies of white families, and demonstrate that the incidence of migration is greater in broken than in unbroken homes, and religion is intimately associated with migration. Catholics being much the most and Methodists the least migratory.

Jefferson City, Tenn., Standard
November 29, 1934

NEGRO MIGRATION; ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS

The following outline is the first of a series of outlines and articles on the leading social problems, including taxation. These are being written by Dr. J. F. Ellis of the Social Science Department of Carson-Newman College. They will appear regularly in this paper.

I. Causes of migration.
1. Personal characteristics.
(1) Tendency to wander.
(2) Gregarious instinct.
(3) Historical impetus.
2. Social conditions.
(1) Attitude of Southern Whites.
(2) Attitude of Northern Whites
(3) Negro interpretations.
3. Economic conditions.
(1) Better wages.
(2) Desire for cash payments.
(3) Foreign and other migrations
(4) Change in Southern system of farming.

II. Some important facts.
1. Time and trend of migration.
2. Population and distribution.
3. Negro as property owner.
4. Extensiveness of migration.

III. Effects of migration.
1. Negro characteristics.
(1) The individual.
(2) The social group.
2. The economic.
(1) Rural labor in the South.
(2) Industrial labor in the North
(3) Rent and wages in general
3. The social.
(1) Attitude of Northern Whites
(2) Negro communities.
(3) Housing conditions.
(4) Amalgamation.
(5) A few noted examples.
4. The political.
(1) The Negro trained and untrained.
(2) A few personal traits.
(3) Can the Negro become a state builder?

IV. The outlook.
1. Does racial superiority exist?
2. A difficult problem.
(1) Shall there be equality?
(2) Segregation.
(3) Amalgamation of races.
(4) Exportation of Negro Race.

Alabama

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Tuskegee's Imes in Emotional Plea for Lower Wages

Afro-American

10-13-34

Assistant to Moton Wants Factory Closed by NRA to Be Reopened.

~~Baltimore~~ Md.

HE DENIES TEACHER IS TRAITOR TO RACE

Alabama and Ku Klux Governor Defended. —

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON—With the Rev. G. Lake Imes, special assistant to Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee, and officials of the Southland Manufacturing Company, of Montgomery, Ala., making an impassioned appeal for exemption of the firm from the NRA wage code, government officials launched a vigorous attack upon such a proposal before the Industrial Appeals Board, here Tuesday.

Verbal skirmishes punctuated the all-day hearing in the Radcliffe Building, as representatives of the opposing camps drew their battle lines closer in clashes over the company's request to pay its colored employees a lower wage than the cotton garment code demands.

Herbert Mayer and J. Geising, both white, the former president of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, of which the Southland Company is a subsidiary, and the latter manager of the Southland Company, joined with the Rev. Mr. Imes in a plea for what they termed the "humanitarian and philanthropic" side of the case.

238 Made Idle

Morris Smith, undertaker, and O. Earle Saffold, postoffice employee, both of Montgomery, added their testimony in behalf of the 238 women who have been thrown out of employment since the factory closed in open defiance of NRA authorities, contending that the closing will be permanent unless the code exemption is permitted.

Opposing the Southern representatives were Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, commissioner on conciliation in the Department of Labor and Clark Foreman, white, advisor on the affairs of colored people in the Interior Department, who, with John P. Davis, chairman of the Citizens' Joint Committee on National Recovery, gave strong testimony and arguments against the granting of the exemption.

John W. Davis in a withering analysis showed that the Southland Company is using old machinery in its colored plant and no matter how efficient, colored girls cannot equal white girls with new machines.

Clark, foreman, followed him in an appeal not to recognize the Southland Company.

Preponderance of evidence appears to indicate that the Southland-Tuskegee appeal will not be granted.

Won't Pay $12 Minimum

The Southland Company, manufacturers of cotton shirts, in refusing to pay the $12 weekly wage minimum (it is $13 in the North), cited that it was too much to pay without severe losses because of the "inefficiency" of the employees. There are 238 colored workers in the plant which employs 300, and the average wage received does not exceed $9 per week.

White workers in this plant and other subsidiaries of the Reliance Company receive the code minimum, it is reported.

Petitioners of the company said at the hearing that they desired an extension of time which would enable them "probably" to bring up the standard of "'efficiency" of the workers so that the company could operate under the code with profit.

Arguing against the granting of the exemption, Mr. Davis presented figures and concrete examples refuting many of the points brought up by the petitioners. In his statement, he presented the income and the profits of the Reliance Company, as well as investigations into the length of service of the employees at the Southland plant. He cited examples of colored workers' efficiency in other plants as a denial of the contention of the company that the colored women were less efficient than white ones, and presented other important items.

Imes Wants Exception

In his summary of the situation, Mr. Imes, displaying eloquence, pathos and strong emotion, said that the spirit and intent of the code should be the major consideration, and not the letter of it.

"We have felt that the emphasis has been on the letter of the code itself," the Tuskegee official stated. "We feel that in this case there is room for a greater measure of consideration than there has been given before for the needs of the people who have been affected by the code."

Afro-American

10-13-34

Baltimore Md.

He told the group that Tuskegee raised no question of race or color, but respected the difference of the ability of individual workers.

"Tuskegee would not be a part of any movement," he continued, "which sought to establish a differential on the basis of race. I should like to put into the record a statement of Dr. Moton concerning that question."

Reads Moton Letter

At this point he read a letter from Dr. Moton, stating that he did not recommend wage differentials for colored workers. The letter stated that where colored persons were given the opportunity they proved themselves efficient workers, saying that some manufacturers preferred colored workers. The whole matter would work out to the advantage of both employer and employee, he believed, the letter said, if the exemption from the code for the present were granted.

Mr. Imes continued:

"It is entirely proper to classify people according to their efficiency. The tests should be applied to all groups alike. I would not like to see a program set up with the implication that the inefficiency of the colored worker, whatever it may be, is a consequence of his race or color. Attention has not been given to colored workers in the South."

Wants to Make Test Case

He pleaded with the board to make this the test case, so that in keeping the doors of the factory open an opportunity would be given the colored woman to prove her inefficiency in this instance, which he said, was the only chance that she will have had to do this, as this was the only plant of its kind in the South that employed colored workers.

"If you shut down the plant," Mr. Imes said, with pathos, "you keep us from demonstrating this very thing."

Speaking of the average intelligence of the workers in the plant, which, the petitioner said, was improving, so that now the women were eighth-grade students and above, he said that someone had suggested putting a more highly educated woman to work in the factory.

"We can't get college graduates to work in the textile plant," he added. "You must allow for individual variation. Who is there here who has not found that college graduates have fallen down on their jobs.

"Tears" in Voice

Continuing with "tears in his voice," the speaker pleaded:

"We are asking, therefore, that you allow us the chance to work out with patience, persistence and sympathy our problem. The application of the full requirement of the code in this instance brought about the closing of the factory. You may insist on the code but there is no law that can make the manufacturer keep his plant running for charitable purposes.

"It is an empty gain to say that colored women should be paid as much as anyone else if they do not get the opportunity to work and get it. Here the door has been opened to give the colored woman a chance to get into the textile industry. Close this and the door has been closed indefinitely."

Admits Unfair Conditions

Telling of the unfair conditions in the South, he said further:

"You dare not open up your plant to colored workers in this industry in the South. There would be a riot. Here is an opportunity for a manufacturer to prove that he can produce as efficiently with colored workers as with white ones."

He told the group that Tuskegee had received many requests to back a wage differential for the South but it had always sent back a negative answer. He cited this case as being different, as including the humanitarian side and as being a test to prove the efficiency of the colored man.

Touching upon the difference among his own race members concerning this company's plea, he pleaded for them to get together:

"So that we will not be at variance within our own race, let us work this thing out. Let us prove that if men and women in actual work are given the same attention and effort they will produce with the same efficiency.

Tuskegee No "Traitor"

"Is Tuskegee a traitor to the race?" he questioned. "I point to fifty years of service in improving conditions for colored people. The philosophy of Tuskegee was challenged in the beginning by people of our own race."

"Take the emphasis off the code," he yelled. "The code is killing the black man. Give him the chance to rise. We are asking that no subsidy be granted us from white capital."

In this instance, he was referring to the fact that the factory may keep open its doors as a matter of philanthropy.

Lieutenant Oxley, in his refutation of Imes's contention, first read a statement from the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department and one from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, asking that the board deny the exemption to the Southland Company. The letters were given to him during the noon recess of the hearing, he said.

Should Be Fired if Inefficient

The Women's Bureau stated that if the employees of the company were as slow and inefficient as they were claimed to be by the petitioners, they should not be retained. It also contended that an exemption of this company would put other such companies under the handicap of unfair competition.

Miss Perkins's letter stated that the petition should be denied because it was contrary to the things that are being sought by the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Mr. Oxley began his rebuttal by saying that this was the most unusual proceeding that he had experienced "since I have been a colored man."

No Complaints on Whites

"The firm that owns this plant," he continued, "employs many white persons, and they have no complaints to make of their factories employing them. They complain of the one firm where 238 colored workers are employed. They claim that first of all these workers are colored, and because of that they are less efficient than white workers.

"The speaker (referring to the Rev. Mr. Imes) said something about the ideals taught by the schools in the South. I was born in New England and I know something that whites have taught some colored persons about fighting for a principle.

Should Unite With Whites

"I wish that colored people would cast their lot with white workers and refuse to work in some conditions. Someone is trying to place the closing of this factory on the government when it should be placed on the company. There are those of us here in Washington striving to see to it that colored people get all that they can under the code when the opposite is inferred."

No Reason Advanced

Waxing fervent, the Labor Department official continued:

"No reason of any kind has been offered here by anyone, other than the fact that colored workers are in that factory. Thousands of colored and white persons in this country are not willing to go on record as saying that the colored man is inferior.

"It seems as though these workers have been working for six years and under the code for almost twelve months. I don't know whether the company wants us to grant it a few more weeks or months or what."

Must Make Sacrifice

Launching a plea in behalf of the entire race, Mr. Oxley said:

"I see how colored people are suffering and losing out. Yet, I would rather see these 300 women out of work and their families suffering than to sacrifice the principle of equality in ability."

Blaming the company for the selection of the women, he said that they should have been selected properly and given the type of training that others were given in these allied plants.

"'I say, 'put them on relief,' " he shouted. "I say to the teachers if they can't make more than mill wages when they come out of college, then go into the mills." [This statement was made in answer to the statement by the petitioners that the mill workers were receiving as much per annum on the average as the teachers in Alabama.]

Boards Represented

Various boards were represented at the hearing: the consumers' advisory, the industrial advisory and the labor advisory. Also testifying were, Mr. Spartan, white, of the code authority; Burton Oppenheim, white, assistant deputy administrator of the NRA; James H. B. Evans, of the Emergency Relief, located in Foreman's office.

The hearing was conducted by John S. Clement, acting chairman of the Industrial Appeals Board W. J. Hoff, counsel, and W. C. Peet, executive secretary.

Moton, Imes Only Names on Low Wage Petition

Scrutiny of Document Shows Southland Co. Did Not Ask Appeal.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS SHOW SURPRISE

Afro-American

Tuskegee Assumes Full Responsibility.

10-20-34

(AFRO Bureau)

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — The statement that the Southland Manufacturing Company was not asking for any favor from the NRA Appeals Board, coming from Herbert Mayer, white, official of the company, last week at the hearing, was cleared up afterwards when it was noticed that the petition was signed by Tuskegee Institute alone.

Startled at Mayer's assertion, "We are not asking anything from the government," numbers of government witnesses present, especially Lawrence Oxley, commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor, and Clarke Foreman, white, advisor on the affairs of colored people in the Department of the Interior, expressed surprise at the assertion

Make Third Attempt

The hearing was held before the board last Tuesday, as a third attempt of the Southland Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, a cotton shirt making concern, to secure an exemption from the minimum wages allowed in the code for cotton-garment making industries.

A copy of the petition reveals that it was signed by R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, and G. Lake Imes, secretary.

In it the institute states that its interest in the case "has been solicited by former employees of the Southland Manufacturing Company, which has now ceased its operations, and by various civic bodies of Montgomery, Ala., where the plant is located, who are concerned for the general welfare of said employees."

It is further stated that the plea is in the interest of not only "the general social conditions affected by the operation of this plant as it relates to these particular employees and their dependents," but also "to the body of workers of the colored race employed in similar lines and under the same general conditions."

Losses Claimed

Testimony of Tuskegee and the Reliance Company at the hearing was to the effect that the plant in Montgomery was losing money by paying code wages because of the inefficiency of its employees, more than 95 per cent of whom were colored.

This plant, according to the petition, has been operating in Montgomery for the past six years, and "because of these unfair conditions, resulting in substantial losses to the Reliance Manufacturing Company over a period of more than four months, from April 11 to August 21, said company was forced to close down the plant of the Southland Manufacturing Company to prevent further losses."

Code Wages Ordered

During this period, the company paid code wages by order of the NRA Appeals Board, which investigated conditions at the plant after a previous hearing.

The petition continues:

"That after instituting various measures for increasing production among its operatives including both the installation of new machines and the adoption of new methods of operations, the efficiency of the plant as a whole has by progressive steps been raised, and that, in the opinion of the superintendent of the plant and the engineers of the company, within a reasonable period of time a body of workers in this plant can be trained to a point of efficiency commensurate with the general standards for the cotton industry and such as has been achieved in other plants of said Reliance Company."

Whites in Other Plants

The other plants of the company employ white workers. Also, it was brought out by the testimony of John P. Davis, chairman of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, that the other plants employ later methods and more modern machinery.

The officials of the company present would not state how much time the plant needed to accomplish the progress set forth in Tuskegee's petition. Also, they rated the plant as now operating on a 60 per cent efficiency rating, compared to their other plants, contending that there was some progress made in the training of the workers since the first appeal to the board.

It was brought out further by government witnesses that the firm had been in operation long enough to have obtained efficient workers by this time, and to have increased their efficiency considerably since the first appeal to the board last March.

Views Lowered Standard

The government contended further, with Mr. Oxley making a strong plea, that if this company were exempted, it would lower the wage standard for colored persons employed throughout American, and thus defeat the purposes of the NRA. He, with Foreman contended that it is better for the 280 colored women employed in the plant to suffer for the cause of uplifting labor, than to place a stigma of inferiority on the entire colored race.

The board is expected to hand down its decision on the case within a week.

FERA Cancels Relief Worker's 30 Cents Hour

Advertiser

Prevailing Wage Rate To Replace It But Monthly Stipend Remains As Is

11-22-34

Effective At Once

Montgomery, Ala.

Means More Work For Same Money Except In Industrial Communities

Effective immediately the prevailing community wage rate will be paid for relief labor in lieu of the minimum of 30 cents an hour, thereby eliminating one of the principal subjects for criticism of relief, Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Administration, announced yesterday upon receipt of instructions from Harry L. Hopkins, director of the FERA.

In Alabama Mr. Holt said, it means that the minimum which may be paid for relief labor will be upon a basis of $1 a day for an eight-hour day which had already been established by the Alabama Relief Administration, for the statewide terracing and construction program.

The effect, he said, would be to increase the number of hours which workers in some parts of the State would be required to work for their relief stipend. In other sections, such as industrial centers about Birmingham, where a considerable part of the relief load is concentrated, it will have little or no effect since 30 cents an hour is the prevailing rate for unskilled labor in this section.

The rate of pay, Mr. Holt said, will be determined by local wage rate committees in the respective counties.

The ruling received yesterday from Director Hopkins is as follows:

"To all directors of relief:

"All previous rules and regulations governing minimum hourly rates of pay are herewith rescinded so that the prevailing rates in the community for the kind of work performed will be the governing factor in determining the hourly wage rates hereafter."

The effect of the order was construed to eliminate the so-called "attractive" features of relief in those communities where local wage scales were less than the relief hourly scale.

It does not mean, it was pointed out, that a person on relief would receive any less than his actual needs for a given period, but means that he would be required to work longer for the amount.

For instance, it was pointed out, if a man is certified for $18 a month as the amount needed to feed himself and family, then under the former regulations he would be required to work hours a month

Under the new regulations, however, if the prevailing local wage scale is $1 a day for an eight-hour day he would be required to work 144 hours a month for the same amount.

Mr. Holt estimated that the order would affect approximately 15,000 relief workers in various sections of the State.

Meanwhile the program for abandonment of relief through operation of proposed statewide terracing and construction plan, is proceeding with gratifying results, Mr. Holt said.

Approximately 15 counties have entered or signified their intention of availing themselves of the opportunity offered for either countywide terracing or for paving, building or other forms of construction.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.
6

Alabama.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

THE NEGRO AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser

The policy of the United States Government is, and has always been to maintain one standard for its employes. With one standard of efficiency defined, there naturally followed one system of hours and salaries. 8-24-34

With the advent of the New Deal and its various and sundry activities; with the government supporting big business with millions through credit facilities and banking, there very naturally arose certain regulations regarding the activities of business affecting their employes. Especially was this attitude well defined in matters of hours and wages.

The Government following its established custom with its own employes in dealing with private business, rightfully enforces a single standard of efficiency in work; hours and wages. The Government could ill afford to permit or otherwise endorse a double standard for workers simply on account of color or race. Corporations are therefore running amuck with a long established govenmental policy when they attempt to set up two standards. This is obviously unfair to all workers, regardless of color. It stigmatizes the group labeled "below the standard," and forever forbids them rise to the height of efficiency, because "color" and color alone automatically bars them. With "cheap" Negro labor employed, this holds down to a low level all labor, and acts as deterrent factor economicaly. Montgomery,

In a recent letter to The Advertiser, a Negro leader states that "it is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another to achieve equality in fact." Without a doubt, he means that no colored labor is on a basis of equality or efficiency with labor of other groups. Coming from such an important source, this statement cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Scientists claim that, "definite judgment on the general superiority or general inferiority of races must await further observation and further experimentation." Ala.

Thanks to Dr. Glenn Frank, writing in his "Riddle of the Races," he says, "Our researches in race character have been neither extensive enough nor critical enough to justify cocksureness regarding either the inherent quality, or the inherent inequality of human races."

It would therefore appear to the layman that the question of superiority or inferiority is the one that affects individuals only. With respect to a race, as to an individual we must not ask is it efficient, but for what is it efficient. It is a question of individual fitness. This queston we thought had been setled for all time.

There are among us those who are of the opinion that more than enough efficient colored labor can be secured in this territory to man any plant or industry. Industry will eventually be forced to accept labor on its merit; to retain the efficient and fire the inefficient.

Negro leaders who appear to be willing and ready to stigmatize 14,000,000; to sacrifice a great principle for a short pecuniary gain are out of touch with the pulsing thought and desires of their own people. The way may be long and hard, but let's hold to a principle, and be happy that we are at least "en route."

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

SOUTH BACKS CONFERENCE OF JOBLESS

Daily Worker

Committee in Alabama Makes Campaign Among Organizations

11-19-34

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 18.—The Alabama Arrangements Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which will be held in Washington on Jan. 5-7, has already been organized, and plans are in motion to reach the Negro and white workers in the trade unions, unemployed, farmer and church organizations.

J. G. Owen, secretary of the Relief Workers League of Tarrant City, heads the Alabama committee as its chairman; Joseph Howard, Negro, member of the Connors Steel Local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is treasurer; Audley Thorpe, secretary of the Switchmen's Union of North America and delegate to the Birmingham Trades Council, and Lee Burns, Negro, member of Federal Union 18435, and delegate to the Bessemer Trades Council, are national representatives and signers of the official call to the Congress. Lester Johnson, a representative of the national organizing committe, is secretary of the Alabama committee.

Thus far, endorsement of the National Congress have come from President Simpson of the Connors Steel Local of the Amalgamated Association, the Relief Workers League of Tarrant City, Dr. Taggart, President of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Mr. Bradford editor of the Birmingham World and Mr. W. M Jones, prominent Negro professional worker.

The police have already attempted to interrupt the local preparation for the National Congress by confiscating several hundred copies of the Congress call. Although no charge was made against the defendant for being in possession of the call, the police used this opportunity to destroy the call.

The Alabama Committee is planning to hold a confrence on Saturday, Nov. 24, to broaden the whole campaign and rally wider support to the National Congress. Efforts to have the local government bodies endorse the Workers' Bill and the Congress call are being made.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 20, 1934

"Recovery And The South"

Birmingham opened the workaday week by playing host to the Southeastern divisional meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Officials of the national chamber and conspicuous industrialists and business men have been drawn here by the prospect of significant discussions. The programs justify the presence here of these busy men of affairs.

The general theme of the convention is "Recovery and the South." There is very definitely a regional approach to the problems forced upon us by the depression. It is that approach which was emphasized in the speeches delivered Monday. There can scarcely be any doubt, for example, that Southern claims to fair wage differentials and freight rates are based upon the soundest grounds of self-protection.

The tone of these sessions is free and candid expression. Among reasonable men, it is not uniformity of opinion, but the light which comes from the clash of views that is really stimulating. Even with respect to regional interests, Southerners are not of a single mind. This meeting provides a forum for the ventilation of differing reactions to the urgencies of the hour.

Birmingham is happy to welcome this large body of business leaders. The discussions have attracted many residents who have found them vastly illuminating. The refreshing courage which led a delegate from Anniston to deal fearlessly with the subject of Negro education indicates the atmosphere of this gathering. Questions more directly economic, and more immediately related to recovery measures, have already received the same frank and intelligent treatment.

Alabama Coal

From The Alabama Journal

Post

11-26-34

Whatever affects coal, affects Alabama. Bituminous coal mining is a major industry in this state, and Alabama's coal deposits have always been regarded as among her greatest assets. Coal mining not only provides employment for thousands of men, but as a resource which mining takes permanently from the soil, every ton of coal removed contributes a definite sum to the state treasury in the form of a tonnage tax. Any man with the least knowledge of economics recognizes the importance of coal in Alabama's well being.

For a good many years the coal industry in Alabama has been sick and getting sicker, but it is a malady afflicting the industry all over the nation. Alabama used to produce 20,000,000 tons a year, and struggles now to produce and market 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons. In recent weeks there has been a sudden expansive effort to attribute coal's troubles to the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is a ridiculous contention, of course. Coal was in trouble before TVA was ever heard of, and it was due to the evolution of economic factors which coal men themselves have been too slow or too indifferent or too lazy to recognize and acknowledge.

Two recent incidents show more graphically than could thousands of words what is the matter with coal. A new stream-lined train on the Burlington route made a run from Denver to Chicago, a distance of 1,015 miles in 13 hours and five minutes. It was operated with a Diesel engine and the total expense for oil fuel for the journey was $16.72. A Union Pacific streamlined train made a sensational run of 3,300 miles from Los Angeles to New York. It was equipped with Diesel oil-burning engines and saved 14 hours in time over steam-propelled trains and $200 in cost. The ocean-to-ocean trip took $50 worth of oil and would have required $200 worth of coal.

Railroads in the United States have over a long period of years, consumed approximately one-fourth of the entire coal output of the nation. The performances of the Diesel oil-burning trains were so sensational that the Public Works Administration has already approved railroad loans of $2,270,000 to build seven more trains like those that set the new pace.

Ships which used to take on so much bunker coal at Mobile now burn oil. Homes and factories which used to depend entirely on Alabama coal for heat and power now use millions of cubic feet of natural gas each year. Plants which formerly used large quantities of Alabama coal for the generation of electricity now depend upon hydroelectricity. These are some of the things that have brought the coal industry to its present unfortunate pass. The immediate discouraging feature is that leaders of the industry instead of seeking the remedy by meeting and adjusting themselves to new conditions seek an alibi and try to hold back the tide of economic evolution. Coal contains invaluable chemicals. The deposits in Alabama are of enormous value and will be more valuable as time goes by and the treasures they contain are extracted. But coal's future cannot be insured by whining, and trying to make the hands of the clock turn backward.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.
6

Alabama.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

THE NEGRO AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser

The policy of the United States Government is, and has always been to maintain one standard for its employes. With one standard of efficiency defined, there naturally followed one system of hours and salaries. 8-24-34

With the advent of the New Deal and its various and sundry activities; with the government supporting big business with millions through credit facilities and banking, there very naturally arose certain regulations regarding the activities of business affecting their employes. Especially was this attitude well defined in matters of hours and wages.

The Government following its established custom with its own employes in dealing with private business, rightfully enforces a single standard of efficiency in work; hours and wages. The Government could ill afford to permit or otherwise endorse a double standard for workers simply on account of color or race. Corporations are therefore running amuck with a long established govenmental policy when they attempt to set up two standards. This is obviously unfair to all workers, regardless of color. It stigmatizes the group labeled "below the standard," and forever forbids them rise to the height of efficiency, because "color" and color alone automatically bars them. With "cheap" Negro labor employed, this holds down to a low level all labor, and acts as deterrent factor economicaly. Montgomery,

In a recent letter to The Advertiser, a Negro leader states that "it is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another to achieve equality in fact." Without a doubt, he means that no colored labor is on a basis of equality or efficiency with labor of other groups. Coming from such an important source, this statement cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Scientists claim that, "definite judgment on the general superiority or general inferiority of races must await further observation and further experimentation." Ala.

Thanks to Dr. Glenn Frank, writing in his "Riddle of the Races," he says, "Our researches in race character have been neither extensive enough nor critical enough to justify cocksureness regarding either the inherent quality, or the inherent inequality of human races."

It would therefore appear to the layman that the question of superiority or inferiority is the one that affects individuals only. With respect to a race, as to an individual we must not ask is it efficient, but for what is it efficient. It is a question of individual fitness. This queston we thought had been setled for all time.

There are among us those who are of the opinion that more than enough efficient colored labor can be secured in this territory to man any plant or industry. Industry will eventually be forced to accept labor on its merit; to retain the efficient and fire the inefficient.

Negro leaders who appear to be willing and ready to stigmatize 14,000,000; to sacrifice a great principle for a short pecuniary gain are out of touch with the pulsing thought and desires of their own people. The way may be long and hard, but let's hold to a principle, and be happy that we are at least "en route."

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

SOUTH BACKS CONFERENCE OF JOBLESS

Daily Worker

Committee in Alabama Makes Campaign Among Organizations

11-19-34

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 18.—The Alabama Arrangements Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which will be held in Washington on Jan. 5-7, has already been organized, and plans are in motion to reach the Negro and white workers in the trade unions, unemployed, farmer and church organizations.

J. G. Owen, secretary of the Relief Workers League of Tarrant City, heads the Alabama committee as its chairman; Joseph Howard, Negro, member of the Connors Steel Local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is treasurer; Audley Thorpe, secretary of the Switchmen's Union of North America and delegate to the Birmingham Trades Council, and Lee Burns, Negro, member of Federal Union 18435, and delegate to the Bessemer Trades Council, are national representatives and signers of the official call to the Congress. Lester Johnson, a representative of the national organizing committe, is secretary of the Alabama committee.

Thus far, endorsement of the National Congress have come from President Simpson of the Connors Steel Local of the Amalgamated Association, the Relief Workers League of Tarrant City, Dr. Taggart, President of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Mr. Bradford editor of the Birmingham World and Mr. W. M Jones, prominent Negro professional worker.

The police have already attempted to interrupt the local preparation for the National Congress by confiscating several hundred copies of the Congress call. Although no charge was made against the defendant for being in possession of the call, the police used this opportunity to destroy the call.

The Alabama Committee is planning to hold a confrence on Saturday, Nov. 24, to broaden the whole campaign and rally wider support to the National Congress. Efforts to have the local government bodies endorse the Workers' Bill and the Congress call are being made.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 20, 1934

"Recovery And The South"

Birmingham opened the workaday week by playing host to the Southeastern divisional meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Officials of the national chamber and conspicuous industrialists and business men have been drawn here by the prospect of significant discussions. The programs justify the presence here of these busy men of affairs.

The general theme of the convention is "Recovery and the South." There is very definitely a regional approach to the problems forced upon us by the depression. It is that approach which was emphasized in the speeches delivered Monday. There can scarcely be any doubt, for example, that Southern claims to fair wage differentials and freight rates are based upon the soundest grounds of self-protection.

The tone of these sessions is free and candid expression. Among reasonable men, it is not uniformity of opinion, but the light which comes from the clash of views that is really stimulating. Even with respect to regional interests, Southerners are not of a single mind. This meeting provides a forum for the ventilation of differing reactions to the urgencies of the hour.

Birmingham is happy to welcome this large body of business leaders. The discussions have attracted many residents who have found them vastly illuminating. The refreshing courage which led a delegate from Anniston to deal fearlessly with the subject of Negro education indicates the atmosphere of this gathering. Questions more directly economic, and more immediately related to recovery measures, have already received the same frank and intelligent treatment.

Alabama Coal

From The Alabama Journal

Post

11-26-34

Birmingham Ala.

Whatever affects coal, affects Alabama. Bituminous coal mining is a major industry in this state, and Alabama's coal deposits have always been regarded as among her greatest assets. Coal mining not only provides employment for thousands of men, but as a resource which mining takes permanently from the soil, every ton of coal removed contributes a definite sum to the state treasury in the form of a tonnage tax. Any man with the least knowledge of economics recognizes the importance of coal in Alabama's well being.

For a good many years the coal industry in Alabama has been sick and getting sicker, but it is a malady afflicting the industry all over the nation. Alabama used to produce 20,000,000 tons a year, and struggles now to produce and market 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons. In recent weeks there has been a sudden expansive effort to attribute coal's troubles to the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is a ridiculous contention, of course. Coal was in trouble before TVA was ever heard of, and it was due to the evolution of economic factors which coal men themselves have been too slow or too indifferent or too lazy to recognize and acknowledge.

Two recent incidents show more graphically than could thousands of words what is the matter with coal. A new stream-lined train on the Burlington route made a run from Denver to Chicago, a distance of 1,015 miles in 13 hours and five minutes. It was operated with a Diesel engine and the total expense for oil fuel for the journey was $16.72. A Union Pacific streamlined train made a sensational run of 3,300 miles from Los Angeles to New York. It was equipped with Diesel oil-burning engines and saved 14 hours in time over steam-propelled trains and $200 in cost. The ocean-to-ocean trip took $50 worth of oil and would have required $200 worth of coal.

Railroads in the United States have over a long period of years, consumed approximately one-fourth of the entire coal output of the nation. The performances of the Diesel oil-burning trains were so sensational that the Public Works Administration has already approved railroad loans of $2,270,000 to build seven more trains like those that set the new pace.

Ships which used to take on so much bunker coal at Mobile now burn oil. Homes and factories which used to depend entirely on Alabama coal for heat and power now use millions of cubic feet of natural gas each year. Plants which formerly used large quantities of Alabama coal for the generation of electricity now depend upon hydroelectricity. These are some of the things that have brought the coal industry to its present unfortunate pass. The immediate discouraging feature is that leaders of the industry instead of seeking the remedy by meeting and adjusting themselves to new conditions seek an alibi and try to hold back the tide of economic evolution. Coal contains invaluable chemicals. The deposits in Alabama are of enormous value and will be more valuable as time goes by and the treasures they contain are extracted. But coal's future cannot be insured by whining, and trying to make the hands of the clock turn backward.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

AUG 28 1934

SOME THINGS ARE NOT UNDERSTOOD

It is unfortunate that the NRA act as passed by Congress does not provide greater flexibility in its workings and adaptability to meet conditions. Just because of this rigidity, a concern at Montgomery which employed more than 2,000 Negro women and girls is shut down. The code autocrats came along and found the plant was paying only $9 a week. The Negro employes were delighted to secure this pay, but the autocrats said the wage scale must be $12 a week. The company went over their books and found that the new scale would head them straight for bankruptcy. So the plant went out of business and now the long stream of workers who in the morning were wont to file into the factory are now filing into the local relief agency to be fed by the government, which is you and I. Perhaps Mr. Hugh Johnson, the big factotum, may have a ready explanation of why it had to be done this way. Still it would be an interesting story, if it were buttressed by logic and common sense. —Selma Times-Journal.

Alabama

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Labor Demands Ouster Of ARA Transient Chief

Advertiser

Local Union Also Urges Removing Out-Of-State Social Service Workers

1-4-34

Addresses Wanted

Montgomery, Ala.

Administrator Promises To Furnish Data And Look Into Complaints Voiced

Removal of Miss Virginia Keen, of Baltimore, social service worker, and other out-of-State employes in the transient bureaus of the Alabama Relief Administration was demanded last night by a vote of the Central Labor Union by which that organization also authorized appointment of a committee to ascertain the number of out-of-State employes in the transient bureaus.

Miss Keen is assistant director of the transient bureaus in Alabama.

The committee was instructed to report on its findings to the officers of the Central Labor Union and the officers were instructed to send removal requests to the United States senators and congressmen, to William F. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; to Harry Hopkins, director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; and to Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Department of Labor.

It was the consensus of the speakers that regardless of any personal views Miss Keen may hold in the matter of assigning a white girl stenographer to a negro social service worker, that the rules of common decency and courtesy demanded that she respect the sentiment and traditions of the people among whom she was employed and that she violated these rules by defying and outraging this sentiment. They declared that Alabama had a right to demand respect for the customs of her people and to demand that those who do not choose to accord the people such respect for an honest difference of opinion, should be transferred from the State.

Members of the organization declared that the act of assigning a white stenographer to a negro case worker was no less objectionable in Montgomery and other parts of the State than in Birmingham, even though the act occurred in Birmingham.

Regarding the employment of out-of-State workers they declared that Alabama had an adequate number of unemployed persons to fill places in the transient bureaus and that the importation of out-of-State social service and other workers was unfair to those here who are qualified to fill the positions.

It was pointed out that, of 20 employes in the Montgomery Transient Bureau, only four are Alabamians.

The committee named to obtain the list of out-of-State workers is composed of R. W. Storey, former president of the Alabama Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Central Labor Union; Cregg Harris and P. H. Lippman.

Officers of the Central Labor Union are E. Stephens, president; R. W. Storey vice-president, and Robert V. Mullen secretary-treasurer.

In line with last night's action, a formal request for a list of social service workers and other employes in the transient bureaus in the State with the residence of each and the salaries they receive, was made earlier yesterday by Mr. Storey and N. Ethington, business manager of the Electrician's Union.

The request was made in a conference with Thad Holt, director of the Civil Works Administration and the Alabama Relief Administration, in which the transient bureaus are operated as a unit, and was submitted in behalf of the Central Labor Union.

The information was sought in advance of the meeting of the Central Labor Union last night when members discussed an alleged "vote of confidence" given Miss Keen following assignment by the Birmingham Transient Bureau office of a white girl as stenographer to a negro social service worker.

Leaders in the Central Union had contended that the reported transfer of Miss Keen from her assignment as acting director of the Birmingham office to her original office in Montgomery was, in itself, tantamount to an endorsement of her activities.

Advertiser 34

Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Keen Still Absent

Miss Keen, however, has not returned to Montgomery and was reported yesterday to be in Birmingham or Atlanta.

Mr. Holt said yesterday he would supply Mr. Storey and Mr. Ethington with the information as soon as possible. W. J. Plunkett, director of the transient bureaus, he said, is in Washington and pending his return it would be difficult to provide the information.

"We want to get a list of employes in the transient bureaus and where they came from," Mr. Storey said. "It is reported that many of these are from other States and we feel that the people in Alabama are as capable of doing this work as those from other parts of the country. We feel that the employes should be drawn from the districts in which the offices are located."

Miss Keen, it is reported, is from Baltimore. Mr. Plunkett, the director of the transient bureaus, is said to be from Washington.

Protest Job Assignments

Mr. Storey and Mr. Ethington also entered a complaint regarding assignments of jobs in the Montgomery Federal Reemployment Office, stating that workers from other counties had registered here and had been assigned jobs. Mr. Holt assured them the complaint would be fully investigated.

The Civil Works Administration and the Federal Reemployment Offices, he revealed, were now busy at the task of purging the relief rolls and the employment lists. Investigations are underway to weed out persons who registered as unemployed when they had employment or adequate means of a livelihood and place deserving persons on the rolls instead. The number of persons who enrolled in bad faith in the Civil Works Administration and in the Reemployment Offices, it was said, however, was very small.

Plunkert Sends Word That Miss Keen Will Stay

Advertiser

Holt Transmits Message To Labor Group Here In A 'Tactful' Statement

1-6-34

Montgomery, Ala.

Protest Is Ignored

Case Worker Linked With Race Mixing Charges Due In Capital Today

The demand of the Central Labor Union of Montgomery for the transfer of Miss Virginia Keen, social service worker, and other out-of-state employes in the Alabama Transient Bureaus was denied in a tactful statement yesterday by W. J. Plunkert, director of the Alabama Transient Bureaus to Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration.

In a statement to Mr. Holt by telephone from Washington, Mr. Plunkert was quoted as saying that " the removal of Miss Virginia Keen as assistant director is not contemplated at this time and that every attempt will be made to secure qualified workers for the positions in the Federal Transient Bureau in Alabama."

Expected Here Today

Miss Keen is expected to arrive in Montgomery this morning from Birmingham to resume her duties as assistant director of all transient bureaus in this State.

Her removal was asked following the reported assignment by her of a white girl as stenographer for a negro social service worker in Birmingham, the protest first having been filed by the Federation of Labor in Birmingham and by the American Legion in Birmingham.

Following the protest by the Legion and Labor organization Mr. Plunkert announced that Miss Keen would be transferred from Birmingham, where she was serving, to become acting director to her office in Montgomery.

The Montgomery Central Labor Union leaders then charged that the action of Mr. Plunkert in reassigning Miss Keen to Montgomery was a "vote of confidence" for her act, and at a meeting Wednesday night the Central Union unanimously voted to demand the transfer of Miss Keen from the State and that posts in the transient bureau now held by out-of-state workers be replaced by Alabama people.

The Central Labor Union leaders declared that the act of Miss Keen was none the less objectionable to Montgomery than to Birmingham, and that Miss Keen "violated a rule of common decency and courtesy by exercising her official position to flout and defy the established customs of a people who held an honest difference of opinion in such matters."

A committee of the Central Labor Union called upon Mr. Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration of which the transient bureaus are a unit, and requested a list of the personnel of the transient bureaus, where they came from, and the salaries they receive. Mr. Holt referred the committee to Mr. Plunkert who is expected to return from Washington Monday.

Plunkert's Answer

The statement issued by Mr. Holt yesterday follows:

"I have communicated with William J. Plunkert, director of the Federal Transient Bureau of Alabama and Field Representative for the Division of Transient Activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by telephone to Washington.

"Mr. Plunkert states that the removal of Miss Virginia Keen as assistant director is not contemplated at this time and that every attempt will be made to secure qualified workers for the positions in the Federal Transient Bureau in Alabama and other States in his territory.

"A budget of approximately $500,000,000 for the Federal Transient Bureau in Alabama for the next six months has been approved tentatively in Washington."

Mr. Holt in a previous statement had declared that social service workers had been drawn from other States since the number of specially trained persons in Alabama for this work was inadequate.

There are four transient bureaus in the State, at Birmingham, Montgomery Mobile, and Muscle Shoals. However Mr. Holt said, arrangements are available through relief agencies in every county whereby any transient will receive food and lodging. Each itinerant is interviewed and a record, as nearly complete as possible, of the transient's age, place of birth, home training, employment over a period of years, and other sociological data is obtained.

Not all persons who enter transient bureaus are clasified as tramps, it was said, but each viewed as a socological problem who need adjusting.

At the Central Labor Union meeting it was declared that only four of 20 employes in the Montgomery transient bureau are Alabamians. This was an error, it was learned yesterday, as only about half of the personnel are from states other than Alabama.

Two Matrons Assigned To County Jail By CWA

Advertiser

Two new employes assumed their duties yesterday at the county jail were promptly assigned the title of matron. The CWA detailed Miss Mary Cobb, Montgomery nurse, to duty at the jail. She received cordial greetings from Sheriff Sam Stearns and his deputies. Miss Cobb was a nurse at the Hill Hospital for a number of years.

2-10-34

Montgomery, Ala.

The other matron is Euphenia Davis negro nurse and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. She was recommended to the CWA board by some of the city's leading white surgeons and physicians.

Labor Renews State Opposition To Miss Keen

Advertiser

Interprets Removal Here As 'Vote Of Confidence' For Baltimore Woman

1-2-34

Protest Is Proposed

Montgomery, Ala.

Holt Confirms Report That Social Service Worker Retains Original Position

By GEORGE L. DAVIS

Declaring that the transfer of Miss Virginia Keen, Baltimore social service worker, from the Birmingham Transient Bureau to Montgomery, was tantamount to a vote of confidence in her act of assigning a white girl as stenographer for a negro case worker, leaders in the Central Labor Union last night prepared to demand her removal from Montgomery.

To this end the membership will be asked to vote at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union Wednesday night at the Central Labor Hall on Commerce Street, it was announced last night by R. W. Storey, former president of the Alabama Federation of Labor.

Mr. Storey said he was investigating information to the effect that Miss Keen had merely been assigned to resume her former duties as assistant director of all transient bureaus in Alabama, and that her removal from the Birmingham office was a gesture to placate members of the Federation of Labor in Birmingham.

Confirms Report.

Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration, last night confirmed the report that Miss Keen was originally and is still assistant director of the Alabama Transient Bureaus, being second in authority to W. J. Plunkert, director of the Alabama Transient Bureaus and supervisor of bureaus in six States.

Mr. Holt also stated that Miss Keen was serving as acting director in the Birmingham office at the time the assignment of a white stenographer to a negro office was made.

By her reassignment to Montgomery, therefore, Miss Keen will resume the duties she originally began as assistant director of all transient bureaus in the State.

Miss Keen returned to Montgomery Friday and is expected to be in her office in the First National Bank Building today.

Two Points in Issue.

Mr. Storey said members of the Central Labor Union were interested not only in the precedent which Miss Keen had attempted to establish in Alabama, but in the number of out-of-State social service workers that had been imported. He said the organization was making an investigation to have all of the facts in hand before they brought the matter up Wednesday night.

Among some members there was suggested a call for a mass meeting to protest to Washington that Miss Keen's act was objectionable and as inexcusable in Montgomery as in Birmingham, even though it happened in Birmingham.

Reduction Seen In Begging Here

Advertiser

Transient Bureau Checks Panhandling Racket By Taking Care Of Floaters

3-2-34

Montgomery, Ala.

The "dime for a cup of coffee" panhandling racket has been checked by Uncle Sam in Montgomery through the Montgomery Transient Bureau which offers the transient his cup of coffee without charge, gives him food, and at the end of the week, if he wants to work, some ready cash.

"Today," according to Victor J. Oliver, work director of the Bureau, "there is no reason for begging in Montgomery. If the person is a transient, aid is available at the transient bureau. If a local resident and destitute he is eligible for relief through the Montgomery Relief Committee."

One of the remarkable facts developed by the transient bureau, however, is that a majority of the "floaters" or transients are not panhandlers by choice. Most of them welcome the opportunity to work, for which they receive in return, comfortable living quarters, food, and 90 cents a week, with which to buy tobacco.

Montgomery, where the first transient bureau was established under direction of William J. Plunkert, now national director of transient bureaus, will profit materially by reason of the fact that it is a large railroad center and jumping off place for the transients, and through the activities of the transient bureau. Without cost to the city or State a large park is being developed with transient labor on the northeastern side of the Montgomery Airport.

This park, which is to begin with and is still little more than a swamp area, is being cleared by the workers who are grubbing and cutting all small trees and underbrush, and constructing winding driveways. There will be three miles of these driveways. Two miles of foot paths will be constructed. Along these paths and over a stream that runs through the center of the park site, rustic bridges will be constructed.

The job involves the clearing of 80 acres of underbrush. A dam for a lake will be constructed, and the stream will be channeled for a distance of 8,000 lineal yards for adequate drainage.

Once the work is completed the park will be turned over to the State, the property having been deeded to the State by the city.

During February, according to Mr. Oliver, an average of 254 men per day were employed on this project and in the transient bureau quarters. The men are employed in the park work only five hours daily in two shifts. The work is under supervision of George Robinson, foreman and former contractor, who has established a reputation for himself here for handling men and for insisting that the job be done according to specifications.

Most of the men remain on the job for a considerable period, he said. Many of these are young men unable to find a place for themselves during the transition period of the old and new social order. Again, he said, some become displeased and catch a train for another city, where it often develops, they again register and work in another transient bureau.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 15, 1934

TENTATIVE PLAN OF CWA WORK GIVEN

Capitol Improvements, Repairs At School On List Of Projects

The tentative schedule of CWA work in Montgomery under the Spring program includes the beautification of the State capitol grounds, including the paving of Dexter Avenue to Lawrence Street; the extensive improvements at the State Teachers' College, an institution for negroes; repainting the interior of the courthouse, a project charged against the county; completion of the Olmsted Brothers landscape plans at the Junior High School in Capitol Heights, and the development of Ridge Crest.

As the present CWA program ends to day, it was estimated that approximately 3,200 men and women are on the relief rolls of the city and county. Nearly 1,900 of these are employed on city projects.

If the Teachers' College work is aprved, only negro labor will be employed there, it is announced. Plans are to work 400 men at the college for 80 days. Sidewalks are to be paved, an athletic field built, streets graded and other improvements embodied in the Olmsted plans made.

The Capitol Heights program, also including a new athletic field and grading the grounds, would furnish employment to 300 men for 90 days. The capitol project, the largest of the group, provides work for 500 men for three months.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

FEB 21 1934

CWA Discriminates Against Unemployed Negroes, He Thinks

Editor, The News:

I DON'T approve of people kicking against the President's relief efforts, but I do think the time has come for certain people in the District to kick against the operation of the CWA here—and those people are the Negroes of the city.

There should be no discrimination against color in this country. Negroes are human and have needs the same as white people, and have a right to earn a living. And it is not fair to place all Negroes in the same working class, any more than placing white persons thus.

There are plenty of colored plasterers, plumbers, bricklayers, even mechanics. But when a colored mechanic shows his face at a CWA registry office, he's told to go to John Marshall Place, and there, if he's very lucky, he may be sent out with a pick and shovel. Many of these have large families and need more money. After working for years to learn a trade, it is discouraging to have one's face keep him from getting work. Why, then are colored students encouraged to learn the trades?

We cheer the President, but not those who are in charge of the local CWA. A COLORED VETERAN.

Why Doesn't Black Probe Race Problem of Alabama, He Asks

Editor, The News:

WHY is Sen. Black so inconsiderate of the thousands of honest, hard-working employes of the airplane industry, who have been thrown out of work?

Sen. Black must now realize that his "investigation" of the air mail contracts has been an awful "flop." Why does he not admit it and thus save the jobs of thousands of persons not so fortunate as he is?

The insinuations as to the honesty of Mr. Lindbergh will not be forgotten by the public.

Sen. Black is a fearless and terrible investigator but of course he can find nothing to investigate in the treatment of Negroes in Alabama. Instead, he investigates Mr. Lindbergh. Can anything more ludicrous be imagined?

The United States had built up the greatest air mail and commercial flying system in the world. Then Black and Farley appear on the scene. The result? The aviation industry is to be destroyed and thousands of employes lose their jobs.

I ask that you choose between men like Lindbergh and Rickenbacker on one side, and Black and Farley on the other.

FAIR PLAY.

New Wage Rate For State's Coal Mines Accepted

21,000 Men To Resume Work At Once Under Scale Ordered By NRA

$3.80 Is Daily Pay

Alabama Operators Agree To Compromise, Though Not 'Entirely Satisfied'

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 23.—(AP)—Accepting the $3.80 a day basic wage and the 35-hour week, proclaimed by NRA for Alabama soft coal fields, operators this afternoon set about the task of working out "mechanical details" of returning approximately 21,000 miners to work.

Advertiser

Similarly the Tennessee-Georgia Coal Producers Association from Chattanooga, Tenn., announced the acceptance of the amended wage and hour scale proclaimed in Washington yesterday and said an attempt would be made to return 1,600 miners to work by "the end of this week."

4-24-34

"We are distinctly not satisfied," Col. H. J. Weeks, president of the Tennessee-Georgia operators. "We will go ahead and do the best we can with it."

Montgomery, Ala.

Miners Given Pay Rise

The new scale in the South Tennessee and Georgia fields is at a $4.24 per day basic scale, an increase of 40 cents a day over the rate prevailing prior to the amendment to the bituminous coal code that became effective on March 31.

In Chattanooga and here, new contracts had to be worked out with the United Mine Workers of America, since the new scale is higher than that in effect prior to March 31.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

News
Birmingham, Ala.
4-19-34.

"With A Bang Of The Iron Fist"

There can no longer be any question—if indeed there was any from the very beginning—of the grave peril to the whole industrial life of the South raised by Gen. Johnson's arbitrary and unreasonable order virtually wiping out the wage differential for the coal industry in Alabama. With each succeeding development in this tragic situation, it has become increasingly apparent that the very existence of Southern industry is at stake, that the jobs of thousands upon thousands of workers hang in the balance, that millions of dollars of investments in industrial enterprises in this section are endangered, and that the South, confronted with such an issue, must fight with unity and determination for its economic life.

It is no longer a matter of concern only to the coal industry in Alabama. It is no longer a matter of concern to this state alone. Signs are not lacking to confirm the early fear that Gen. Johnson's coal order was but an entering wedge for the abrupt and inconsiderate elimination of Southern wage differentials in general. All states of the South, and all industries throughout the section, therefore, must be on their guard against the imposition of such a policy.

Let no one think that we in Alabama have a distorted view of the peril inherent in this situation because we are on the very scene of the immediate trouble. Nor should anyone think that the South as a whole, which is rallying to the support of Alabama's just contentions, has taken an exaggerated view of the danger.

For already the fearful possibilities of the situation are being recognized in other quarters outside the South, and support for Southern industry in its fight against the imposition of an unsound and unfair policy is forthcoming. Elsewhere the same view is being adopted that we in Alabama and the South have taken. And it is no wonder, for by all logic and common sense and by all the concepts of fair play and humanitarianism, it is the only view which can be sustained.

An instance in point is an editorial in the publication Daily Metal Trade, published in Cleveland, Ohio, by the publishers of the magazine Steel. Under the heading, "An Ill-Conceived Order," Daily Metal Trade says:

"The order of NRA Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, which with a bang of the iron fist practically eliminates the wage differential for the coal industry in Alabama, is in essence as fascistic as Premier Mussolini's imposition of a general wage reduction throughout all Italy which also becomes effective this week. Economically speaking, the action of il duce would seem to reflect better judgment than the ukase of Johnson.

"Theoretically, it may be that laborers in the South are entitled to just as much for their toil as their brothers in the North. Practically, there has always been a wide differential between the common labor rates in the North and in the South. To wipe out this differential on the spur of the moment seems an ill-conceived and an unwarranted blow at the very foundations of industrial enterprise south of the Mason and Dixon.

"Widely recognized is the fact that much of Southern industry has been erected upon the lower wage rates there prevalent. Millions have been invested upon this basis. Through the investment of these millions, thousands have been given employment. Maladjustment of the wage rates in the South threatens to throw these workmen into the ranks of the unemployed and to depreciate or destroy capital investments. Regardless of the reasons—or lack of reasons—for the lower wage rates in the South, the undeniable fact is that these industries have been developed and these people have been given employment because of the lesser wage scales.

"Utopianism—if it be that that inspires this order—goes far afield when by insisting that the Southern laborer be paid as much as the worker in the North it takes away the opportunity for the working man in the South to get and hold a job. The principle may be right, but the application by fiat of Northern wages in Southern areas is likely to turn out the distorted and perverted sort of humanitarianism which kills with kindness.

"To the economic digestive tract, the abolition of the wage differentials in all the industries in the South would be very apt to be as incompatible as a green and sour apple. The severest kind of cramps and colic would follow almost inevitably. Perhaps this order is designed to be a 1934 edition of the Emancipation Proclamation, but certainly the South does not view it as a friendly gesture any more than it did the original.

"Industry in this nation has been built upon a delicately balanced structure of competitive costs, of freight rates, of labor rates, of markets and a hundred and one other minutely adjusted factors which, in the past, have been fitted into the whole piece by piece, each for some good and sufficient reason. No one part can be summarily and carelessly snatched away without endangering the entire structure. Perhaps the labor rates, North and South, should be alike. If careful study reveals the wisdom and justness of initiating such a sociological program, the readjustment should be made over a reasonable length of time. Industry should be given a chance to prepare for the new conditions and every precaution should be taken against serious disturbances of employment situations during the process."

The foregoing is substantially in accordance with the views which have been expressed by this newspaper, and by other Southern spokesmen. That this should come from a Northern publication, a trade journal published in Ohio, one of the coal regions standing to benefit most by the crippling of Alabama mines, is extremely significant. It should be heartening to the South to know that it has industrial friends and supporters in the North, that above the Mason and Dixon Line there are those who uphold reason and fair play.

The South will not have to make its fight alone. The justice of our cause is bound to have a wide appeal in other sections. The News believes that it would be a mistake to make this purely a sectional issue. It is indubitably true that there are some Northern industrial interests, in the mining industry in particular, which for seflish reasons would like to see Southern industry crippled, or even obliterated. But it is also unquestionably true that many other groups in the North, comprising the bulk of Northern business and industry in general, are not unmindful of the enormous economic damage that would come, not only to the South but to the entire nation, from an enforcement of the policy inaugurated by Gen. Johnson. Equally important, it is true that the people of the North, in the main, are fair-minded enough to oppose injustice to Southern industry. They are not devoid of a sense of fair play.

For these reasons The News believes that the South, while uniting, as it must, to fight its battle, should also make an appeal to intelligent and disinterested Northern public opinion. This paper is convinced that in such an appeal lies one of the keys to the solution of the problem.

This leading editorial from Daily Metal Trade offers proof that the cause of Southern industry will not fall on deaf ears in the North. That publication holds, as enlightened Southern opinion holds, that if the wage differential is to be reduced, it should not be done "with a bang of the iron fist," but gradually and in orderly fashion, after careful study, with due regard to all factors in the delicately balanced structure, with every precaution against serious disturbances of employment, and allowing the necessary opportunity for industry to prepare for the readjustments.

News
4-19-34.
Birmingham, Ala.

The Differential Question

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

In The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12—Although Washington and points north may incline to look upon the growing controversy over Southern wage differentials as something which involves only the right of labor to a living wage and to a greater share of the income from production, many Southerners are viewing the matter with feelings comparable to those they inherited from the War Between the States. They see in it a clash between excellent theory and inexorable fact. Some of them suspect a species of economic persecution and an attempt to exploit humanitarian impulses to the destruction of Southern industry, with the resultant elimination of thousands of jobs and millions of investment.

In the preparation of all the NRA codes in which the South has a part, the matter of permitting a lower wage in this section as compared with other sections has been bitterly debated. The outcome in most instances has been a compromise. A wage differential has been allowed, but it has generally been smaller than the one prevailing in the past.

What has provoked Southern chambers of commerce to indignant meetings and telegrams this week and Southern editorial pages to outraged comment is Gen. Johnson's order practically eliminating the wage differential for the coal industry in Alabama. The minimum wage which he has set for all coal fields means an increase of $1.20 a day in the Alabama rate recently fixed by agreement between operators and the union, with no comparable increases in Northern and Eastern fields.

Alabama operators assert that the increase makes it impossible for them to stay in business, and that if the order prevails their mines will have to be closed, putting 15,000 miners out of work.

Not only, they claim, are their labor costs heavier than those of their competitors because of the quality and location of the coal mines, but also they must compete here with the so-called laborless fuels—natural gas, hydroelectricity and oil. Union officials, on the other hand, deny that the new rate will deprive Alabama of its markets.

What has agitated the entire South about this Alabama case is the fear that it is an opening wedge for abolition of the wage differentials in all industries. Liberal Southerners are becoming more and more convinced that the differentials are unwise, not only from a social viewpoint, but also from an economic one, and that if their elimination could be accomplished it would tend to provide this section with the very thing it needs most today, namely, a purchasing power more nearly equal to its producing power.

They are sensitive, also, to the fact that in some instances Southern industrial plants which have been built on the presumption of a heavy wage differential should never have been built at all; that they are uneconomical, "submarginal" units, incapable of passing the test President Roosevelt laid down when he said that no industry which requires sweat-shop labor to live is entitled to go on living.

Even if food, clothing and housing costs are lower in the South, these liberals say, it is in the best ultimate interests of all parties concerned that the advantages of those lower costs be passed on to labor in the form of a better standard of living rather than to employers in the form of lower operating costs.

But so far as this writer can discover, there is little or no sentiment, liberal or otherwise, in favor of an immediate and arbitrary destruction of the differentials. There is sentiment for removing them gradually over a period of years. One Southern industrialist has suggested that they be decreased 10 per cent annually until they are gone, and there is sentiment for inspecting them so long as they remain to make sure of their necessity in each particular case.

But to wipe them out in one instant with one order, as Gen. Johnson has seemed willing to do in the case of the Alabama coal industry, is something too confiscatory and destructive in its possibilities to appeal to practical-minded Southern liberals any more than to Southerners of more reactionary thought. Even those who grant the fact of something like wage slavery in some of the Southern plants are sure that killing the slave is not the best way of putting an end to the slavery. The slave, at any rate, would hardly give his vote for such a method.

Southern industry, they say, is a fact. It exists. It represents huge employment and investment. Its markets have been developed on a basis of operating costs which the wage differential makes possible. Its crippling can be part of no program entitled to the name of national recovery. If the differential is to be abolished, the job must be done by a careful, time-taking, sensitive hand, not by the single blow of a clenched and impatient fist.

Editor's Note—The foregoing article was published in last Sunday's New York Times, in the "Watch Tower" section, to which Mr. Graves contributes regularly as The Times' editorial correspondent for Alabama.

NRA INDICTMENTS EXPECTED OF JURY

Federal Investigators Are Probing Violations

Birmingham Post
Birmingham Ala.
2-2-34

At least two indictments alleging violation of the National Recovery Act will be returned by the federal grand jury, it was learned today.

Complaints have been made to Jim C. Smith, U. S. district attorney, that the defendants have refused to comply with the NRA minimum wage scale and with other provisions of the act.

The grand jury is expected to make a report Friday after considering between 150 and 175 cases.

The investigating body was organized yesterday with A. C. Montgomery, Birmingham real estate man, as foreman and J. A. Davis, Southern Bell employe as clerk.

Mother Denies False Pride Occasioned Statement

Birmingham Post
Birmingham Ala.
5/21/34

Editor, The Post:

I would like to untangle a college graduates mind. He seems to be mixed up. There is not one spark of false pride in my mind. What I meant was this: I don't want my boys to take anyone's job who has quit it because working conditions are so that they have to quit to better conditions. I hope The Post will print every word of this letter. They left out this part of my other letter. "It's bad enough when one white man takes another man's job when he has come out to better conditions, let alone take a negro's job."

I want my boys to work at anything that is honest. My oldest boy has worked to help get his two years in high school. And they can work to finish their education. And if you think it is false pride on their mother's part that she doesn't want them to work under such conditions, I am sorry your mind is so warped. You need some education along that subject as well as your college education.

MRS. E. P. EVANS.

Labor Speaks for Itself

Birmingham Post
Birmingham Ala.
5-25-34

The best authority as to what any group thinks about any proposal is what they say about it themselves.

The best authority as to what laboring people think about the proposal for commissary reform is the labor leaders, rather than the paid propagandists employed by those who are profiting from the commissary system.

Listen to what Robert R. Moore, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor and C. P. Thiemonge, president of the Birmingham Trades council, have to say on the subject. In a joint statement issued yesterday they said:

> The commissary reforms being advocated at this time are vitally necessary to protect labor from exploitation and stifling paternalism at the hands of narrow-visioned employers.
>
> If it happens that such reforms would be beneficial to independent merchants, small and large, that is merely incidental to the working people concerned.
>
> We are after commissary reform because it will benefit us by providing payment of our wages in cash or its equivalent, rather than in scrip which is subject to discount abuses, and which can be spent only at commissaries whose prices usually average 10 to 50 per cent higher than those of independent stores.

Their statement goes on to the conclusion that such employes as have come to the defense of the commissary system have done so either under pressure or from a misunderstanding of the issue.

They reiterate that employes who want to continue trading at company stores may do so after reform laws are passed.

That is the crux of the whole matter. If the commissaries cannot survive when required to get their trade on a purely voluntary basis, just as independent stores must do, they have no right to exist.

If the commissaries are the fair retail institutions their defenders assert them to be they have no possible reason for resisting the corrective measures which laboring people and their friends are urging.

RELIEF WORK TO GIVE 2,000

WOMEN JOBS

To Make Cotton Mattresses For Farm Families Who Are Now On Floors

RAISE COUNTY'S QUOTA

Hopkins' Agent To Come Here To Survey Conditions; Cattle To Arrive

Post
6-25-34
Birmingham
Ala.

Approximately 2,000 Birmingham unemployed women soon will obtain jobs making cotton mattresses for poverty-stricken ftrm families, Thad Holt, Alabama relief administrator at Montgomery, told The Post today upon his return from a conference with national relief leaders in Washington.

"Thousands of indigent farm families are sleeping on floors for lack of mattresses," Mr. Holt said. The government has purchased 10,000 bales of cotton at points over the South for use in manufacturing mattresses.

Names of other Alabama towns and cities where mattresses will be made are to be announced later. Alabama is the first state to undertake this activity.

Increase Relief Quota

Expressing confidence that Jefferson county's relief quota—at present $365,000 a month—would be materially increased, Mr. Holt said a representative of Harry L. Hopkins, national relief administrator, would arrive in Birmingham soon to study the county's relief load.

The state administrator said Alabama will receive several thousand beef cattle from drouth-stricken areas, 10,000 of this number to arrive at Montgomery this week.

Alabama has been allotted $120,000 for inspecting, grazing and canning these cattle, Mr. Holt stated. Dr. C. A. Cary, Alabama Polytechnic Institute veterinarian, will have charge of testing cattle for disease.

Grateful To Miller

After inspection at Montgomery, the cattle will be shipped to points over the state in lots of from 50 to several hundred.

Mr. Holt said Aubrey Williams, assistant national relief official, expressed appreciation to Gov. B. M. Miller for co-operating with the Alabama Relief Administration during the past year.

"Governor Miller's co-operation was one of the main reasons why the ARA has succeeded in its work," Mr. Holt quoted Mr. Williams as saying.

DECATUR URGES WHARF PROJECT

Interest In Development Is Revived Under TVA's Development Plan

Post 6/19/34
Birmingham Ala.

DECATUR, June 18.—(Special)—Interest on a project here that may be of extensive use after the next two years, is being revived with civic organizations working on a plan to build a municipal wharf on the Tennessee river at Decatur.

The wharf, if built would front on Wheeler lake that will be formed by the back waters of Wheeler dam now under construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In former years river-rail traffic to the city to connect the Louisville and Nashville and Southern railroads has been handled with a crude system of running the tracks into the river at an angle, the freight cars being stationed so as to be on a level with the barges which were then tied to the cars. As the river rose and fell the cars were moved either lower or higher on the tracks to form the level for loading and unloading.

With the river changing its level some 20 feet or more during a year a wharf was impractical. Now with the lake formed by the new dam expected to be a reality within several years, the level of the water will not vary more than a few feet.

While river shipping in the past decade or two has been slight, there was a time when the Tennessee here was a main artery of transportation for this section. Civic leaders believe that with the Tennessee Valley Authority making the river more navigable, the prominence Decatur enjoyed as a centrally located river shipping point may once again return.

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah Observer
June 21, 1934

160 White Boys Occupy CCC Camp Near Glencoe

A transfer has been made this week whereby the negro CCC company which has been at Glencoe for some months past, has been sent to Corinth, Miss., and more than 160 white boys have been brought to the Glencoe camp from Commerce, Ga., where they have been located for some time. While about one fourth of these boys are from Alabama, when the enlistment term is out early next month, the replacements to bring the company to full strength, about 200 men, will be made from local boys, if possible.

The new Glencoe company is under the command of Capt. William P. Brandon, of the 47th Infantry

Reserve, with his lieutenants, James H. Hubert, Jr., of the cavalry reserve and James F. McClendon, field artillery. The plan is to continue the general program of work which has been under way for the past few months, perhaps two months longer being required for the completion of the projects now under way.

The crew of engineers which has been in charge of the direction of the work will remain stationed at the Glencoe camp of an immediate and arbitrary destruction of the differentials. There is sentiment for removing them gradually over a period of years. One Southern industrialist has suggested that they be decreased 10 per cent annually until they are gone, and there is sentiment for inspecting them so long as they remain to make sure of their necessity in each particular case.

But to wipe them out in one instant with one order, as Gen. Johnson has seemed willing to do in the case of the Alabama coal industry, is something too confiscatory and destructive in its possibilities to appeal to practical-minded Southern liberals any more than to Southerners of more reactionary thought. Even those who grant the fact of something like wage slavery in some of the Southern plants are sure that killing the slave is not the best way of putting an end to the slavery. The slave, at any rate, would hardly give his vote for such a method.

Southern industry, they say, is a fact. It exists. It represents huge employment and investment. Its markets have been developed on a basis of operating costs which the wage differential makes possible. Its crippling can be part of no program entitled to the name of national recovery. If the differential is to be abolished, the job must be done by a careful, time-taking, sensitive hand, not by the single blow of a clenched and impatient fist.

Editor's Note—The foregoing article was published in last Sunday's New York Times, in the "Watch Tower" section, to which Mr. Graves contributes regularly as The Times' editorial correspondent for Alabama.

NRA INDICTMENTS EXPECTED OF JURY

Federal Investigators Are Probing Violations

Birmingham Post

Birmingham Ala.

2-2-34

At least two indictments alleging violation of the National Recovery Act will be returned by the federal grand jury, it was learned today.

Complaints have been made to Jim C. Smith, U. S. district attorney, that the defendants have refused to comply with the NRA minimum wage scale and with other provisions of the act.

The grand jury is expected to make a report Friday after considering between 150 and 175 cases.

The investigating body was organized yesterday with A. C. Montgomery, Birmingham real estate man, as foreman and J. A. Davis, Southern Bell employe as clerk.

Mother Denies False Pride Occasioned Statement

Birmingham Post

Birmingham Ala.

5-21-34

Editor, The Post:

I would like to untangle a college graduates mind. He seems to be mixed up. There is not one spark of false pride in my mind. What I meant was this: I don't want my boys to take anyone's job who has quit it because working conditions are so that they have to quit to better conditions. I hope The Post will print every word of this letter. They left out this part of my other letter. "It's bad enough when one white man takes another man's job when he has come out to better conditions, let alone take a negro's job."

I want my boys to work at anything that is honest. My oldest boy has worked to help get his two years in high school. And they can work to finish their education. And if you think it is false pride on their mother's part that she doesn't want them to work under such conditions, I am sorry your mind is so warped. You need some education along that subject as well as your college education.

MRS. E. P. EVANS.

Labor Speaks for Itself

Birmingham Post

Birmingham Ala.

5-25-34

The best authority as to what any group thinks about any proposal is what they say about it themselves.

The best authority as to what laboring people think about the proposal for commissary reform is the labor leaders, rather than the paid propagandists employed by those who are profiting from the commissary system.

Listen to what Robert R. Moore, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor and C. P. Thiemonge, president of the Birmingham Trades council, have to say on the subject. In a joint statement issued yesterday they said:

The commissary reforms being advocated at this time are vitally necessary to protect labor from exploitation and stifling paternalism at the hands of narrow-visioned employers.

If it happens that such reforms would be beneficial to independent merchants, small and large, that is merely incidental to the working people concerned.

We are after commissary reform because it will benefit us by providing payment of our wages in cash or its equivalent, rather than in scrip which is subject to discount abuses, and which can be spent only at commissaries whose prices usually average 10 to 50 per cent higher than those of independent stores.

Their statement goes on to the conclusion that such employes as have come to the defense of the commissary system have done so either under pressure or from a misunderstanding of the issue.

They reiterate that employes who want to continue trading at company stores may do so after reform laws are passed.

That is the crux of the whole matter. If the commissaries cannot survive when required to get their trade on a purely voluntary basis, just as independent stores must do, they have no right to exist.

If the commissaries are the fair retail institutions their defenders assert them to be they have no possible reason for resisting the corrective measures which laboring people and their friends are urging.

RELIEF WORK TO GIVE 2,000

WOMEN JOBS

To Make Cotton Mattresses For Farm Families Who Are Now On Floors

RAISE COUNTY'S QUOTA

Hopkins' Agent To Come Here To Survey Conditions; Cattle To Arrive

Post

6-25-34

Birmingham Ala.

Approximately 2,000 Birmingham unemployed women soon will obtain jobs making cotton mattresses for poverty-stricken ftrm families, Thad Holt, Alabama relief administrator at Montgomery, told The Post today upon his return from a conference with national relief leaders in Washington.

"Thousands of indigent farm families are sleeping on floors for lack of mattresses," Mr. Holt said. "The government has purchased 10,000 bales of cotton at points over the South for use in manufacturing mattresses.

Names of other Alabama towns and cities where mattresses will be made are to be announced later. Alabama is the first state to undertake this activity.

Increase Relief Quota

Expressing confidence that Jefferson county's relief quota—at present $365,000 a month—would be materially increased, Mr. Holt said a representative of Harry L. Hopkins, national relief administrator, would arrive in Birmingham soon to study the county's relief load.

The state administrator said Alabama will receive several thousand beef cattle from drouth-stricken areas, 10,000 of this number to arrive at Montgomery this week.

Alabama has been allotted $120,000 for inspecting, grazing and canning these cattle, Mr. Holt stated. Dr. C. A. Cary, Alabama Polytechnic Institute veterinarian, will have charge of testing cattle for disease.

Grateful To Miller

After inspection at Montgomery, the cattle will be shipped to points over the state in lots of from 50 to several hundred.

Mr. Holt said Aubrey Williams, assistant national relief official, expressed appreciation to Gov. B. M. Miller for co-operating with the Alabama Relief Administration during the past year.

"Governor Miller's co-operation was one of the main reasons why the ARA has succeeded in its work," Mr. Holt quoted Mr. Williams as saying.

DECATUR URGES WHARF PROJECT

Interest In Development Is Revived Under TVA's Development Plan

Post

Birmingham Ala.

DECATUR, June 18.—(Special)—Interest on a project here that may be of extensive use after the next two years, is being revived with civic organizations working on a plan to build a municipal wharf on the Tennessee river at Decatur.

The wharf, if built would front on Wheeler Lake that will be formed by the back waters of Wheeler dam now under construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In former years river-rail traffic to the city to connect the Louisville and Nashville and Southern railroads has been handled with a crude system of running the tracks into the river at an angle, the freight cars being stationed so as to be on a level with the barges which were then tied to the cars. As the river rose and fell the cars were moved either lower or higher on the tracks to form the level for loading and unloading.

With the river changing its level some 20 feet or more during a year a wharf was impractical. Now with the lake formed by the new dam expected to be a reality within several years, the level of the water will not vary more than a few feet.

While river shipping in the past decade or two has been slight, there was a time when the Tennessee here was a main artery of transportation for this section. Civic leaders believe that with the Tennessee Valley Authority making the river more navigable, the prominence Decatur enjoyed as a centrally located river shipping point may once again return.

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah Observer

June 21, 1934

160 White Boys Occupy CCC Camp Near Glencoe

A transfer has been made this week whereby the negro CCC company which has been at Glencoe for some months past, has been sent to Corinth, Miss., and more than 160 white boys have been brought to the Glencoe camp from Commerce, Ga., where they have been located for some time. While about one fourth of these boys are from Alabama, when the enlistment term is out early next month, the replacements to bring the company to full strength, about 200 men, will be made from local boys, if possible.

The new Glencoe company is under the command of Capt. William P. Brandon, of the 47th Infantry Reserve, with his lieutenants, James H. Hubert, Jr., of the cavalry reserve and James F. McClendon, field artillery. The plan is to continue the general program of work which has been under way for the past few months, perhaps two months longer being required for the completion of the projects now under way.

The crew of engineers which has been in charge of the direction of the work will remain stationed at the Glencoe camp.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

6

Alabama

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

TUSKEGEE VIEW OF CODE WAGES

Editor The Advertiser:

In some quarters where there is apparently more zeal for publicity than for truth, the President of Tuskegee has been represented as advocating a wage differential based on race.

Advertiser

The simple fact is that no one can produce any sort of evidence to prove that Dr. Moton has ever advocated any differential of any sort as applied to Negro workers or workers of any other race; nor has any one else associated with Tuskegee either officially or unofficially.

8-21-34

Some of those who have made representations to the contrary have at the very moment of making those declarations had at hand Dr. Moton's specific protest addressed to officials charged with administering the NRA codes against any differential based on race. It was probably better suited to the purpose of these publications to make it appear otherwise.

Dr. Moton has been interested in one particular plant in Montgomery, Alabama, forty miles from Tuskegee, a shirt factory operated entirely with Negro workers, which employs, when running at full capacity, about 280 Negro women.

Montgomery,

When the NRA code for shirt factories went into effect in August of last year, the management of this concern declared that because of the low standard of efficiency among the workers in this plant it could not be operated without substantial loss if the minimum code wage had to be paid to all workers regardless of production and that course would force the closing of the plant.

Ala.

On the appeal of interested citizens of Montgomery, white and black, Dr. Moton set about two objectives, one to persuade the owners to keep the plant open for the benefit of the 280 Negro women, most of whom had families dependent upon them and the other to persuade the Code Authority in Washington to grant the company an extension of time before the application of the full code requirement, during which time to bring up the efficiency of the workers to the desired standard. This would mean that all workers would be earning by actual production the minimum wage required by the code based upon the piece rate per garment already in effect in this plant.

As to these objectives the Code Authority in Washington granted the extension of time, amounting in all to eight and one-half months during which full code requirements were not in operation, in which to bring up the efficiency of the plant to the recognized standards of the industry. During this period, the Southland Manufacturing Company paid its workers the basic rate for piece work required by the code, which is the same rate paid by the Company to its workers in all other plants. The minimum weekly rate was not paid in those cases where the individual operator's production did not measure up to the quota recognized as standard in the industry. In some cases individual operators maintained an efficiency that enabled them to earn more than the minimum weekly code wage. While this was in progress the efficiency of the operatives as a whole was increased one hundred per cent; that is to say, production was doubled.

Meanwhile the code authority agreed to send an expert in the textile industry to study the plant in Montgomery with a view to determining what conditions in the plant would warrant a further extension of time. This study was completed in May, and a report made by this investigator, but without further hearing in the case the code authority refused to grant a further period of exemption from full code requirements and ordered the Southland Manufacturing Company to pay its operatives the full minimum code rate as of April 13. This the Company agreed to do, and the plant is at this writing operating in conformity to the requirement of the code, substituting the standard allowed hours for the piece price basis. The announcement has just been made that because the company has been operating at a loss for the last quarter, even on this basis the management is forced to close the plant.

We have now this situation, that 280 Negro women in Montgomery, Alabama, whose labor supplies practically the only means of livelihood for some 800 people, having had the order issued that whoever employs them must pay a minimum wage of $12.00 per week regardless of their production capacity, at the same time find themselves without any place to earn that wage or part of it. Many of them are now on relief rolls for direct relief, others have tried in vain to get either food or work slips.

Up to this time there has been no hearing of the merits of this situation based upon the facts. There has been a hearing in which general principles have been discussed, but no basic facts produced either pro or con. The Southland Manufacturing does not ask for complete exemption from code requirements. It does ask for temporary exemption until the volume of production of this plant, measured by standards which generally obtain in the industry, is brought to the point where the plant can pay the minimum code wage and operate without actual loss.

It is a matter of debate between the company and the code authority whether the plant has yet arrived at this place. Meanwhile 280 Negro women are denied the opportunity of honorable self-support and of maintaining a precarious foothold in this branch of the textile industry in order to conform to an economic pattern promoted to help the worker, but which in this case puts the worker in a worse plight than before.

It is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another thing to achieve equality in fact. **It is desirable to advocate equality in theory, but responsibility does not end there; it still remains to make it work.**

For what shall it profit a man if the wage scale calls for five dollars a day and he has no job.

In view of wide spread misunderstanding of the activities of President Moton and Tuskegee Institute with rleaiton to the Southland Manufacturing Company's plant in Montgomery, I ask you to publish the following statement in the hope that it will correct some misinformation and inform those who are interested as to the aims of the Institute in connection with this whole matter.—G. Lake Imes, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., News
August 28, 1934

THE ALABAMA PRESS

SOME THINGS ARE NOT UNDERSTOOD

It is unfortunate that the NRA act as passed by Congress does not provide greater flexibility in its workings and adaptability to meet conditions. Just because of this rigidity, a concern at Montgomery which employed more than 2,000 Negro women and girls is shut down. The code autocrats came along and found the plant was paying only $9 a week. The Negro employes were delighted to secure this pay, but the autocrats said the wage scale must be $12 a week. The company went over their books and found that the new scale would head them straight for bankruptcy. So the plant went out of business and now the long stream of workers who in the morning were wont to file into the factory are now filing into the local relief agency to be fed by the government, which is you and I. Perhaps Mr. Hugh Johnson, the big factotum, may have a ready explanation of why it had to be done this way. Still it would be an interesting story if it were buttressed by logic and common sense. —Selma Times-Journal.

THE NEGRO AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

Editor ~~The~~ Advertiser: Advertiser

The policy of the United States Government is, and has always been to maintain one standard for its employes. With one standard of efficiency defined, there naturally followed one system of hours and salaries.

8-24-34

With the advent of the New Deal and its various and sundry activities; with the government supporting big business with millions through credit facilities and banking, there very naturally arose certain regulations regarding the activities of business affecting their employes. Especially was this attitude well defined in matters of hours and wages.

Montgomery

The Government following its established custom with its own employes in dealing with private business, rightfully enforces a single standard of efficiency in work, hours and wages. The Government could ill afford to permit or otherwise endorse a double standard for workers simply on account of color or race. Corporations are therefore running amuck with a long established govenmental policy when they attempt to set up two standards. This is obviously unfair to all workers, regardless of color. It stigmatizes the group labeled "below the standard," and forever forbids them rise to the height of efficiency, because "color" and color alone automatically bars them. With "cheap" Negro labor employed, this holds down to a low level all labor, and acts as deterrent factor economicaly.

Ala.

In a recent letter to The Advertiser, a Negro leader states that "it is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another to achieve equality in fact." Without a doubt, he means that no colored labor is on a basis of equality or efficiency with labor of other groups. Coming from such an important source, this statement cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Scientists claim that, "definite judgment on the general superiority or general inferiority of races must await further observation and further experimentation."

Thanks to Dr. Glenn Frank, writing in his "Riddle of the Races," he says, "Our researches in race character have been neither extensive enough nor critical enough to justify cocksureness regarding either the inherent quality, or the inherent inequality of human races."

It would therefore appear to the layman that the question of superiority or inferiority is the one that affects individuals only. With respect to a race, as to an individual we must not ask, is it efficient, but for what is it efficient. It is a question of individual fitness. This queston we thought had been setled for all time.

There are among us those who are of the opinion that more than enough efficient colored labor can be secured in this territory to man any plant or industry. Industry will eventually be forced to accept labor on its merit; to retain the efficient and fire the inefficient.

Negro leaders who appear to be willing and ready to stigmatize 14,000,000; to sacrifice a great principle for a short pecuniary gain are out of touch with the pulsing thought and desires of their own people. The way may be long and hard, but let's hold to a principle, and be happy that we are at least "en route."

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

Planet 9-29-34 Richmond, Va.

The Southland Manufacturing Plant, located at Montgomery, Alabama, and the finest shirt factory in America employing colored girls, has closed its doors, throwing out of work nearly three hundred young colored women and a number of colored men. For six years the factory which is owned by the Reliance Manufacturing Company of Chicago, makers of "Big Yank" shirts, carried a payroll of $140,000 per year and the merchants of Montgomery as well as the colored families which were supported through that source are deeply concerned.

1. Part of the operative staff of 300 girls who worked in the Southland Manufacturing Company's plant. The plant was manned entirely by colored workers with the exception of the superintendent, chief forewoman and designers.

2. Interior of plant which is modernly equipped, immaculately kept a beehive of industry.

3. Row after row of expert operators fashion men's work shirts, the product on which this factory specializes.

4. Colored girl supervisors and instructors chosen from among the most competent of the workers, have charge of various operators.

Planet 9-29-34

5. Skilled operator at one of the most modern shirt making machines.

Richmond, Va.

6. Four young colored men operate the electric cutters which cut hundreds of shirts at a time, from patterns.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

6

Alabama

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

TUSKEGEE VIEW OF CODE WAGES

Editor The Advertiser:

Advertiser

8-21-34

In some quarters where there is apparently more zeal for publicity than for truth, the President of Tuskegee has been represented as advocating a wage differential based on race.

The simple fact is that no one can produce any sort of evidence to prove that Dr. Moton has ever advocated any differential of any sort as applied to Negro workers or workers of any other race; nor has any one else associated with Tuskegee either officially or unofficially.

Some of those who have made representations to the contrary have at the very moment of making those declarations had at hand Dr. Moton's specific protest addressed to officials charged with administering the NRA codes against any differential based on race. It was probably better suited to the purpose of these publications to make it appear otherwise.

Dr. Moton has been interested in one particular plant in Montgomery, Alabama, forty miles from Tuskegee, a shirt factory operated entirely with Negro workers, which employs, when running at full capacity, about 280 Negro women.

Montgomery, Ala.

When the NRA code for shirt factories went into effect in August of last year, the management of this concern declared that because of the low standard of efficiency among the workers in this plant it could not be operated without substantial loss if the minimum code wage had to be paid to all workers regardless of production and that course would force the closing of the plant.

On the appeal of interested citizens of Montgomery, white and black, Dr. Moton set about two objectives, one to persuade the owners to keep the plant open for the benefit of the 280 Negro women, most of whom had families dependent upon them and the other to persuade the Code Authority in Washington to grant the company an extension of time before the application of the full code requirement, during which time to bring up the efficiency of the workers to the desired standard. This would mean that all workers would be earning by actual production the minimum wage required by the code based upon the piece rate per garment already in effect in this plant.

As to these objectives the Code Authority in Washington granted the extension of time, amounting in all to eight and one-half months during which full code requirements were not in operation, in which to bring up the efficiency of the plant to the recognized standards of the industry. During this period, the Southland Manufacturing Company paid its workers the basic rate for piece work required by the code, which is the same rate paid by the Company to its workers in all other plants. The minimum weekly rate was not paid in those cases where the individual operator's production did not measure up to the quota recognized as standard in the industry. In some cases individual operators maintained an efficiency that enabled them to earn more than the minimum weekly code wage. While this was in progress the efficiency of the operatives as a whole was increased one hundred per cent; that is to say, production was doubled.

Meanwhile the code authority agreed to send an expert in the textile industry to study the plant in Montgomery with a view to determining what conditions in the plant would warrant a further extension of time. This study was completed in May, and a report made by this investigator, but without further hearing in the case the code authority refused to grant a further period of exemption from full code requirements and ordered the Southland Manufacturing Company to pay its operatives the full minimum code rate as of April 13. This the Company agreed to do, and the plant is at this writing operating in conformity to the requirement of the code, substituting the standard allowed hours for the piece price basis. The announcement has just been made that because the company has been operating at a loss for the last quarter, even on this basis the management is forced to close the plant.

We have now this situation, that 280 Negro women in Montgomery, Alabama, whose labor supplies practically the only means of livelihood for some 800 people, having had the order issued that whoever employs them must pay a minimum wage of $12.00 per week regardless of their production capacity, at the same time find themselves without any place to earn that wage or part of it. Many of them are now on relief rolls for direct relief, others have tried in vain to get either food or work slips.

Up to this time there has been no hearing of the merits of this situation based upon the facts. There has been a hearing in which general principles have been discussed, but no basic facts produced either pro or con. The Southland Manufacturing does not ask for complete exemption from code requirements. It does ask for temporary exemption until the volume of production of this plant, measured by standards which generally obtain in the industry, is brought to the point where the plant can pay the minimum code wage and operate without actual loss.

It is a matter of debate between the company and the code authority whether the plant has yet arrived at this place. Meanwhile 280 Negro women are denied the opportunity of honorable self-support and of maintaining a precarious foothold in this branch of the textile industry in order to conform to an economic pattern promoted to help the worker, but which in this case puts the worker in a worse plight than before.

It is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another thing to achieve equality in fact. **It is desirable to advocate equality in theory, but responsibility does not end there; it still remains to make it work.**

For what shall it profit a man if the wage scale calls for five dollars a day and he has no job.

In view of wide spread misunderstanding of the activities of President Moton and Tuskegee Institute with rleaiton to the Southland Manufacturing Company's plant in Montgomery, I ask you to publish the following statement in the hope that it will correct some misinformation and inform those who are interested as to the aims of the Institute in connection with this whole matter.—G. Lake Imes, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., News
August 28, 1934

THE ALABAMA PRESS

SOME THINGS ARE NOT UNDERSTOOD

It is unfortunate that the NRA act as passed by Congress does not provide greater flexibility in its workings and adaptability to meet conditions. Just because of this rigidity, a concern at Montgomery which employed more than 2,000 Negro women and girls is shut down. The code autocrats came along and found the plant was paying only $9 a week. The Negro employes were delighted to secure this pay, but the autocrats said the wage scale must be $12 a week. The company went over their books and found that the new scale would head them straight for bankruptcy. So the plant went out of business and now the long stream of workers who in the morning were wont to file into the factory are now filing into the local relief agency to be fed by the government, which is you and I. Perhaps Mr. Hugh Johnson, the big factotum, may have a ready explanation of why it had to be done this way. Still it would be an interesting story if it were buttressed by logic and common sense. —Selma Times-Journal.

THE NEGRO AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

Editor ~~The~~ Advertiser: Advertiser

The policy of the United States Government is, and has always been to maintain one standard for its employes. With one standard of efficiency defined, there naturally followed one system of hours and salaries.

8-24-34

With the advent of the New Deal and its various and sundry activities; with the government supporting big business with millions through credit facilities and banking, there very naturally arose certain regulations regarding the activities of business affecting their employes. Especially was this attitude well defined in matters of hours and wages.

Montgomery

Ala.

The Government following its established custom with its own employes in dealing with private business, rightfully enforces a single standard of efficiency in work, hours and wages. The Government could ill afford to permit or otherwise endorse a double standard for workers simply on account of color or race. Corporations are therefore running amuck with a long established govenmental policy when they attempt to set up two standards. This is obviously unfair to all workers, regardless of color. It stigmatizes the group labeled "below the standard," and forever forbids them rise to the height of efficiency, because "color" and color alone automatically bars them. With "cheap" Negro labor employed, this holds down to a low level all labor, and acts as deterrent factor economicaly.

In a recent letter to The Advertiser, a Negro leader states that "it is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another to achieve equality in fact." Without a doubt, he means that no colored labor is on a basis of equality or efficiency with labor of other groups. Coming from such an important source, this statement cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Scientists claim that, "definite judgment on the general superiority or general inferiority of races must await further observation and further experimentation."

Thanks to Dr. Glenn Frank, writing in his "Riddle of the Races," he says, "Our researches in race character have been neither extensive enough nor critical enough to justify cocksureness regarding either the inherent quality, or the inherent inequality of human races."

It would therefore appear to the layman that the question of superiority or inferiority is the one that affects individuals only. With respect to a race, as to an individual we must not ask, is it efficient, but for what is it efficient. It is a question of individual fitness. This queston we thought had been setled for all time.

There are among us those who are of the opinion that more than enough efficient colored labor can be secured in this territory to man any plant or industry. Industry will eventually be forced to accept labor on its merit; to retain the efficient and fire the inefficient.

Negro leaders who appear to be willing and ready to stigmatize 14,000,000; to sacrifice a great principle for a short pecuniary gain are out of touch with the pulsing thought and desires of their own people. The way may be long and hard, but let's hold to a principle, and be happy that we are at least "en route."

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

Planet 9-29-34 Richmond, Va.

The Southland Manufacturing Plant, located at Montgomery, Alabama, and the finest shirt factory in America employing colored girls, has closed its doors, throwing out of work nearly three hundred young colored women and a number of colored men. For six years the factory which is owned by the Reliance Manufacturing Company of Chicago, makers of "Big Yank" shirts, carried a payroll of $140,000 per year and the merchants of Montgomery as well **as the colored families which were supported through that source** are deeply concerned.

1. Part of the operative staff of 300 girls who worked in the Southland Manufacturing Company's plant. The plant was manned entirely by colored workers with the exception of the superintendent, chief forewoman and designers.

2. Interior of plant which is modernly equipped, immaculately kept a beehive of industry.

3. Row after row of expert operators fashion men's work shirts, the product on which this factory specializes.

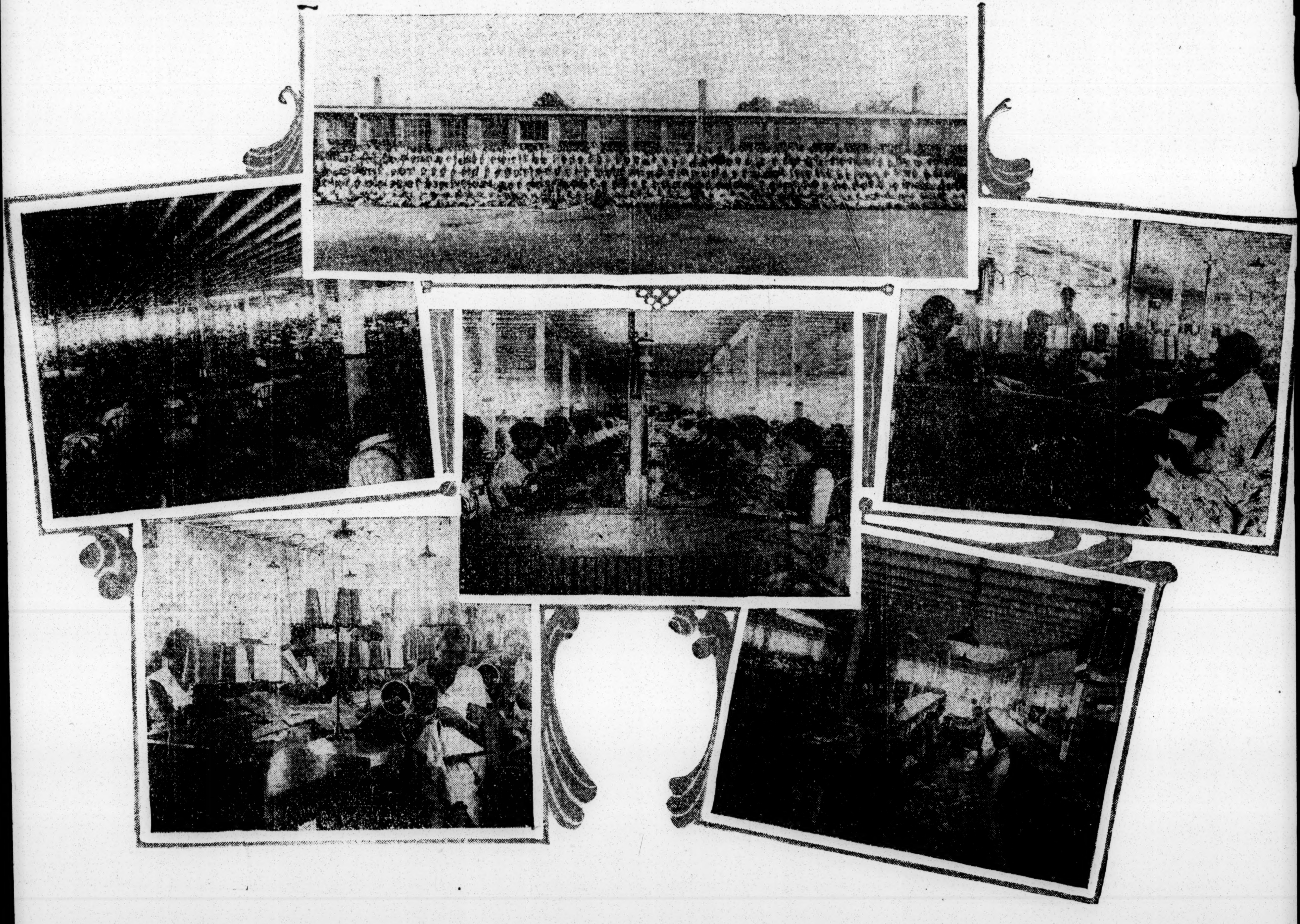
4. Colored girl supervisors and instructors chosen from among the most competent of the workers, **have charge of various operators.**

Planet 9-29-34 Richmond, Va.

5. Skilled operator at one of the most modern shirt making machines.

6. Four young colored men operate the electric cutters which cut hundreds of shirts at a time, from patterns.

COLORED GIRLS LOSE FACTORY JOBS UNDER "NEW DEAL"



Occupation, Wages, etc.

PAY SCALE STILL TO BE DRAWN UP

Machinery For Directing Jefferson Program To Be Worked Out

OKEH NOT ASKED FOR ANY PROJECT

Four Points Needed To Be Mapped Before Start Possible

Age-Herald

The work relief program in Jefferson County can be started for those who have been certified for as much as $16.20 relief as soon as the machinery is set up, Thad Holt, state relief administrator told The Birmingham Age-Herald Wednesday night.

Birmingham Ala.

The machinery that must be set up, he said, is first to name the wage scale committee for the county; second, to name the adjustment committee; then to separate those who have been carried on relief for $16.20 or more per month; and finally to determine upon the projects.

4-5-34

No projects from Jefferson County have been sent to the state administration for its okeh, he said Wednesday night. This, he said, would not necessarily cause any delay as enough unfinished CWA projects remained that could be certified for the new program.

The wage scale committee, he said, would determine the rates of pay for skilled labor. The committee, which must be set up in each county, must be composed of one member appointed by the relief agency (in Jefferson County the Department of Public Welfare) one member appointed by organized labor and a third member to be chosen by those two. A similarly appointed state committee will coordinate the wage scales sent in from various counties. Mr. Holt said the wage scale for Jefferson County had not been sent to the state administration.

To Hear Appeals

The adjustment committee, which is to be appointed in the same way as the scale committee, is designed to hear appeals of individuals from the decisions of the wage scale committee, and to hear other complaints. Mr. Holt said he had not been advised of the appointment of this committee in Jefferson County.

"Those who have not been certified to as requiring $16.20 per month relief, will not be eligible for work-relief," Mr. Holt said. "Alabama was not given enough money to put everybody on relief to work.

"That was not the intention of the program. Those who have not been receiving as much as $16.20 a month should continue on direct relief. If it is shown that the allotment to Jefferson County is not sufficient to carry out this program, after a thorough study of the requirements of those on relief, I will do what I can to get the allotment increased.

"However, I cannot understand why a person who has held a good CWA job for the past three or four months would have to go on direct relief the very minute CWA closes down. Of course, there are a great number of CWA workers who rightly will have to be cared for at once.

Relief Certification

"But it is not the intention of the federal relief administrator that those who have been receiving less than $16.20 a month should be stepped up and certified to as eligible for work relief.

"I am just as anxious as any one to get everybody to work. I would like to see everyone in Alabama physically able given a job. But we have been given a certain amount of money to be expended on a specified basis. If it is shown that this is not sufficient for Alabama, or that Jefferson County cannot carry out the program on the amount of money allocated, I will do everything in my power to get it increased.

"As far as Jefferson County is concerned, as soon as the machinery is set up, I believe 5,000 or 6,000 persons can be put to work at once."

Mr. Holt will meet with the board of the Department of Public Welfare here Friday.

DIXIE LOW WAGE PROJECT DEAD, NRA DECLARES

Afro-American

Barnett Talks Revival of Southland Co. Proposal of Dr. Moton's.

ADVISERS LISTEN BUT YET SAY NO

4-21-34

(Afro Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The attempt of Claude Barnett, of Chicago, Tuskegee trustee to revive the Moton proposal for a low wage code for 300 girls in the Southland Manufacturing Company of Montgomery, Ala. failed Thursday.

Baltimore, Md.

Advisers on economic problems concerning colored people listened to Mr. Barnett in the Department of Commerce building and shrugged their shoulders.

At the office of the NRA complaint board, Room 131 Willard Hotel, Clarence Darrow, chairman an AFRO reporter was told late Friday evening that no new petition had been filed and the case had been closed, some weeks ago.

Advisers Present

The following men were present and heard Barnett tell of the conditions at the Southland plant: Walter White, of the NAACP; Robert Weaver, Department of Economic Research, E. K. Jones, advisor on economic problems of colored people; John P. Davis, of the joint committee; Laurence Oxley, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley.

Mr. Barnett said conditions in Montgomery are not like they are in any other city.

Wants Study Made

"I feel that if a study were made of this plant and what effect it has upon the whole country, it would be a service. This plant is the last of the textile plants working colored, and, too, many of the girls now working are making more money than they ever did. If this plant is closed, 1,500 families will be upon the city for relief, and I feel that something should be done."

Tobias Skeptical

Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of colored work in the YMCA, en route South for a few days, in commenting upon the petition of the Southland Company, just before train time at the Union Station here Friday told an AFRO reporter:

"I believe the girls in that plant can produce just as much and have the mass production reach the same high mark as the white girls. What I cannot see is just why the difference in scale setting.

"The code is plain. If the company is running and selling, why cannot they stay under the code? I won my lawsuit in New York because I refused to be jim crowed. That was a case of my rights at stake. If I have the time, I shall stop by the Southland plant on my return from the South."

2nd Adviser Talks

Another adviser, who did not wish his name used, said:

"I feel that if we need to sacrifice 300 girls to preserve this principle for the benefit of a larger group of workers throughout the South, we should be willing to have the sacrifice made."

Code administrators, charged with the responsibility of enforcing the observance of NRA minimum wage requirements, ordered on Saturday that a study be made of the Southland Company's operations as well as those of a group of northern and southern plants using white girl labor to manufacture similar products.

To Cover Wide Scope

The study will consider the relative efficiency of employes, conditions under which they work, methods of computing pay and whether the profit of the manufacturer is not large enough to absorb a production cost slightly higher, because of the use of labor less productive than workers 100 per cent efficient would be.

In the meantime, the stay under which the Southland has been operating, paying its girl power machine workers on a piece work scale based on $13.00 per week, but not guaranteeing the $12.00 minimum set up by the code, was continued until the completion of the study. At that time a new hearing will be held.

Wage Differentials Fail To Offset the Handicap Of Higher Freight Rates

Editor Constitution: I noted with much interest your editorial on the subject of "Differentials—Just and Unjust."

Constitution

As the regional director for the south, on the confectionery code committee, I have been arguing this problem with the NRA authorities since last September.

Atlanta Ga.

4-20-34

The majority of northern manufacturers have strenuously opposed a differential for the south, but the NRA authorities, about 30 days ago, agreed to let a small differential go into the code for a four-month trial.

They, however, made the minimum wage for women 27 1-2 cents per hour and men 32 1-2 cents per hour.

The highly mechanized factories, of which we have about half a dozen in the south, including the Atlanta plants, can fairly well operate on the above minimum, but we have about 150 factories not highly mechanized that are going to suffer immeasurably—and it is generally predicted that many of them will have to close their doors unless the present ruling is modified.

These hand factories are making a strong fight before the NRA, through Hunt Frazier, of Selma, Ala., who has given this subject much attention on behalf of various southern industries.

My argument that the sales expense of 12 per cent in the southeast, as against 4 per cent in the thickly settled north, made the strongest impression with the NRA officials.

As all of the officials on the NRA board handling our code were from the north, it was necessary to explain to them that our population is nearly 50 per cent colored and 75 per cent rural. That a much cheaper and less profitable class of goods is distributed in the south than in the north, east and west, where the population is practically all white.

Attention of the NRA officials was also called to the fact that efficiency in the southern factories is also greatly reduced by the long, hot summers.

Our small differential in wages will not by any means offset the additional freight expense, incoming and outgoing; the additional sales expense and the preponderance of sales of cheaper class merchandise.

Having spent a great deal of time in Washington during the past six months, I have found the northern manufacturers, in all lines, most gleeful over the fact that they, through the NRA, have succeeded in so advancing the southern wage scales as to again give the north and the east a distinct advantage.

In my opinion, southern manufacturers within the next 12 months are going to wake up and find their business seriously curtailed because southern industry has, through advanced wages, the open price plan, higher freight rates, greater selling and distribution cost, been jockeyed into a disadvantageous position.

BROOKS MORGAN.
Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1934.

Why the Reversal?

Eight months ago Alabama took her case for an operating differential in the coal mining industry to Washington and won. Facts and figures, documented and uncontroverted, were presented to show that Alabama mines cannot compete with those of the Appalachian field if forced to pay the same wages.

Post

The story of thinner seams of coal, inability to use the heavier mining machinery, the expense of eliminating rock and slate and operating the washer machines—all this was told and substantiated, not merely by representatives of the operators but by investigators which the NRA sent into the district.

Birmingham Ala

In spite of all this, General Johnson with one fell swoop has done away with the differentials he previously had admitted to be necessary and just. His action in imposing the drastic change without first giving an opportunity for protest is difficult to understand.

4-6-34

Some of the operators in this district, and some of their advisors, have been exceedingly recalcitrant in falling into line with the administration's effort to redeem the country from Hooverian individualism. Perhaps this has stuck in General Johnson's craw.

It is unfortunate that leadership in some instances has been short-sighted and has regarded the whole plan with supreme contempt. These from the start have held back with all their might. For them we feel little sympathy. We are not thinking of this handful when we urge that General Johnson review the matter at once and act to eliminate the discriminatory effects of the order. We are thinking of Alabama's 20,000 miners and their families. We are thinking about the more forward looking industrialists and Southern industry as a whole. We are thinking of the great majority of our people who are wholeheartedly in accord with the new deal program.

While we feel that there is no occasion for "mindless" pessimism but we do regard it as imperative that this most recent order be modified without delay and that the administration act at once to protect southern industry from the ruin facing it.

In the future we hope differentials can be abolished entirely, but we are convinced it can not be accomplished over night. It is important to employe and employer alike that the transition be gradual.

"With A Bang Of The Iron Fist"

There can no longer be any question—if indeed there was any from the very beginning—of the grave peril to the whole industrial life of the South raised by Gen. Johnson's arbitrary and unreasonable order virtually wiping out the wage differential for the coal industry in Alabama. With each succeeding development in this tragic situation, it has become increasingly apparent that the very existence of Southern industry is at stake, that the jobs of thousands upon thousands of workers hang in the balance, that millions of dollars of investments in industrial enterprises in this section are endangered, and that the South, confronted with such an issue, must fight with unity and determination for its economic life.

News 4-30-34
Birmingham Ala.

It is no longer a matter of concern only to the coal industry in Alabama. It is no longer a matter of concern to this state alone. Signs are not lacking to confirm the early fear that Gen. Johnson's coal order was but an entering wedge for the abrupt and inconsiderate elimination of Southern wage differentials in general. All states of the South, and all industries throughout the section, therefore, must be on their guard against the imposition of such a policy.

Let no one think that we in Alabama have a distorted view of the peril inherent in this situation because we are on the very scene of the immediate trouble. Nor should anyone think that the South as a whole, which is rallying to the support of Alabama's just contentions, has taken an exaggerated view of the danger.

For already the fearful possibilities of the situation are being recognized in other quarters outside the South, and support for Southern industry in its fight against the imposition of an unsound and unfair policy is forthcoming. Elsewhere the same view is being adopted that we in Alabama and the South have taken. And it is no wonder, for by all logic and common sense and by all the concepts of fair play and humanitarianism, it is the only view which can be sustained.

An instance in point is an editorial in the publication Daily Metal Trade, published in Cleveland, Ohio, by the publishers of the magazine Steel. Under the heading, "An Ill-Conceived Order," Daily Metal Trade says:

"The order of NRA Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, which with a bang of the iron fist practically eliminates the wage differential for the coal industry in Alabama, is in essence as fascistic as Premier Mussolini's imposition of a general wage reduction throughout all Italy, which also becomes effective this week. Economically speaking, the action of il duce would seem to reflect better judgment than the ukase of Johnson.

"Theoretically, it may be that laborers in the South are entitled to just as much for their toil as their brothers in the North. Practically, there has always been a wide differential between the common labor rates in the North and in the South. To wipe out this differential on the spur of the moment seems an ill-conceived and an unwarranted blow at the very foundations of industrial enterprise south of the Mason and Dixon.

"Widely recognized is the fact that much of Southern industry has been erected upon the lower wage rates there prevalent. Millions have been invested upon this basis. Through the investment of these millions, thousands have been given employment. Maladjustment of the wage rates in the South threatens to throw these workmen into the ranks of the unemployed and to depreciate or destroy capital investments. Regardless of the reasons—or lack of reasons—for the lower wage rates in the South, the undeniable fact is that these industries have been developed and these people have been given employment because of the lesser wage scales.

"Utopianism—if it be that that inspires this order—goes far afield when by insisting that the Southern laborer be paid as much as the worker in the North it takes away the opportunity for the working man in the South to get and hold a job. The principle may be right, but the application by fiat of Northern wages in Southern areas is likely to turn out the distorted and perverted sort of humanitarianism which kills with kindness.

"To the economic digestive tract, the abolition of the wage differentials in all the industries in the South would be very apt to be as incompatible as a green and sour apple. The severest kind of cramps and colic would follow almost inevitably. Perhaps this order is designed to be a 1934 edition of the Emancipation Proclamation, but certainly the South does not view it as a friendly gesture any more than it did the original.

"Industry in this nation has been built upon a delicately balanced structure of competitive costs, of freight rates, of labor rates, of markets and a hundred and one other minutely adjusted factors which, in the past, have been fitted into the whole piece by piece, each for some good and sufficient reason. No one part can be summarily and carelessly snatched away without endangering the entire structure. Perhaps the labor rates, North and South, should be alike. If careful study reveals the wisdom and justness of initiating such a sociological program, the readjustment should be made over a reasonable length of time. Industry should be given a chance to prepare for the new conditions and every precaution should be taken against serious disturbances of employment situations during the process."

The foregoing is substantially in accordance with the views which have been expressed by this newspaper, and by other Southern spokesmen. That this should come from a Northern publication, a trade journal published in Ohio, one of the coal regions standing to benefit most by the crippling of Alabama mines, is extremely significant. It should be heartening to the South to know that it has industrial friends and supporters in the North, that above the Mason and Dixon Line there are those who uphold reason and fair play.

The South will not have to make its fight alone. The justice of our cause is bound to have a wide appeal in other sections. The News believes that it would be a mistake to make this purely a sectional issue. It is indubitably true that there are some Northern industrial interests, in the mining industry in particular, which for selfish reasons would like to see Southern industry crippled, or even obliterated. But it is also unquestionably true that many other groups in the North, comprising the bulk of Northern business and industry in general, are not unmindful of the enormous economic damage that would come, not only to the South but to the entire nation, from an enforcement of the policy inaugurated by Gen. Johnson. Equally important, it is true that the people of the North, in the main, are fair-minded enough to oppose injustice to Southern industry. They are not devoid of a sense of fair play.

For these reasons The News believes that the South, while uniting, as it must, to fight its battle, should also make an appeal to intelligent and disinterested Northern public opinion. This paper is convinced that in such an appeal lies one of the keys to the solution of the problem.

This leading editorial from Daily Metal Trade offers proof that the cause of Southern industry will not fall on deaf ears in the North. That publication holds, as enlightened Southern opinion holds, that if the wage differential is to be reduced, it should not be done "with a bang of the iron fist," but gradually and in orderly fashion, after careful study, with due regard to all factors in the delicately balanced structure, with every precaution against serious disturbances of employment, and allowing the necessary opportunity for industry to prepare for the readjustments.

C. C. C. Negroes Face Discharge After Near Riot

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Feb. 14.—(AP)—Summary discharge was in the offing tonight for several score negroes in a civilian conservation camp, 14 miles from here, who participated in a near riot late yesterday and last night.

Advertiser
2-15-34

An Army officer from Fort McClellan arrived this morning and began an immediate investigation which Major K. McCatty said would result in summary dismissal for participants in the disorders.

Montgomery
Ala.

One negro, Boykin Quinnie, 21, was held in the Tuscaloosa County Jail charged with violating the prohibition laws and carrying concealed weapons.

He was arrested near the camp by deputies sheriff sent from here to aid authorities in restoring order. The deputies said he was carrying a gallon jug of liquor and had several knives and razors concealed on his person.

The trouble had its inception, deputies reported, in refusal of two negroes to perform a task a negro foreman had ordered them to do.

The negroes, the deputies said, attacked the foreman and then turned on a white man supervisor-forester who intervened. One of the negroes grabbed a rock and threatened the forester but did not hit him.

Unrest became general, the deputies said, and negroes immediately began signing a petition to strike, and attempted to lynch two negro foremen who refused to join the strike.

The deputies said they took the foreman into custody to protect him, and the negroes who led the strike movement attempted to take them away. Order was restored by the deputies running the strikers into the woods for the night.

Five deputies sheriff were sent from here late yesterday to aid camp authorities in restoring order and remained on duty until several soldiers from Camp McClellan arrived.

Deputies returning from the camp this afternoon said everything was peaceful again, and that the discharged negroes would be escorted here to entrain for their homes. The deputies estimated 150 of the 300 camp personnel would be discharged.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.
6

Alabama

Selma, Ala. Times
March 6, 1934

Negro Boys Selected For Jobs At Ccc Camp

Selection of 12 negro boys who will be sent to a Civilian Conservation Camp at Northport, was being made Tuesday by Miss Margaret Shupe, director of the Relief administration offices, to fill the first call which has come to Dallas County for forestry workers since October.

The boys will be examined and finally selected on Wednesday and will be sent to Tuscaloosa by bus.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 16, 1934

WAGE, PRICE HIKE FOR BIRMINGHAM LAUNDRIES RULED

Regional Board's Order Must Go in Effect Within 60 Days

The Atlanta Regional Labor Board Friday fixed a scale of wages for laundry workers in Birmingham ranging from 16 2-3 to 30 cents an hour and recommended that the laundries increase prices immediately.

The board said the people of Birmingham have for several years "enjoyed an extremely low laundry and dry cleaning price;" that laundries had exhausted cash reserves and that it was "evident the present operators must raise their prices or their successors will."

The board pointed out that the code authority had not yet fixed laundry prices and until it does recommend the Birmingham laundries increase their prices for family wash from 7 cents to 8 cents a pound for flat work and from 14 cents to 22 cents a pound for wearing apparel.

No statement was made as to the relation of the new fixed wage to old scales paid workers but the board said "it is evident that without a substantial increase in wages the employes of the Birmingham laundries will be unable to maintain anything even remotely approaching a decent standard of living."

The laundry situation in Birmingham originally was brought before the board by employes who claimed the laundries were violating Section 7-a of the NRA. A strike followed, but when both sides agreed to let the Regional Labor Board act as an arbitrator and accept its decision as final in all cases the employes returned to work.

The board's decision fixed the pay of colored inside workers at from 16 2-3 cents an hour for machine workers to 35 cents an hour for starch workers, except that machine workers may be paid 15 cents an hour and starch workers 28 cents an hour until the price increases recommended have been put into effect.

White inside workers will be paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour, but no change was made for drivers or route men, since most of them work on commission and will benefit by the price increase. There was not sufficient data to fix a wage for linen supply workers.

The raise in prices and wages must be put into effect in sixty days or the board will reconsider the scale with the view of raising wages without consulting the laundries. No employe receiving a higher wage than the minimum on February 12 of this year is to receive a reduction.

Aged and infirm employes may be kept on the pay rolls on pay in proportion to their earning capacity, but in no case are they to receive less than 14 cents an hour.

The decision sets up two arbitration boards in case of disputes between owners and workers, with the final appeal to the Regional Labor Board.

The rules fixed by the board will be in effect until March 15, 1935, or until a new agreement is made by arbitration

---

Amco Gets Another Car Of Wayne Chick Starter

WAYNE
ALLIED MILLS
Here's our
WAYNE

The picture shows the manager and employes of Amco Feed Stores, Incorporated, about to unload a solid car of Wayne Chick Starter just received which will be followed by another before the end of March. Amco Feed Stores, located at 407 North Lawrence, is just one-year-old and already handles straight cars of Wayne and Amco feeds, nationally-known products of Allied Mills, Incorporated.

The business was built largely through the constructive service rendered to poultrymen in this section by Prof. John E. Ivey, formerly of Auburn's poultry department, now representing Allied Mills, and J. O. Mills, service man for Amco Feed Stores.

The slogan of Amco Feed Stores is "a complete quality line of feeds, reasonably priced, coupled with an interested, intelligent service of men thoroughly qualified in all phases of livestock and poultry nutrition and management."

Advertiser 3-21-34 Montgomery, Ala.

ALABAMA'S COAL MINE OWNERS TO REOPEN PLANTS

Plan For Resumption Of Operations Under Temporary Injunction Terms; Union Opposition Is Expected

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama commercial coal operators, who closed their mines Friday in protest against Gen. Johnson's new wage scale edict, announced Saturday that they would reopen the mines Monday under a temporary restraining order granted by the Federal Court holding up the higher wage application.

Reopening of the mines will be under the wage and eight-hour day provisions in effect March 19, the federal injunction having restrained the NRA from enforcing provisions of the amendment of March 31 to the bituminous coal code.

These were, doubt as to whether the miners would return to work under the old wage scale, or whether they would work under an injunction, and indications that the operators would meet with stiff opposition from the United Mine Workers of America when they go to Washington Monday to plead for modification of the executive order.

4-7-34

W. H. Huey, district representative of the United Mine Workers of America, announced shortly after the operators had decided they would reopen Monday that he was "extremely doubtful" if the men will return to work.

"Reports from the field Saturday morning indicate the majority of the men are entirely unwilling to return to work under the old wage and hour agreement," Huey said. "Furthermore, they believe to do so would put them in the position of defying a government order."

Huey said there had been no effort on the part of the union officers to influence the decision, and that he believed the majority of the men would take formal action on the proposal to reopen at early meetings of the various locals.

The temporary injunction, returnable April 16, when a hearing is scheduled to determine whether it should be made permanent, was handed down by Federal Judge Kennamer, and restrains U. S. Dist. Atty Smith and NRA agencies from making applicable in Alabama the new wage scale increase of $1.20 a day and the $500 a day fine provided for violation of provisions of the amendment.

News

In handing down the order after hours of argument by Forney Johnston and Borden Burr, attorneys representing the 41 coal companies, Judge Kennamer made it plain his action in no way questioned the validity of the NRA, and declared "no decision is called for in this petition as to the constitutionality of the act itself.

Ala.

Just what effect the restraining order will have in the final analysis also was considered doubtful when it was pointed out that in case the order later is vacated, it is within the province of the administration to invoke the penalties and apply the new wage scale in Alabama.

4-7-34

Mitch's View

William Mitch, president of the miners' union in this district, announced shortly before leaving for Washington Saturday morning that the agreement recently executed between the Alabama operators and the union, and which the operators declare should remain in full force and effect, specifically provides that it is "subject to any change made by the Bituminous Coal Code Commisson or by executive order of the president of the United States."

Mitch said he already had announced that the operators should, in his opinion, present any facts they had to substantiate their argument against the amendment to the Washington authorities, and that he had no authority to go contrary to a government order even if such action appeared desirable.

Taking their case into court on the ground that the order is arbitrary, discriminatory and confiscatory, and that it is a direct blow at the entire industrial setup in the South, the operators charged that its application in Alabama would sound the death knell for the coal mining industry and seriously threaten the South's industrial future.

Johnston cited figures to show that the amendment would increase the cost of producing coal in Alabama approximately 70 per cent, and made it plain that the operators were not in court to attack the administration "but to protest a situation that, unless it is corrected, only omnipotent power can carry to a successful conclusion."

"We are here because our property is being destroyed, our mines shut down, and our workmen facing starvation," Johnston told the court.

William H. Griffin, NRA attorney who happened to be in Birmingham sat through the proceedings with District Attorney Smith. Griffin urged that the decision be delayed a few days until NRA officials could assemble facts to oppose the petition.

He charged that no purpose would be served by granting an injunction and pointed out that provisions could be made effective in case the order later is vacated.

Griffin charged the operators had not exhausted the administrative remedies and were not entitled to relief from the court. He told the court the Alabama operators could be assured of equitable treatment at Washington, and said he believed the mines were closed for effect.

The entire matter will be laid before Atty. Gen. Cummings at Washington and the office here will be guided by his instructions, Smith announced after the hearing.

The Alabama operators have enlisted the support of civic and business interests in several states on the plea that the fight is not primarily the responsibility of the coal industry, but that it is the opening wedge to level out wage differentials throughout the South, and is a conspiracy on the part of selfish Northern and Eastern manufacturers against the industrial South.

Advertisements have been placed in many Southern newspapers calling attention to the seriousness of the situation, and numerous telegraphic messages have been sent to Washington urging favorable consideration of the case at the Monday hearing.

A delegation of Alabama operators was to leave Saturday for Washington prepared to fight the new order to the "last ditch."

Resolutions adopted Friday by the Junior Chamber of Commerce recognize the alleged inequality of the new wage and hour rate, together with the increased cost of producing coal in Alabama under provisions of the amendment, and appealed to President Roosevelt to "countermand and rectify this discriminatory action which is calculated to undermine the economic and industrial rehabilitation of the Southern States."

Copies of the resolution were sent to Junior Chambers of Commerce throughout the South, "urging that they join with us in arousing public opinion in their respective communities," and to Gen. Johnson and Alabama's senatorial and congressional representatives.

ALABAMA MINES TO TRY REOPENING UNDER WRIT TODAY

Question of How Many Miners Will Report for Work Is Question Not Answered.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—(AP)—Whether 15,000 miners would answer the call tomorrow to return to the mines operating under an injunction against the NRA tonight was a matter of speculation as preparations were complete to resume operations.

Spokesmen for the United Mine Workers of America were en route to Washington as were Alabama commercial coal operators, for the hearing tomorrow on the controverted amendment to the bituminous coal code which wiped out wage differentials between northern and southern fields.

4-9-34.

Operators decided to reopen tomorrow under the protection of a 10-day injunction granted by federal officials from enforcing the amendment to the coal code, pending a hearing on a permanent injunction on April 16.

Under this order, the operators planned to reopen tomorrow with the basic minimum wage for inside workers of $3.40 per day in force, instead of the $4.50 ordered effective as of March 31, by General Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. The 60-odd mines were shut down Friday, operators holding the new scale impossible to pay.

While William Mitch, district president, and W. H. Rancy, international representative, of the U. M. W. A. were en route to Washington, it was intimated in several quarters that only a few of the union mine workers would answer the call tomorrow.

W. H. Huey, district representative of the union, said yesterday he doubted that many of them would return to the pits, adding, "the majority of the men are entirely unwilling to return to work under the old wage and hour agreement. Furthermore they believe to do so would put them in the position of defying a government order."

The old wage and hour agreement, $3.40 a day for inside and $2.40 for outside workers, and a 40 hour week was included in the agreement drafted March 16, to end a four-week strike involving 10,000 miners.

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Meanwhile operators, through advertisements, were charging the leveling out of wage differentials was a movement on the part of some industrialists in the north to abolish the differential and eliminate southern competition in industry.

4-9-34.

Donald Comer, Birmingham textile operator, saw in the movement the end of southern industry and a return of the south to agriculture alone, devoted largely to cotton for competition with the Hindu-raised stable.

COAL OPERATORS SCORE MINIMUM WAGE ORDER

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(AP)—widely-scattered states tonight shaped new attacks on Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson's order establishing a seven-hour day and new minimum wage rates for the industry.

The criticism will be presented tomorrow at NRA hearings on revision of the bituminous coal code.

Among the groups demanding changes are:

Northern West Virginia operators, who insist that removal of the 24-cent wage differential they have enjoyed for years over western Pennsylvania is wrecking the industry in their section.

Alabama operators, who already have obtained a temporary court injunction against the new wage schedule.

Western Kentucky operators, who are demanding a greater wage differential under Indiana and Illinois.

Tennessee operators, also demanding a greater differential.

Smokeless operators of southern West Virginia, battling for a revision of their piece rates, which they contend are too high in relation to basic daily rates.

The Progressive Miners of America, a rival of the United Mine Workers, who are seeking greater recognition and may claim exemption from the shorter day.

Fighting for the maintenance of Johnson's order are the United Mine Workers and several groups of northern operators. They regard its promulgation as one of the greatest victories yet won in the direction of eventual complete elimination of lower wage scales for the south.

Fred A. Krafft, spokesman of the northern West Virginia operators, said today his group was ready for a last-ditch battle at the hearing to regain the 24-cent differential.

Labor - 1934

Alabama

Occupation, Wages, etc.

6

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

JUN 7 [illegible]

Child Labor Amendment And Colonel Bibb Graves

Apropos of the effort of Colonel Bibb Graves to explain away the dangers of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, better known as the "Child" Labor Amendment, the editorial that is reproduced on this page today from The Birmingham News carries unusual weight. The paper is not supporting either Colonel Graves or Major Dixon and can have had no motive other than the protection of the best interests of Alabama in opposing this iniquitous measure, which, as is shown, has been defeated in every Legislature to which it has been submitted since its dangers and socialistic tendencies first were pointed out by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, early this year. Since that time it has been denounced by the American Bar Association and enlightened thinkers all over the country.

The effect of this amendment would be to "nationalize," as is done in Soviet Russia, the 700,000 children in Alabama under the age of 18 years, including 300,000 negro children, who would be prohibited from doing work of any kind if the amendment should be enforced; and if it is not to be enforced it is as useless and dangerous in its tendencies as was the prohibition amendment, which accomplished little more than to make places for Federal snoopers from Washington. It would confer on Congress the authority to say what children, if boys and girls of that age may be called "children," 17 years old and younger shall do and shall not do, what authority their parents shall have over them and what authority the Federal government shall exercise. Colonel Graves favors it and Frank Dixon opposes it, and hence it has become one of the most important issues of the campaign, especially in the rural sections where its mischief would be the greatest.

Colonel Graves attempted to prove in his Anniston address that this amendment would not endanger the liberties of farmers over their children. It is recalled, however, that when Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida proposed an amendment that would exempt farm boys and girls from the effects of the amendment his efforts were defeated. He proposed three other amendments that would have made it less harsh in effect but every one was voted down by the "uplifters" and theorists who were backing the alleged reform. Not only would it stop all work by farm boys and girls, therefore, but it would throw mlilions of boys and girls on the streets in our big cities, and one well may imagine the demoralization that would follow.

"The average boy or girl who does not learn to work before attaining the age of 18 is more likely to become a criminal or public charge than a thrifty, law-abiding citizen," says Senator Fletcher. This is borne out by the reports from Kilby Prison here in Alabama, where the extravagance of the Graves administration has had the effect of causing our schools to close or our children to be thrown upon the streets because we could not enforce the compulsory attendance laws. These reports show that in recent years more and more young men have taken to criminal pursuits and have had to pay the penalty. It is still true that an idle brain is the devil's workhouse, and this amendment would further contribute to immoral habits among both boys and girls.

Alabama certainly has no need for a Federal law of this kind, for former Governor Kilby established in this state a Child Labor Department that meets every legitimate need of this state. Hence, if for no other reason, Bibb Graves should be defeated for trying to force this socialistic measure on his people. He does so merely to hold the support of The Birmingham Post, whose policies are dictated from New York.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 2, 1934

OFFICIALS OF CCC OPEN RECRUITING DRIVE IN GEORGIA

3,472 Men to Be Enrolled for Service in State Camps

With Eton, Ga., as the first stop on a state-wide tour to fill Georgia's CCC quota, Major Charles T. Senay, of the U. S. Army, and his party began Monday the enlistment of 3.472 men in the fourth Civilian Conservation Corps enlistment. One hundred and twenty single white men between 18 and 25 years were to be enrolled at Eton and sent to Georgia Camp F-7, near that point.

Accompanying Major Senay were Lieutenant James E. Reeves, U. S. Navy; First Lieutenant Robert H. DeJarnette and First Lieutenant William E. Hutto, Georgia Medical Reserves; Sergeants Henry Hollis, Cecil Mayes James T. Richardson and Charlie L. Grigg, all of the Atlanta Recruiting District; Sergeants Harold L. Mitchell, Jones F. McGahan, John W. Caudle and George D. Smith, of the Twenty-second Infantry, at Fort McPherson.

Other Enrollment

Tuesday, Major Senay and his assistants will enroll 115 of the same class of men at Blue Ridge for Georgia Camp F-8, near that town.

Returning to Atlanta Thursday, the party will recruit approximately 192 men here. Included in the group to be procured here are 139 young white men, fifty white World War veterans and three negro World War veterans. Headquarters of District B at Fort McPherson is to receive fifty-two white juniors, while Georgia Camps F-1 and F-11, both located near Gainesville will take care of the eighty-seven white juniors and the fifty white World War veterans, respectively. The three negro World War veterans will be sent to ~~Corinth, Miss.~~

A total of 157 white men and twenty-seven negroes will be enrolled here on July 6, for shipment to camps located at Ellijay, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., while on July 7 134 white men will be enrolled at Warm Springs for the camps at Warm Springs and Columbus.

Albany Recruiting

Albany will be the scene of procurement on July 9, when 117 young white men, twenty white World War veterans and twenty negro juniors will be enrolled for camps at Albany, Chattanooga and Gainesville. On July 10, the party will move to Valdosta for the procurement of 183 junior whites who are to be ordered to camps at Fargo, Ga., and St. George, Ga., Homerville, Ga., will be the rendezvous on July 11. One hundred and fifty-three junior whites will be recruited there and placed in Georgia Camps P-52, near Homerville. "Juniors" are between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

Two hundred and thirty-six white juniors will be procured at Brunswick on July 12 and shipped to camps at Brunswick and Woodbine, and July 13 and 14 will be spent at Savannah in enrolling 445 junior whites and twenty-three negroes. Bloomingdale, McIntosh, Savannah and Chattanooga are each to receive some of these men, Major Senay said.

Major Senay announced that the party will be at Augusta on July 16; Soperton, July 17; Baxley, July 18; Thomasville, July 19; Albany, July 20; Butler, July 21; Macon, July 23; Athens, July 24; Clayton, July 25, and Atlanta on July 26 and 27.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 2, 1934

4TH CCC ENROLLMENT TO BE STARTED TODAY

Army Men Begin State Tour in Quest of Quota of 3,472 Men.

With the president's authority to begin the fourth enrollment period for the civilian conservation corps, army men left early Sunday morning for Eton, Ga., on an itinerary that will take them throughout the state to procure Georgia's quota of approximately 3,472 men.

Major Charles T. Senay, regular army officer, is in charge of the enrollment party. Assisting him will be Lieutenant (junior grade), James E. Reeves, United States navy; First Lieutenant Robert H. deJarnette and First Lieutenant William E. Hutto, Georgia medical reservists; Sergeants Henry Hollis, Cecil Mayes, James T. Richardson and Charlie L. Grigg, all of the Atlanta recruiting district; Sergeants Harold L. Mitchell, Jones F. McGahan, John W. Caudle and George D. Smith, of the twenty-second infantry at Fort McPherson.

Begining today at Eton 120 single white men between the ages of 18 and 25 years will be enrolled and sent to Georgia camp F-7, near Eton. On Tuesday Major Senay and his assistants will enroll 115 of the same class of men at Blue Ridge for Georgia camp F-8, near that town.

Returning to Atlanta Thursday the party will recruit approximately 192 men here. Included in the group to be procured here are 139 young white men, 50 white World War veterans and three negro World War veterans. Headquarters of district B at Fort McPherson is to receive 52 white juniors, while Georgia camps F-1 and F-11, both located near Gainesville, will take care of the 87 white juniors and the 50 white World War veterans, respectively. The three negro World War veterans will be sent to ~~Corinth~~, Mississippi.

A total of 157 white men and 27 negroes will be enrolled here on July 6 for shipment to camps located at Ellijay, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., while on July 7 134 white men will be enrolled at Warm Springs for the camps at Warm Springs and Columbus.

Albany will be the scene of procurement on July 9, when 117 young white men, 20 white World War veterans and 20 negro juniors will be enrolled for camps at Albany, Chattanooga and Gainesville. On July 10, the party will move to Valdosta for the procurement of 183 junior whites who are to be orderd to camps at Fargo, Ga., and St. George, Ga., Homerville, Ga., will be the rendezvous on July 11. One hundred and fifty-three junior whites will be recruited there and placed in Georgia camp P-52, near Homerville. "Juniors" are between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

Two hundred and thirty-six white juniors will be procured at Brunswick on July 12 and shipped to camps at Brunswick and Woodbine, and July 13 and 14 will be spent at Savannah in enrolling 445 junior whites and 23 junior negroes. Bloomingdale, McIntosh, Savannah and Chattanooga are each to receive some of these men, Major Senay said.

Major Senay said that the party will be at Augusta on July 16; Soperton, July 17; Baxley, July 18; Thomasville, July 19; Albany, July 20; Butler, July 21; Macon, July 23; Athens, July 24; Clayton, July 25, and Atlanta on July 26 and 27.

Alabama

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.
6

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

JUN 7 [illegible]

Child Labor Amendment And Colonel Bibb Graves

Apropos of the effort of Colonel Bibb Graves to explain away the dangers of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, better known as the "Child" Labor Amendment, the editorial that is reproduced on this page today from The Birmingham News carries unusual weight. The paper is not supporting either Colonel Graves or Major Dixon and can have had no motive other than the protection of the best interests of Alabama in opposing this iniquitous measure, which, as is shown, has been defeated in every Legislature to which it has been submitted since its dangers and socialistic tendencies first were pointed out by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, early this year. Since that time it has been denounced by the American Bar Association and enlightened thinkers all over the country.

The effect of this amendment would be to "nationalize," as is done in Soviet Russia, the 700,000 children in Alabama under the age of 18 years, including 300,000 negro children, who would be prohibited from doing work of any kind if the amendment should be enforced; and if it is not to be enforced it is as useless and dangerous in its tendencies as was the prohibition amendment, which accomplished little more than to make places for Federal snoopers from Washington. It would confer on Congress the authority to say what children, if boys and girls of that age may be called "children," 17 years old and younger shall do and shall not do, what authority their parents shall have over them and what authority the Federal government shall exercise. Colonel Graves favors it and Frank Dixon opposes it, and hence it has become one of the most important issues of the campaign, especially in the rural sections where its mischief would be the greatest.

Colonel Graves attempted to prove in his Anniston address that this amendment would not endanger the liberties of farmers over their children. It is recalled, however, that when Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida proposed an amendment that would exempt farm boys and girls from the effects of the amendment his efforts were defeated. He proposed three other amendments that would have made it less harsh in effect but every one was voted down by the "uplifters" and theorists who were backing the alleged reform. Not only would it stop all work by farm boys and girls, therefore, but it would throw millions of boys and girls on the streets in our big cities, and one well may imagine the demoralization that would follow.

"The average boy or girl who does not learn to work before attaining the age of 18 is more likely to become a criminal or public charge than a thrifty, law-abiding citizen," says Senator Fletcher. This is borne out by the reports from Kilby Prison here in Alabama, where the extravagance of the Graves administration has had the effect of causing our schools to close or our children to be thrown upon the streets because we could not enforce the compulsory attendance laws. These reports show that in recent years more and more young men have taken to criminal pursuits and have had to pay the penalty. It is still true that an idle brain is the devil's workhouse, and this amendment would further contribute to immoral habits among both boys and girls.

Alabama certainly has no need for a Federal law of this kind, for former Governor Kilby established in this state a Child Labor Department that meets every legitimate need of this state. Hence, if for no other reason, Bibb Graves should be defeated for trying to force this socialistic measure on his people. He does so merely to hold the support of The Birmingham Post, whose policies are dictated from New York.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 2, 1934

OFFICIALS OF CCC OPEN RECRUITING DRIVE IN GEORGIA

3,472 Men to Be Enrolled for Service in State Camps

With Eton, Ga., as the first stop on a state-wide tour to fill Georgia's CCC quota, Major Charles T. Senay, of the U. S. Army, and his party began Monday the enlistment of 3,472 men in the fourth Civilian Conservation Corps enlistment. One hundred and twenty single white men between 18 and 25 years were to be enrolled at Eton and sent to Georgia Camp F-7, near that point.

Accompanying Major Senay were Lieutenant James E. Reeves, U. S. Navy; First Lieutenant Robert H. DeJarnette and First Lieutenant William E. Hutto, Georgia Medical Reserves; Sergeants Henry Hollis, Cecil Mayes James T. Richardson and Charlie L. Grigg, all of the Atlanta Recruiting District; Sergeants Harold L. Mitchell, Jones F. McGahan, John W. Caudle and George D. Smith, of the Twenty-second Infantry, at Fort McPherson.

Other Enrollment

Tuesday, Major Senay and his assistants will enroll 115 of the same class of men at Blue Ridge for Georgia Camp F-8, near that town.

Returning to Atlanta Thursday, the party will recruit approximately 192 men here. Included in the group to be procured here are 139 young white men, fifty white World War veterans and three negro World War veterans. Headquarters of District B at Fort McPherson is to receive fifty-two white juniors, while Georgia Camps F-1 and F-11, both located near Gainesville will take care of the eighty-seven white juniors and the fifty white World War veterans, respectively. The three negro World War veterans will be sent to ~~Corinth, Miss.~~

A total of 157 white men and twenty-seven negroes will be enrolled here on July 6, for shipment to camps located at Ellijay, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., while on July 7 134 white men will be enrolled at Warm Springs for the camps at Warm Springs and Columbus.

Albany Recruiting

Albany will be the scene of procurement on July 9, when 117 young white men, twenty white World War veterans and twenty negro juniors will be enrolled for camps at Albany, Chattanooga and Gainesville. On July 10, the party will move to Valdosta for the procurement of 183 junior whites who are to be ordered to camps at Fargo, Ga., and St. George, Ga., Homerville, Ga., will be the rendezvous on July 11. One hundred and fifty-three junior whites will be recruited there and placed in Georgia Camps P-52, near Homerville. "Juniors" are between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

Two hundred and thirty-six white juniors will be procured at Brunswick on July 12 and shipped to camps at Brunswick and Woodbine, and July 13 and 14 will be spent at Savannah in enrolling 445 junior whites and twenty-three negroes. Bloomingdale, McIntosh, Savannah and Chattanooga are each to receive some of these men, Major Senay said.

Major Senay announced that the party will be at Augusta on July 16; Soperton, July 17; Baxley, July 18; Thomasville, July 19; Albany, July 20; Butler, July 21; Macon, July 23; Athens, July 24; Clayton, July 25, and Atlanta on July 26 and 27.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 2, 1934

4TH CCC ENROLLMENT TO BE STARTED TODAY

Army Men Begin State Tour in Quest of Quota of 3,472 Men.

With the president's authority to begin the fourth enrollment period for the civilian conservation corps, army men left early Sunday morning for Eton, Ga., on an itinerary that will take them throughout the state to procure Georgia's quota of approximately 3,472 men.

Major Charles T. Senay, regular army officer, is in charge of the enrollment party. Assisting him will be Lieutenant (junior grade), James E. Reeves, United States navy; First Lieutenant Robert H. deJarnette and First Lieutenant William E. Hutto, Georgia medical reservists; Sergeants Henry Hollis, Cecil Mayes, James T. Richardson and Charlie L. Grigg, all of the Atlanta recruiting district; Sergeants Harold L. Mitchell, Jones F. McGahan, John W. Caudle and George D. Smith, of the twenty-second infantry at Fort McPherson.

Begining today at Eton 120 single white men between the ages of 18 and 25 years will be enrolled and sent to Georgia camp F-7, near Eton. On Tuesday Major Senay and his assistants will enroll 115 of the same class of men at Blue Ridge for Georgia camp F-8, near that town.

Returning to Atlanta Thursday the party will recruit approximately 192 men here. Included in the group to be procured here are 139 young white men, 50 white World War veterans and three negro World War veterans. Headquarters of district B at Fort McPherson is to receive 52 white juniors, while Georgia camps F-1 and F-11, both located near Gainesville, will take care of the 87 white juniors and the 50 white World War veterans, respectively. The three negro World War veterans will be sent to ~~Corinth~~, Mississippi.

A total of 157 white men and 27 negroes will be enrolled here on July 6 for shipment to camps located at Ellijay, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., while on July 7 134 white men will be enrolled at Warm Springs for the camps at Warm Springs and Columbus.

Albany will be the scene of procurement on July 9, when 117 young white men, 20 white World War veterans and 20 negro juniors will be enrolled for camps at Albany, Chattanooga and Gainesville. On July 10, the party will move to Valdosta for the procurement of 183 junior whites who are to be orderd to camps at Fargo, Ga., and St. George, Ga. Homerville, Ga., will be the rendezvous on July 11. One hundred and fifty-three junior whites will be recruited there and placed in Georgia camp P-52, near Homerville. "Juniors" are between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

Two hundred and thirty-six white juniors will be procured at Brunswick on July 12 and shipped to camps at Brunswick and Woodbine, and July 13 and 14 will be spent at Savannah in enrolling 445 junior whites and 23 junior negroes. Bloomingdale, McIntosh, Savannah and Chattanooga are each to receive some of these men, Major Senay said.

Major Senay said that the party will be at Augusta on July 16; Soperton, July 17; Baxley, July 18; Thomasville, July 19; Albany, July 20; Butler, July 21; Macon, July 23; Athens, July 24; Clayton, July 25, and Atlanta on July 26 ~~and 27~~.

135 Youths Sent From Montgomery County To Conservation Corps Jobs

Advertiser 7-12-34

Montgomery, Ala.

A total of 135 white boys and 33 negro boys was sent from Montgomery County to the Civilian Conservation Corps this week. The new enlistments were sent directly to the CCC camps, the two weeks of preliminary training at a military camp formerly given to recruits being eliminated.

Smaller groups from 23 other counties in the southern district were also sent from Montgomery. The boys will fill vacancies in the reforestation groups caused by the expiration of the term of enlistment of boys registered a year ago. Fifteen months is the major period allowed any boy to serve in the CCC.

White boys sent from the various counties were:

Montgomery County

Davis Hugh Blakey, Jr., Bob J. Ranew, Harry Williams, Raymond Christian, William B. Wyatt, Rufus Waters, Benjamin F. Stuckey, Fred Strickland, Otis R. Roberson, Clarence Palmer, James Nolan, James H. Moore, Zack S. McGuff, John B. Lewis, Joe T. Jones, George T. Hutchinson, Jewett Hussey, William R. Hamilton, James Gober, Harry Freeman, Jr., Troy B. Ellisor, Ernest C. Collier, Wiley Ashley, Woodrow Bailey, John E. Baker, Guerney A. Beach, Robert T. Beahn, Julius Beasley, Manford Beasley, Kline Blackmon, Ernest D. Booth, Joseph M. Boswell, Paul Boyd, Earl Bozeman, James M. Callahan.

Also Walter V. Cheeks, James F. Cleghorn, Robert Courtney Walter Covey, James Cross, Johnnie Davis, Walter L. Dekle, Herbert Dendy, Marvin Dobbs. Alexander Duncan, Jr., Wilbur L. Edrington, John B. Edwards, Robert Faulkenberry, Cecil Faust, James R. Fryer. Joe M. Frymire, Douglas W. Gaines, James H. Gardner, James W. Gaylord. Alvin R. Gowman, Terry Graddy, Furman H. Green, James Hall, Marvin H. Hooks, Will W. Howard, Helton G. Hudgens, Hudson L. Hewett, Benny Huffman, Christopher Huie, Charlie N. Humphrey, Fred W. Jackson, James Jackson, Mathew Jackson, Alvin L. James, Cleavy Johnson, Toliver A. Johnson, Verna L. Johnson, Frank I. King, Joe Bryan Lawrence, Robert Lindsey, Lanford Littles, Otis E. McGhee, Oliver C. McNeill, Jr., William D. Macon, Travis E. Mahon, Samuel R. Marks.

Also John Marler, Elmer B. Meek, Peter L. Mitchell, Milton Moncrief, Luther H. Moore, Wilmer Moschel, Max Mott, Robert L. Naftel, Walter D. Neal, Sam R. Nolley, Henry T. Ott, James H. Ozier, Kirby Poole, Edwin T. Price, Richard B. Pruitt, Emmett Quinn, Enoch G. Rawls, Meigs Reagan, James H. Register, Merritt Rhodes, Jr., Hobson D. Riley, Juliett L. Romeo, Paul F. Roy, Fred Russell, Fred Sansom, Joel Sansom, Phillip R. Scanlon, William Walter Sellers, Leo G. Smith, Stanley L. Solomon, Tillman Spear, Homer L. Stallings, John K. Stowers, Derwood H. Sumlin, Huron Tally, James F. Tally, Stewart Thames, William H. Thomas, Joel Thornton, Seaborn D. Turner, Wallace Turner, Thaxton T. Walters, Dempsey C. Ward, Paul Watkins, Horace Wilhoite, Walton C. Wingard, Richard Wilkes, Benjamin Wilson, Howard C. Young, Dudley Wood.

Perry County.

D. Tucker, Alvin Tubbs, Willie Stones, J. C. Perkins, R. J. Owen, A. V. Nichols, Willie T. Miree, Ben Lovingood, Robert L. Lawson, Moeward Harris, Robert W. Harper, Doyle C. Hartley, Jessie B. Graves, Arthur Estes, Fred G. England Jr., Jodie Duncan, Horace N. Cobb, Cleveland Clements, Armistead M. Bolling, John R. Barnett.

Pike County.

John T. Walker, James T. Stewart, George Smith, Jr., Emory D. Powell, Jessie W. Pittman, Edward Menefee, George McCall, Laban Graves, Henry Fowler, Clarence B. Dinkard, Rubin L. Davis, Clifton G. Brown, Whitman O. Adkins.

Randolph County.

Sanford Watshon, John W. Reaves, A. C. Reaves, William A. Narred, Lee Norman, Carl Manship, John C. Lipham, James I. Lipham, J. C. Kaylon, Ambrose Fowler, Uther Creed, Cohen A. Carter, William H. Burgess, William Buckhannon.

Russell County.

William E. Walker, Sanford Temples, Thomas W. Stillwell, Carson Reed, Herbert E. Parker, Paul Oquinn, Wiley A. Maguire, Harry Formby, Ralph Hill, George W. Garner, Willard Blanton.

Talladega County.

Roy E. Wilcox, Willie E. Stidwell, Aubrey W. Spicer, Marcus Sollie, Oscar Phillips, Jr., Harwel Pettus, Lewis Patterson, John McBurnett, George L. Martin, William J. Lightsey, Earl Jones, John Austin Hern, Owen C. Hollingsworth, William H. Hackney, David Goray, Johnnie Ballard, James H. Christopher, Jack Allen

Tallapoosa County.

Charles O. Trussell, Marvin Thomas John W. Taylor, Harold R. Shores, John Ray, Cecil D. Milner, John W. Maynard, John G. Langley, George Dobbs, James O. Davis, Maynard G. Croley, Theodore Charon, William Burton, Claud Austin.

Autauga County.

Thomas L. White, Robert Scott, H. Doty Littles, Clarence Litaker, William M. Langston, Otis Dykes, William P. Chavers, Robert Lee Burton, Lewis A. Walker, Lee Smith, Gilbert Missildine, Oscar Mayo.

Barbour County.

Keller Whittington, Robert C. Watson, George H. Shepherd, Johnnie Seaborn, Solon Seaborn, Wallace W. Price, J. D. Pippin, Thomas G. Owens, Paul Maddox, Page Ludlam, Roy M. Johnson, Barnett Hudson, Floyd Dykes, Willie D. Campbell, Willie Barfield.

Bibb County.

Oda D. Kelly, Forest C. Williams, Cecil Smith, Howard T. Shuttleworth, Joseph E. Sessions, Monroe Reed, Marvin Phillips, Claud King, Benson Kelly, Roy E. Hicks, Edwin Hartley, George Grady, Wayland Elan, Walter Dennis, J. D. Dawson, Marshall Darris, Buster Crim, John D. Champion, Preston Caddell, Manly O' Burns, Earl Burns, William D. Brown

Bullock County

Clifton Thornton, Milton Stuckey, Jerome C. Franklin, Carl G. Cope, William A. Brooks, Albert B. Barnes.

Chambers County

John B. Thomas, Gaines W. Powell, Leon Pitts, Mose H. McDonald, Jack K. Leverett, Alton Landers, Otis D. Kitchens, M. B. Kelly, Austin E. Gray, Hugh Floyd, Charon H. Cox, James Clark, Joe Allen.

Chilton County

Samuel L. Arledge, Oscar E. Barron, Bruce Barnett, Sam Coker, Euas L. Deason, Oscar Edwards, Jewell Glenn, William J. Gray, Bill Hall, John T. Honeycutt, Reuben C. Hewett, Edward Langston, William T. Marcus, Raymond E. Nelson, Clarence E. Smith.

Clay County

Whit Sherer, Melvin Patterson, John H. M. O'Bryant, Pierce Merrill, Vergil T. Meherg, Clarence J. McVay, J. D. Haynes, James P. Harris, Ray Callahan Carland W. Copeland, Lovell Childers Bruner Causey.

Coosa County

William S. Stewart, James R. Spinks Thomas O. Smith, Elijah Smith, Ewel Skinner, Horace A. Bonnett, Luther G. Boddie.

Crenshaw County

Harvey Tinsley, Gobie Moore, Amos Jordan, Terrie Griffin.

Dale County

George Varner, Woodrow Martin, Grover C. Dickerson, Arthur Lee Davis, Cummings Levy, Spurgin Bivins, Royell Andrews.

Elmore County

Robert H. Wall, Otto Tucker, Thomas Traylor, Clovis Thornell, Woodrow Smith, Alvin Singleton, Porter I. Plott, George Parker, Willie L. Messer, Elmer A. Lake, Homer Holton, Sawyers Gilliland, Johnnie G. Autrey.

Henry County

A. J. Whatley, G. W. Spinks, Bob H Roberts, Mason Lynn, James Gilford.

Lee County

Walter R. Waldrop, Sylvesta Pickard, Jack Morgan, J. D. Jarrell, Rufus P. [illegible]ayer, Carl Hendricks, Robert L. Rob[illegible], John L. Madden, Jack Gorham.

Lowndes County

Lee Williamson, David C. Whitley, J. C. Shirley, Ralph McGough, Warren Herlong, Ervin H. Hammond, Ernest Gregory, Nathan Barganier.

Macon County

Paul R. Walker, Ludie L. Hill, Curtis M. Cox, Onnie Cardwell, James L. Braswell, Jr., James S. Avant.

3,000 TO BE ADDED TO WORK RELIEF ROLL

65 Projects Are To Employ Total Of 10,000 Persons

Post 7-14-34

Birmingham, Ala.

Approximately 3,000 persons will obtain jobs in the works division of county public welfare department during the next few days, Austin Bennett, works division director, announced today. This will swell the total number of men on the 65 projects now under way to 10,000.

Notices for the men to report July 16, 17 and 18 were mailed today. The new workers will be transferred from direct relief rolls of the DPW. The new county relief program provides for the transfer of men and women from direct relief to work relief until only unemployables remain on direct relief [illegible]

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

Courier 10-6-34

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A manufacturing plant in Alabama which hires 300 Negroes refuses to pay them the code wages on the ground that they are not sufficiently efficient. The National Recovery Administration promptly snatches its Blue Eagle, although certain Negro misleaders pleaded for another "chance" for it.

Now comes a barrage of photographs of the manufacturing plant and its Negro employes, and a tearful story about how they lost their jobs because of the New Deal.

Who sent out this propaganda to the Negro press? Was it sent by certain Negro misleaders If so, did they send it out at their own expense or did someone behind the scenes pay for it? Make your own guess.

Colored people are entitled to know who are the traitors and who is paying them to betray Negro labor. Obviously, if white labor in the South cannot live properly on New Deal wages, Negro labor cannot exist on sub-code wages and maintain health and morals.

It is these same Negro traitors who are busily attacking the New Deal as a menace to Negro labor, and yet here they are undermining the NRA, which would force Southern employers to pay the wages to which the industry itself has agreed.

The time has come to cast the limelight on these traitors to black labor who skulk around secretly scheming to keep the Negro forever a serf.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

AUG 21 1934

LOOKS LIKE A BLUNDER

A Montgomery shirt factory which employs 280 Negro girls is to close down because, it is stated, it cannot pay the NRA wages, due to the fact that the operatives are not able to learn their work quickly. The plant made a request for a reduction of the minimum wage to $9 a week, which was refused. If this is a true recital of the circumstances under which the plant will shut down, someone has made a mistake. The 280 Negro girls and the community of Montgomery as a whole would be better off with them working at $9 a week than not at all. No industry can operate if it cannot at least get cost of production out of the work of its operatives. Looks like some way could have been devised to prevent the shutdown of this Montgomery plant. There would be no unfair competition in the proposed minimum wage if the girls cannot produce shirts at a profit at the higher wage. There is a difference in the efficiency of labor and the quantity and quality of its production, which the law of economics recognizes if the code authority and unions do not.—Talladega Daily Home.

TEXTILE PLANT CLOSES; CAN'T MEET NRA SCALE

Post 7-17-34

Birmingham Ala.

Officials of Southland Manufacturing Co. textile plant here, announced today they would suspend operations within a few days because of inability to comply with National Recovery Administration codes and operate at a profit.

The plant employs 280 persons. The code authority recently declined to grant them permission to pay workers $9 weekly on a piece work basis. Minimum NRA scale was $12.

Alabama

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

The Tri-Cities Join Forces Against The TVA

A common complaint has caused Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia to forget their old rivalries against each other. They feel that the Tennessee Valley Authority has done them an injury, and they are willing for the moment to forego their own differences in order to combine forces in an effort to demonstrate just how the TVA has been unjust to them all.

Birmingham News

In a recent issue The Tuscumbia Times goes so far as to designate the Muscle Shoals district as a kind of "forgotten" land. The Tuscumbia newspaper lists three major grievances: The TVA, it is charged, showed a lack of regard for the law and for the Muscle Shoals district by establishing headquarters at Knoxville; Chairman Morgan now has decided that the Tri-Cities district should never have a population of more than 25,000, and the last straw, according to The Times, was the influence exerted by the TVA "to kill the legitimate real estate activity" in the Muscle Shoals area.

Birmingham, Ala.

5-22-34.

The Sheffield Standard makes the same charges, and The Florence Herald likewise complains of discriminations against the Muscle Shoals district on the part of the TVA. Thus newspapers in all three cities are voicing dissatisfaction with some aspects of TVA policy and operations.

The charges enumerated are so important that they should be considered seriatim. In the first place, it is undoubtedly true that the whole state of Alabama joins the Tri-Cities in feeling that the bill creating the TVA states rather conclusively that the headquarters of the organization should be in the immediate vicinity of Muscle Shoals—and that Knoxville is hardly in that vicinity. To be sure, the people of East Tennessee might have felt slighted if the headquarters had not been established at Knoxville or Chattanooga. Yet, the point remains that the TVA administrators have shown in several instances that they are quite willing to ignore local interests and opinion in order to give their experiment a greater chance of success.

As for the population limitations which Chairman Morgan has placed on the Tri-Cities, it is very obvious that his theory of what is good for Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia is far out of harmony with what the residents of those communities have held in mind as to their future.

Most persons of any intelligence are quite ready to admit that undiscriminating drives for bigger populations—without any special interest in better populations—are based upon a delusion which has been pretty well discredited by experiences of the past 10 years. But, even so, has an outsider, although he bears the mantle of federal authority, the right to rule the destinies of three Alabama towns, in the face of unmistakable opposition to his theories and conclusions?

Chairman Morgan is absolutely correct in his determination to prevent a fantastic land boom—promoted by New York and Chicago land sharks—in the Muscle Shoals district. But, at the same time, it is quite possible that The Tuscumbia Times has plenty of evidence to show that the TVA policies have had the effect of demoralizing the real estate market in North Alabama. Wild speculation based upon the operations of the TVA should not be countenanced. The Tri-Cities owe Chairman Morgan a tremendous debt for his work in keeping Eastern and Northern land gamblers out of Alabama.

But dealing in real estate, after all, can be a legitimate form of business. Both time and money have been invested in that business by established residents of Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia. One theory which seems to have been omitted from the agenda of the TVA is that private capital is deserving of some consideration.

Unfair Attacks On The Tennessee Valley Project

5-27-34

One of the most irritating experiences which a critical mind encounters is that of seeing selfish interests attempt to utilize disinterested opinion for their own advantage. A case in point is the present effort of the Tennessee Republicans to make capital out of certain criticisms which the TVA has encountered in this region. These gentlemen have prepared to deliver their speeches against the TVA at the state convention of the Tennessee Republicans.

5-27-34

Age-Herald

A former Republican governor of Tennessee appears to have taken the leadership in this patriotic assault upon the Democratic administration's plans. The approach to be made by these loyal Tennesseans can be illustrated by the following excerpt from one of the prepared speeches: "I would not give one Tennessee hillbilly in his log cabin . . . for a 10-acre field of socialized breeds from any other land."

Birmingham, Ala.

There is true state spirit for you—and also true Republican spirit. One may have some doubts as to whether the former governor of Tennessee is being motivated more by his admiration for the sterling qualities of the hill people of East Tennessee or by his interest in the welfare of the Republican party in that noble section of our land.

Any person who has made an effort to evaluate the program of the TVA must feel a sort of intellectual nausea upon reading the ridiculously overdrawn statements of the ready-made partisans. "Knoxville," the speech continues, "has two big office buildings, and another in preparation, filled with high-powered sociological experts, mostly very young men and women from the universities of the North.

"They are busily engaged in making charts and blueprints of what? The dam? No, of the East Tennessee mountain people, with a view to the scientific reconstruction of their character, habits and modes of life." Then comes the remarkable comparison between the quality of the hillbilly and that of the "socialized breeds from any other land."

Such tirades as this one are enough to make a decent person momentarily ashamed of ever having uttered a syllable in criticism of the policies of the TVA. One stands aghast to see how the nature and intentions of a man completely alter the implications of a point of view. There are a great many respectable Southern persons who have touched upon the same kind of points which appear to such a disadvantage in the remarks of the former governor of Tennessee. But the way a thing is said and the reasons one has for issuing statements make all the difference in the world.

Plenty of honest Southern people hold many reservations as to the program of the TVA. But a statement can be reliable only when it is made in the interest of truth, and not in the interest of a political organization. Sometimes a grain of truth, trickling through the head of a politician, is found to have become a monstrous thing when it finally issues from the politician's mouth.

Monopoly's Magna Charta

Birmingham fabricators who are protesting against the high prices they must pay for steel will be interested in an editorial entitled "Magna Charta of Monopoly," in the current issue of The Nation. The article states:

Birmingham Post

> The steel code is concerned primarily with the creation of an almost perfect technique whereby prices can be controlled by the dominant interests of the industry.
>
> It commences with the requirement that each producer must file a quotation on each of his products with the board of directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute.
>
> Prices must be quoted at certain common "basing points" established in the code. These basing point quotations are either identical at the time they are filed, or become so almost immediately since producers are informed promptly of prices quoted by their competitors. In view of the provision for a "10-day waiting period" before a new price can become effective, it is apparent that powerful group pressure can be brought to bear on any chiseler who seeks to indulge in the unsportsmanlike practice of cutting prices.

Birmingham, Ala.

5-23-34

The Post does not regard price stabilization as fundamentally objectionable provided competitive conditions are given proper weight and provided, further, that it is done under government supervision to protect the public.

But when an industry is given virtually unrestrained authority to fix prices throughout its own ranks, regardless of regional advantages, it is obviously wrong.

No amount of explaining will convince thoughtful citizens that steel fabricators in Birmingham should have to pay $3 a ton more for bars than Pittsburgh fabricators, when pig iron, the chief ingredient of steel, is $5 a ton cheaper in Birmingham.

Justice to the Birmingham industrial region demands not only the price of steel locally be brought more nearly in line with its price in the North and East, but also that discriminatory freight rates be corrected.

NRA TO SPEED RED ORE CODE NEGOTIATIONS

Birmingham Post

5-23-34

Birmingham, Ala.

Hearings Are Scheduled To Open Within Two Weeks At Washington

STRIKE END IS GOAL

Preliminary Conferences Now Being Held; Coal Deal Is Proposed

Birmingham Post
5-23-34
Birmingham Ala

Spurred by the emergency of Birmingham's district-wide ore mine strike, the National Recovery Administration today planned a public hearing on an ore code at the earliest date possible.

The hearing will be held next week or early in the following week at the latest, it was announced in Washington where NRA now is conducting preliminary conferences with operators' representatives.

Meanwhile, local negotiations marked time, following conferences yesterday between officials of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and union representatives of workers on strike at T. C. I.'s three ore shafts.

The groups will meet again tomorrow, Gen. John C. Persons, commanding officer of the Alabama national guard, announced today. General Persons, who arranged the conferences at the request of Governor Miller, is presiding as impartial representative of the governor.

Similar conferences will be arranged later with Republic Steel Corp., Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. and Woodward Iron Co., other firms involved in the strike.

Agents In Conference

Heading the union committee in negotiations are George R. Coles, vice-president of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and James A. Lipscomb, Bessemer attorney.

Representing T. C. I. is a committee headed by E. M. Ball, superintendent in charge of ore mining.

Three Birmingham industrialists are attending the ore code conferences in Washington. They are Wade H. Oldham, vice-president of Republic Steel Corp.; Hugh Morrow, president of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., and H. A. Berg, president of Woodward Iron Co.

These and representatives from other sections conferred at length yesterday with NRA Deputy Administrator Janssen. R. A. Allen, president of Lake Superior Iron Ore Assn., acted as chairman of the code committee.

Negotiations Open

Another labor development in the Birmingham district today was the disclosure that negotiations are under way for an agreement between DeBardeleben Coal Corp. and the United Mine Workers of America.

The proposed agreement, it was learned, is similar to the contracts signed March 16 by other commercial coal operators in this district. Negotiations were expected to be completed today.

The DeBardeleben coal fields in Walker county, recent scene of dynamiting and shooting, had enjoyed a 24-hour period of unbroken quiet today. Order prevailed also in the ore strike area.

Graves Arouses State By Stand On Child Labor

Alarmed By His Approval Of Socialistic Uplifter's Plan, Farmers Protest

Advertiser

Dixon Opposes It

6-6-34

Links Rival's Position To Support By Paper That Scored Scottsboro Trial

Montgomery Ala.

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Inquiry at the Dixon South Alabama headquarters in Montgomery Tuesday and at the State headquarters of Dixon in Birmingham elicited the information that from all over Alabama the farmers and citizens generally are aroused and alarmed at the plan of Col. Graves for Federal supervision of persons under 18 years of age in Alabama through the adoption of the Federal child labor amendment.

While Mr. Dixon proposes to prevent the working of persons under 18 years of age in the factories, sweat shops, and mills of the State through a State child labor law with teeth in it. Col. Graves proposes that the Federal Congress shall be given that power to regulate the lives of persons under 18 in Alabama.

The position of Mr. Dixon on the subject was given in a recent speech at Birmingham as follows:

"In Col. Graves's speech in Mobile," said Dr. Dixon, "Col. Graves made the following statement which he has not denied up to this time: 'We are going to ratify the child labor amendment. That is part of the game and we are going to play the whole game'."

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said, "I call the attention of the people of my State to section 1 of the Federal child labor amendment which Col. Graves advocates and which reads as follows: 'Section 1—The Congress of the United States shall have the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age'."

Would Hit Farm Homes

Advertiser

"It is clear," continued Mr. Dixon, "that the ratification of this amendment would give the Federal Congress the right to prohibit all boys and girls in this State under 18 years of age from milking the cows or helping their mothers and fathers with the housework and from tilling the soil or helping gather the crops by picking cotton or hoeing in the fields. Federal 'snoopers' could be sent into this State to inspect our homes and girls could be made wards of the Federal Government. Our agricultural interests would be completely paralized when the Federal Congress exerts its right to prohibit all labor of every kind by boys and girls under 18 years of age.

Montgomery Ala.

Meat in the Coconut

"I am deeply interested in the welfare of the children of this State. I want to see adequate child labor laws enacted and laws with teeth in them. When I am Governor, I shall see that they are rigidly enforced. But I cannot give my consent to entrust this important matter to the Federal Congress, a majority of whose members neither know nor appreciate the local conditions existing in Alabama.

"The Child Labor Amendment was drafted by a group of women residents of the Jane Adams Hull House Settlement in Chicago. This group was headed by Mrs. Florence Wischnewetzky, an apostle of socialism. The amendment was submitted to the States by Congress in 1924. An effort was made to have Alabama ratify it when Col. Graves was Governor but he took no steps then in behalf of its ratification.

"It is significant that Col. Graves came out for the ratification of this amendment after The Birmingham Post, a northern owned newspaper of socialistic tendencies, which bitterly denounced the conduct of the Scottsboro case, had first advocated the ratification. That paper is now supporting Col. Graves.

"The question of the ratification of this amendment will come up during the next legislature. I will oppose it. It am not willing to jeopardize the agricultural interests of this State by restoring to socialistic legislation when it is not necessary for the protection of the interests of the children."

Letters from every section of the State reaching Dixon headquarters are to the effect that the farmers of the State do not want to "nationalize" the children of Alabama as has been done by the Soviet State of Russia. The farmers and Alabama parents generally want to control their own children's habits, at least until they get old enough to earn their own living away from the parental roof and they do not want "uplifters" representing eastern capitalists to do it for them.

CODE IS APPROVED BY COAL OPERATORS

Regulations Held Benefit To Industry And Public

By United Press.

Post
6-25-34

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Approval and support of the bituminous coal code as benefitting the industry and the public was announced today by directors of the National Coal Assn., which speaks for operators throughout the bituminous coal industry.

Resolutions voted by the association and forwarded to Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson represent the organization's first formal and public act of approval. The code was signed last October and revised April 1 by amendments giving the industry a 35-hour week and a 10 per cent increase in the basic wage scale.

Birmingham
Ala

The association also went on record as supporting the federal court suit in Alabama by 23 coal companies who have challenged the legality of the Tennessee Valley Authority power program and seek injunctions to restrain its execution.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June [illegible], 1934

---

571 FROM CITY WILL JOIN CCC

Details Given for Replacement of 3,180 Throughout Alabama

Maj. J. M. Garret, Jr., has announced the enrollment of 571 Civilian Conservation Corps workers from Montgomery as a part of the 3,180 to be enlisted throughout Alabama to replace men who have served 15 months.

The enrollment in Montgomery will begin July 2 and will be conducted at the county relief office at the old post office building, Major Garret said Saturday.

Although Major Garret, as inspector-instructor of United States organized reserves for this area, has been made procurement officer in charge of a corps of assistants conducting examinations of recruits, he does not have charge of selecting men from among applicants. County relief directors will select recruits and send them to Major Garret. War veterans will be certified to the procurement staff by the veterans bureau in Tuscaloosa.

Immediately after examination and registration the new recruits will be sent to the CCC camps in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, while the workers there who have completed their 15-month service will be returned to their homes. Fifteen months is the maximum amount of time allowed to any person in the camps. The new enlistments will be from September 1 to October 5. The period of enlistment has been shortened to allow those who wish to do so to leave the camps to attend school during the winter.

Totals Given

The total replacement for the state will amount to 2,511 white juniors, 468 colored juniors, 170 white veterans, 31 colored veterans.

The recruits enlisted at Montgomery will be classified as follows: White juniors, 409; white veterans, 24; negro juniors, 138.

On July 7 Major Garret and his assistants will go to Dothan where they will examine and register 122 white juniors and 30 white veterans.

After returning to Montgomery for July 8 to register negroes here, the examiners will tour the state stopping at the following points:

July 10: Brewton, 120 white juniors to be enrolled at the city hall.

July 11-14: Mobile, 330 white juniors, 66 white veterans, 145 colored juniors.

July 16-17: Decatur, 235 white juniors, 27 white veterans, 501½ Second avenue.

July 18-19: Tuscaloosa, 220 white juniors, 57 colored juniors, courthouse.

July 20-21: Anniston, 143 white juniors, 58 colored juniors, 106 West 13th street.

July 23-28: Birmingham, 932 white juniors, 23 white veterans, 70 colored juniors, 31 colored veterans.

Major Garret will be assisted by three reserve medical officers who have not yet been chosen, and by six regular army sergeants, with possibly additional regular army assistants.

Fair Warning

Post
7-31-34
Birmingham
Ala.

Warning comes from Washington today that Alabama which furnished less than three per cent of the $8,614,000 spent in the state for relief during 1933 likely will be called upon to match federal appropriations dollar for dollar in 1935.

On the heels of refusals from officials of various counties to devote one cent of their gas tax money to relief purposes, the Washington announcement presents a pressing problem.

Unless the county commissioners and probate judges retreat from their position it means that additional taxes must be levied. Alabama's unemployed must be fed, clothed and housed and the state itself which has failed so far to recognize its responsibility must do the job.

Last year, we were confronted with an emergency and the federal government stepped in and assumed the burden. But by 1935 we will have had ample time to devise ways and means of shouldering our share of the load.

The proposal of Governor-elect Graves to use part of the gas tax revenues for relief is sound and fair. It should be adopted.

Alabama.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

6

FINEST FACTORY EMPLOYING NEGROES DISCHARGES THEM; NRA EXEMPTION IS DENIED

Journal and Guide

10-6-34

Norfolk, Va.

(Reprint from last week's City Edition)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (ANP) —The Southland Manufacturing Plant, located here, and the finest shirt factory in America employing, colored girls, has closed its doors, throwing out of work nearly three hundred young colored women and a number of colored men. For six years the factory, which is owned by The Reliance Manufacturing Company of Chicago, makers of "Big Yank" shirts, carried a payroll of $140,000 per year and the merchants of Montgomery as well as the colored families which were supported through that source are deeply concerned.

The factory was closed, according to company officials, because under the cotton textile code, they were forced to pay a minimum wage of $12 per week instead of the piece-work basis upon which they had formerly operated. The piece-work basis upon which the girls worked was the same used in the other 23 factories operated by the company and employing white girls. The Southland plant, however, was said to have less efficient help and while some girls earned wages much above the minimum, a much larger number earned less, thereby requiring the company to take the difference between what they earned and the $12 minimum out of its pocket

Exemption Refused By The NRA

The company went to Washington and asked for an exception from paying code wages until they could secure more efficient girls or increase the efficiency of those they had. The Joint Recovery Committee, organized to fight race and color discriminations under codes, fought the factory's application for an exemption. The Joint Committee claimed that to grant the company opportunity to pay lower wages than the code specified, for any length of time at all, would be setting up a racial differential. The company's application was denied by the NRA authorities, who are said to have sympathized with the girls but did not wish to be charged with bias by any organized group.

The opinion has been expressed that some way should have been found to uphold the principle of non-discriminatory wage differentials and to retain the jobs also.

Every factory employing colored girls in the South, which has been forced to meet this issue, has either closed its doors or replaced colored workers with white. But the effective work of the Joint Committee at Washington has forced recognition of no discrimination in principle. Government relief agencies will take care of those who have lost their jobs. When some of the girls in Montgomery, Ala., applied for relief, they were offered jobs in the cotton fields.

Who Pays for Tuskegee Propaganda Against New Deal?

Afro-American

9-29-34

Baltimore, Md.

Instituted by friends of Dr. R. R. Moton at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., propaganda is still flooding the country designed to compel the NRA to recognize a white shirt factory which closed rather than pay colored girls code wages.

The Southland Manufacturing plant at Montgomery was ordered last year to pay its 300 colored girls $12 a week. It had been paying $8. All other factories in the South were likewise compelled to pay the $12 as a weekly minimum wage.

The case was appealed all the way to Washington where it was decided that the Southland company, despite its Moton backing, would have to pay the minimum wage like every other factory.

Not knowing when it is licked, the Tuskegee backers of this white company released through the ANP this week photographs of the Southand company's plant, together with accompanying propaganda designed to prove that it would be better for these 300 workers to be employed at $8 than to be doing nothing at $12.

Whether the Associated Negro Press, the Moton interests, or the Southland company is paying for this propaganda is not immediately apparent, but it is evident that here is the kind of skullduggery working people should understand and combat to the limit.

The Southland factory is owned by the Reliance Manufacturing Company in Chicago. It makes Big Yank shirts. It owns 22 other factories in which it employs white girls. It does not object to paying them $12 a week as directed by the code and so has not closed a single factory which employs whites.

It does object to paying equal wages to colored girls, and if it must pay $12 a week, it will hire white girls.

To their shame, be it said, the Tuskegee interests are behind such a company as this, on the grounds that the lower wage would be temporary and that colored girl workers are not efficient.

Instead of belaboring the Southland company for race discrimination and efforts to buck the New Deal, Tuskegee condemns the NRA which has established the principle of a minimum wage without a color line.

Tuskegee is a bear at attacking the NRA in Washington. But it has no heart to organize workers in Birmingham to demand the NRA wage, to demand that the Southland company remain open and to resist any attempt to fill the places of the colored girls with white ones.

That would be a worth while task for the school that Booker T. Washington founded.

REOPENING OF ALA. FACTORY ASKED BY IMES

Journal and Guide

Opposed By Oxley Decision of NRA Board Awaited

10-13-34

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The Southland Manufacturing Company case involving the jobs of 300 colored girls formerly employed by the Southland, a shirt manufacturing company, in Montgomery, Ala., was reopened here Tuesday before the NRA Appeals Board. J. A. Clement, a member of the appeals board presided with Counsel Hoffman and Executive Secretary Peet helping to conduct the hearing.

The appeal was presented by Dr. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute, representing the citizenry of Montgomery white and black, who are a unit in wishing the factory reopened. John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Recovery Committee, and Lawrence Oxley, of the Department of Labor, opposed the appeal.

Dr. Imes in an effective statement asked that the factory be reopened with a stay of the NRA code terms for a reasonable period until the girls in the plant could be brought up to the standard of efficiency in the industry.

Conditions Pictured

He put numerous witnesses on the stand who were familiar with the conditions at Montgomery including Herbert Mayer, president, Reliance Manufacturing Company which owns the plant and who pledged his organization to cooperation in providing the latest machinery, competent instructiors and every encouragement to enable the girls to attain the proper standard.

He stated that while the plant has lost money steadily there were humanitarian conditions involved which his firm was prepared to recognize. It was shown that where the 300 girls had a weekly income of more than $2,000, since the plant closed their income was only $56.

Many on Relief

Few have been able to secure other employment. Thirty-five are receiving relief, 46 have been refused relief and 18 are waiting the outcome of their applications for relief. The girls formerly averaged from seven dollars to $13 per week. The plant was closed when the company stated they could not pay a minimum of $12 per week to those girls who did not earn it on a piece work basis. The total payroll of the plant which was lost to Montgomery was $140,000 per year.

Negro women have been employed in large numbers in southern factories, they have either been replaced by whites or discharged since the minimum code went into effect.

N. R. A. BOARD OPENS HEARING ON ALABAMA SHIRT COMPANY'S DISMISSAL OF 300 COLORED LABORERS

Black Dispatch
10-13-34 Oklahoma City Okla.

ALABAMA WHITES SEND G. LAKE IMES, TUSKEGEE SECRETARY, TO MAKE APPEAL FOR OPENING OF SOUTHLAND PLANT

Wage Differentials To Get Test; John P. Davis Leads Opposition to Reopening

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(ANP By Telegraph)—The Southland Manufacturing company case involving the jobs of 300 colored girls formerly employed by the Southland, a shirt manufacturing company in Montgomery, Ala., was reopened here Tuesday before the N. R. A. Appeals Board.

J. A. Clement, a member of the Appeals Board, presided with Counsel Hoffman and Executive Secretary Peet helping to conduct the hearing. The appeal was presented by Dr. G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee institute, representing the citizenry of Montgomery, white and black, who are a unit in wishing the factory reopened. John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Recovery Committee, and Lawrence Oxley of the Department of Labor, opposed the appeal.

Dr. Imes, in an effective statement, asked that the factory be reopened with a stay of the N. R. A. code terms for a reasonable period until the girls in the plant could be brought up to the standard of efficiency in the industry. He put numerous witnesses on the stand who were familiar with the conditions at Montgomery, including Herbert Mayer, president of the Reliance Manufacturing company, which owns the plant, and who pledged his organization to cooperation in providing the latest machinery, competent instructors and every encouragement to enable the girls to attain the proper standard. He stated that while the plant has lost money steadily there were humanitarian considerations involved which his firm was prepared to recognize. It was shown that where the three hundred girls had a weekly income of more than two thousand dollars, since the plant closed their income was only $56. Few have been able to secure other employment; 35 are receiving relief, 46 have been refused relief and 18 are waiting the outcome of their applications for relief. The girls formerly averaged from $7 to $13 per week. The plant was closed when the company stated they could not pay a minimum of $12 per week to those girls who did not earn it on a piece work basis. The total payroll of the plant which was lost to Montgomery, was $140,000 per year.

Black Dispatch
10-13-34
Oklahoma City

Both Davis and Oxley opposed reopening the plant on the grounds that unless it reopened at the minimum wage it would establish a code differential based on race.

Dr. Imes pointed out that no differential was asked or would be tolerated. He said not even an exception was asked for but merely a stay to enable the factory to train the girls up to the point where they could earn the minimum. The Board took the case under advisement and will render its decision later.

After the hearing it was pointed out that in every case where Negro women have been employed in large numbers in southern factories, they have either been replaced by whites or discharged since the minimum code went into effect.

Watching the Big Parade

By RALPH MATTHEWS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—I am devoting my entire space this week to a communication from Rienzi B. Lemus, of New York City, who is the head of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees. What follows is from his pen.

Afro-American
11-24-34
Baltimore

LEMUS DISCUSSES TUSKEGEE

In the issue of November 10, you printed an interview with Dr. G. Lake Imes, secretary of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee.

Your interviewer took up with Dr. Imes the part played by him and Tuskegee Institute in advocating before the NRA appeals board in Washington exemption of the Southland Manufacturing Company, of Montgomery, Alabama, from paying NRA code minimum wages to colored women workers. The Southland people have closed their factory, throwing nearly three hundred women out of work because of their alleged inability to pay the code rates and keep open.

Dr. Imes was very frank, and his statements were printed without comment. Nevertheless, the heading asked the question: "G. Lake Imes—Race Champion or Race Traitor, Which?"

The question is pert, and I here undertake to answer it in the affirmative—that Imes in that case was a race champion. At this juncture, however, I desire to digress for a moment to observe that, fundamentally, in this second quarter of the Twentieth Century, no man can be a race traitor. A man's loyalty is to himself, his God and to his country. That, though, is another story.

Bitterly, if not vigorously, opposed to Dr. Imes at the Southland hearing were such strange bedfellows as L. A. Oxley, chief of division of Negro labor, U.S. Department of Labor, and John P. Davis, secretary, joint committee on national recovery (colored), and Dr. Clark Foreman, white.

Adherence to the debate limitations of the subject question would place me in the rather anomalous role of arguing that Messrs. Oxley and Davis are race traitors because I wish to prove their opponent, Imes, a race champion.

Again I am arbitrary. I am sure that neither gentleman is any sort of traitor. It was a clash of points of view—the concrete of Imes and Tuskegee; the abstract of Chief Oxley and Mr. Davis.

Imes was appealing definitely for a "half-loaf" for those who need acutely, and the Afric brain-trust was arguing race rights. And no man or woman, black or white, ever stood on rights when hungry, destitute, shelterless. Besides, there never were times as these through which all of us are now passing.

* * *

MUCH TALK

It took all of Dr. Moton's Christianity and plenty of guts for Dr. Imes to be practical and seek exemption from code rates for the Southland people in the hope of bringing about re-opening of the Montgomery factory in order to get destitute colored persons off meagre relief.

But it merely required some posing and much talk—which came cheap—for Foreman, Oxley and Davis to insist that there shall be no "discrimination" on grounds of race.

* * * *

LOST HIS CASE

The Southland Company relied chiefly for exemption from paying the code wages to its colored employees on their alleged lack of comparative productiveness. Mr. Davis soon made them admit that such was due to the antiquated machinery still in use at the Montgomery plant, and it was there, I think, he lost his case; for, the manufacturer admitted the reason for the less productiveness of the colored employees was mechanical, and no fair man would undertake to contend the Southland people could be compelled by the New Deal to put in modern machinery—so long as that in use constituted no menace to life and limb—to increase productiveness of the employees in order to pay them the code wages. Such would not be even race human nature.

Chief Oxley's chief contribution was that of the economy of the bear raiding a cornfield. He said he would rather see all the colored women of Alabama starve to death than to retreat from the principle of equal wages.

There, however, has been no involvement of the principle of equal wages, because the principle has not yet been established by the New Deal.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc. 6

Alabama

Pittsburgh Plus

[illegible]

"Because of its natural advantages and because Birmingham is still the world's cheapest steel center it is potentially the greatest fabricating district in the entire United States."

We quote from an address here yesterday by Sen. John H. Bankhead in which he charged that "Pittsburgh plus" deprives Birmingham of all the benefits of its natural advantages and pledged himself to do everything within his power to eliminate this discriminatory policy of the steel industry.

Senator Bankhead speaks advisedly when he makes the assertion that Pittsburgh plus would never have come into existence were the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. locally owned instead of a subsidiary of the United States Steel Co. He might have gone further to say that Birmingham will never come into her own as a center for the fabrication of steel until we have an independent source of supply which will enable the city to guarantee steel and iron at a Birmingham price regardless of the cost of production elsewhere.

It is to be regretted that the powers that be in steel make it necessary for us to assume what appears to be an attitude of hostility toward the Tennessee company. We are happy to have T. C. I. We count the company and its many employes an important part and parcel of the community but if we must make a choice between it and the economic security of our rightful place in the steel industry we are forced to forget T. C. I.

Birmingham and Alabama have suffered long, more or less in silence, but the time has come when continued complacency will put the finishing touches to the slow process of strangulation of which we are victims.

We need to attract diversified small payrolls to Birmingham if the city ever is to enjoy a full measure of prosperity. But this we cannot do so long as we permit the existence of discriminatory freight rates and trade practices.

Our two senators and our representatives in congress will be invaluable allies in the fight which is before us but they cannot do the job alone. It calls for the support of every citizen in the district.

CITY'S NEGROES ARE ORGANIZED

'Forgotten Workers' Form Five Units To Promote Their Interests

Post [illegible]

Birmingham, Ala.

The "Forgotten Workers of America," an organization sponsored by James [illegible] "Doc" Mason, negro preacher, author and medicine man now flourishes in the Birmingham district with five locals holding regular meetings.

Fifteen hundred miners, teachers, peddlers and government employes are on the books of the five groups located in West Birmingham, Powderly, Oxmoor, Roosevelt, and Eureka. A sixth is struggling into existence in Norwood. Headquarters are at Riley Station on the South Bessemer car line.

An auxiliary composed of unemployed negro women is being organized in connection with each group.

"Our name comes from President Roosevelt's phrase, 'the forgotten man,'" Mason explained. "There are four types of workers the National Recovery Administration act forgot," he explained. "They are the domestic, agricultural, educational and governmental employes.

"What we are trying to do is to obtain for these workers recognition, better working conditions, and higher wages. Back of it is our purpose to help the negroes raise their standard of living and be better citizens."

"The Forgotten Workers," he continued, "is in its incipiency. We are starting a campaign to increase our membership to 5,000 by Sept. 27, when our annual celebration will be held at Mt. Zion Baptist church."

He hopes the "union" will eventually become national.

NRA Smothers Southland Plant

Advertiser 8-16-34 Montgomery, Ala.

Enterprise Employing 280 Negro Girls Unable To Pay Code Wage Scale

Declaring that they could no longer operate profitably under the NRA code, officials of the Southland Manufacturing Company, employing largely negro girl labor, announced yesterday that the plant on Mobile Street would close within a few days, or as soon as orders now in hand are filled.

The Southland Company, a branch of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago, more than six months ago appealed to the NRA officials in Washington from the rule requiring a minimum wage of $12 a week for negro girls. They were ready to guarantee a minimum of $9, but asked the privilege of paying on a piece-scale basis, so that its labor cost here would be determined by the productivity of individual workers.

Washington declined to grant the differential.

This means the end of an industrial operation which under peak conditions met a payroll of $140,000 a year for around 300 employes in Montgomery. At present 280 are employed.

This was the only plant of the Reliance Corporation in which only negro craftsmen were employed. Its two plants in Mississippi, one of which is at Hattiesburg and the other at Columbia, are operated by white girls.

Officials of the industry were deeply interested in experimenting with negro girls as textile workers. They believed in the beginning, and C. Giesing, local manager said yesterday, they still believe, that negro girls have significant possibilities as textile workers and he regrets the turn events have taken in the local plant for that reason as well as others.

Advertiser 8-16-34 Montgomery

"Naturally," Mr. Giesing says, "it takes time to adapt a racial group untrained in this craft and without tradition of familiarity with it and while I am confident that the negro has fine possibilities in this field the plain fact is that these girls are not yet ready to earn the flat minimum required under NRA code. Experience has demonstrated that we cannot operate profitably under the conditions required, and we have, therefore, received instructions from the Chicago office to close the plant within the next few days."

Sam Manaccas, one of the executive officials of the general office, whose personal headquarters are in Columbia, Miss., is in Montgomery assisting Mr. Giesing in closing the affairs of the plant. He joined with Mr. Giesing in expressing regret that it had become necessary to abandon the experiment in Montgomery and close the shop.

It is said that negro leaders at Tuskegee Institute, who have taken an interest in the Montgomery project since its establishment in 1928, are perturbed at the final outcome, and that one of them has said he will go to Washington soon to see if it may not be possible to work out an agreement by which the plant may be reopened and the girls reemployed.

It was said yesterday that the closing order was immediately followed by applications for Federal relief by a number of workers, and it is expected that after the plant closes a large percentage of the girls will seek protection on the relief rolls.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

AUG 15 1934

The Proper Way To Adjust The Matter

With the submission of the labor difficulties at Hillman Hospital to the Regional Labor Board for adjustment, the possibility of a strike on the part of some 100 Negro janitors and maids employed at the institution is believed to be removed. The case is to go through the regular channels, according to E. C. Curtis, member of the regional board, who attended the conference at which the complaints were presented. That is as it should be.

"Since the case is now in the hands of the Regional Labor Board, there is no chance whatever of a walkout," says Mr. Curtis.

The idea of a strike at a hospital, and a charity institution at that, was so preposterous, so hideous in its implications, that it could not have been seriously entertained by anyone with a spark of humaneness in his make-up. For that reason *The Birmingham News* did not for a moment believe there would be a strike at Hillman. The pity is that the idea was ever suggested in the first place.

Commissary Operations Stifle Fair Competition, Critics Say In Argument

Company Stores' Income Is Lost To Circulation In Communities

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of articles dealing with pending proposals for company stores to be placed on the same basis as other stores in competing for trade.

* * *

SCRIP EXPERT

DR. CHARLES FOWLER

* * *

HEARING SET ON COMMISSARIES

Chairman Of Code Committee On Scrip Investigates Stores Here

Post 6-29-34
Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Charles Fowler, professor of economics in the College of the City of New York and chairman of the committee appointed by Gen. Hugh Johnson to investigate company stores in connection with proposed provisions of the National Recovery Administration retail code, today began an inspection of company stores in the Birmingham district.

He was accompanied by Daniel Bloomfield, executive secretary of the Boston trade board.

Dr. Fowler will preside at a hearing of his committee Monday to give both opponents and proponents of commissary regulation opportunity to present their side. The hearing will be held in an assembly room of the Redmont hotel.

Dr. Fowler's associates on the committee are Mr. Bloomfield and Dr. Henry Post Dutton, professor of factory management at Northwestern university, Chicago. Dr. Dutton is expected in Birmingham tomorrow or Sunday.

One of the code provisions upon which testimony will be heard would require that scrip issued by a mining and manufacturing corporation before pay day be negotiable and tradeable at any store rather than at the company store only. Scrip now issued is non-negotiable.

The other proposed provision would do away with the corporation practice of collecting commissary accounts of their employes out of their earnings as figured on pay day, or would require the company to collect the accounts owed other stores as well as those owed its own store.

These provisions were written into the retail code tentatively a year ago and were to have gone into effect March 1. The date for them to become effective was postponed until July 1 and has now been postponed until Oct. 1, Dr. Fowler said.

From the viewpoint of the sociologist and the labor leader the argument for commissaries to be put on the same basis as other stores is that this is needed to protect the employe from exploitation and to enable him to develop into a financially self-reliant citizen.

The independent merchants, who suffer from the monopolistic advantages of the commissaries in competing for trade, have another argument. For the most part they do not contend that a manufacturing or mining corporation should not run a store, but they insist that if it does, it should operate the store on a basis of fair competition with other stores.

Unfair Competition

They argue that the company store should have no advantage in drawing trade that the independent store does not have. They argue that since the National Recovery Administration has promulgated what it calls a "code or fair competition for retail stores," it should carry out the purpose implied in the title by placing the company stores on a basis of fair competition.

Collect From Wages

It goes without argument that the company stores are not on the same basis of competition for patronage when their trade, or the major part of it, is definitely assured for them by the payment of a large part of the wages of the employes in scrip or clacker which can be traded only at the company stores.

It is equally clear that the commissaries are not on the same basis as the independent store when they are allowed to collect the accounts of their employes by deducting the amount owed the commissary from the employe's check on pay day, while the independent merchant must either insist on cash or take a credit risk.

The independent store must pay window dressers, must make his store naturally attractive to the trade, must usually purchase a certain amount of advertising, must employ enough clerks not to force his customers to wait long even on the busiest days.

None of these things is true of the commissary, although some commissaries are better than others with respect to the attractiveness of the store and the promptness with which they wait on the trade. In some of the commissaries the trade on heavy days may have to wait two hours or more before a clerk serves them.

They point out also that the existence of the commissary, holding more or less of a forced monopoly on the trade of a mining village, prevents the town from having the quota of small, independent merchants and tradesmen which it would otherwise have and which would be an important contribution to a free, balanced community life such as an agricultural town has.

"The independent merchant and tradesman is usually the backbone of the community life," says T. L. Clay, a leader of the Alabama Independent Merchants Assn. "He supports the community paper, the churches, the school, the community fair and the various other agencies and institutions which make the town life worth while.

"The commissary in a mining village monopolibes the trade, bars out the independent merchant and tradesmen and contracts and stifles the community life."

Stifles Community Life

The same arguments have been brought against chain stores, it is pointed out, but there is the difference that the chain stores draw their trade by virtue of competitive prices and not by an unfair coercion of trade through special trade devices such as non-negotiable scrip or the set-off method of collecting accounts.

Independent merchants can and do compete with the chain stores but cannot and do not compete, to a degree worth mentioning, with the commissary in a mining village, although the commissary prices are higher in many cases by 20 to 30 per cent than chain store or lower independent prices.

The department of commerce found that in 1929 the trade volume of 128 company stores in Alabama totalled $15,333,929. The independent merchants contend that if they were given opportunity to compete for this trade it would rehabilitate and re-establish them in the commercial life of this section and give employment to additional thousands of people.

They contend that when the commissary makes a profit, the money goes to the corporation treasury and the turnover is ended, whereas, if the profit went to a class of independ-

---

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 23, 1934

NEGROES PLAN TO RESIGN, IS REPORT

Local Officials Deny Knowing Of Move At Hillman

Although it was reported from the Atlanta Regional Labor Board that most of the Negroes employed at Hillman Hospital were planning to resign as a group unless some adjustment of their complaints regarding pay were made, local authorities who have been in close touch with the situation denied Saturday night that they knew anything about it.

In a telegram received Saturday night, Frank E. Coffee, director of the board, said:

"My information is that the majority of these Negroes are paid $16 per month, out of which they must pay rent and support ther families and that during this week rents have been advanced some 25 per cent. I have been advised that, while these Negroes will not strike, the majority of them will resign as a group unless they are given some relief."

County Commissioner Bishop said the Negroes, who threatened to strike recently, all seem now to be satisfied. He said that the $16 monthly pay cited by Mr. Coffee is the minimum and that some of them earn more than $40 a month and that, in addition, all of them receive two meals a day at the hospital.

"Like all other governmental agencies, we have only so much money and we are trying to make it go as far as it will," Commissioner Bishop said.

Dr. J. P. Collier, acting superintendent of the hospital in the absence of Dr. N. N. Wood, said that everyone seemed to be satisfied "with the exception of some outside white men who are trying to make Communists out of the Negroes."

Aged Negro Is Authority On Bessemer's Pipelines

Post 11-22-37
Birmingham, Ala.

Lem Camel Claims To Know Location Of Every Piece Of Pipe And Their Underground Connections; 40 Years Of Service Dates Back To Crook Administration

BESSEMER, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Introducing Lem Camel, the "city engineer"—sometimes known as the "pipeline bloodhound" and the "two-legged map of Bessemer!"

Lem, a 70-year-old negro city employe, gets his bizarre titles from an uncanny knowledge of Bessemer's underground pipelines and sewers, with which he has been intimately associated for some 40 years.

Water mains, gas pipes or sewers—Lem claims to know exactly where every one is located. He claims he can "go right to the spot to dig" for any particular pipeline, connection or elbow without use of a map.

"In fact," explained City Councilman C. B. Saunders, "Lem is the map."

Walking Map

"Yes," added Grover Morton, head of the city street department, when old Lem dies he'll take the engineers' map of Bessemer to the grave with him."

Lem's ebony-hued face grinned appreciation, disclosing a dental display resembling a piano keyboard.

"Yas suh," he beamed, "I'se been an engineering man all mah mandays."

Before coming to Bessemer back in the '90s—he doesn't "recollect" the year—Lem had a "gov'munt job" on construction of Warrior river locks at Tuscaloosa.

City's Oldest Employe

He's as proud of his former "gov'munt job" as he is of his unparalleled record for hanging onto a "political job" in Bessemer. The city's oldest employe by several years, he has served under 10 mayors.

"Cap'n Crook give me my job way back when he was mayor and I've been here ever since," he recalled.

This gave a clue to the service record that outspans Lem's mind. Mayor H. W. Crook, Bessemer's fourth mayor, serving in 1893-94.

Commissary Operations Stifle Fair Competition, Critics Say In Argument

SCRIP EXPERT

DR. CHARLES FOWLER

HEARING SET ON COMMISSARIES

Chairman Of Code Committee On Scrip Investigates Stores Here

Company Stores' Income Is Lost To Circulation In Communities

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of articles dealing with pending proposals for company stores to be placed on the same basis as other stores in competing for trade.

Post 9-22-34
Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Charles Fowler, professor of economics in the College of the City of New York and chairman of the committee appointed by Gen. Hugh Johnson to investigate company stores in connection with proposed provisions of the National Recovery Administration retail code, today began an inspection of company stores in the Birmingham district.

He was accompanied by Daniel Bloomfield, executive secretary of the Boston trade board.

Dr. Fowler will preside at a hearing of his committee Monday to give both opponents and proponents of commissary regulation opportunity to present their side. The hearing will be held in an assembly room of the Redmont hotel.

Dr. Fowler's associates on the committee are Mr. Bloomfield and Dr. Henry Post Dutton, professor of factory management at Northwestern university, Chicago. Dr. Dutton is expected in Birmingham tomorrow or Sunday.

One of the code provisions upon which testimony will be heard would require that scrip issued by a mining and manufacturing corporation before pay day be negotiable and tradeable at any store rather than at the company store only. Scrip now issued is non-negotiable.

The other proposed provision would do away with the corporation practice of collecting commissary accounts of their employes out of their earnings as figured on pay day, or would require the company to collect the accounts owed other stores as well as those owed its own store.

These provisions were written into the retail code tentatively a year ago and were to have gone into effect March 1. The date for them to become effective was postponed until July 1 and has now been postponed until Oct. 1, Dr. Fowler said.

From the viewpoint of the sociologist and the labor leader the argument for commissaries to be put on the same basis as other stores is that this is needed to protect the employe from exploitation and to enable him to develop into a financially self-reliant citizen.

The independent merchants, who suffer from the monopolistic advantages of the commissaries in competing for trade, have another argument. For the most part they do not contend that a manufacturing or mining corporation should not run a store, but they insist that if it does, it should operate the store on a basis of fair competition with other stores.

Unfair Competition

They argue that the company store should have no advantage in drawing trade that the independent store does not have. They argue that since the National Recovery Administration has promulgated what it calls a "code or fair competition for retail stores," it should carry out the purpose implied in the title by placing the company stores on a basis of fair competition.

Collect From Wages

It goes without argument that the company stores are not on the same basis of competition for patronage when their trade, or the major part of it, is definitely assured for them by the payment of a large part of the wages of the employes in scrip or clacker which can be traded only at the company stores.

It is equally clear that the commissaries are not on the same basis as the independent store when they are allowed to collect the accounts of their employes by deducting the amount owed the commissary from the employe's check on pay day, while the independent merchant must either insist on cash or take a credit risk.

The independent store must pay window dressers, must make his store naturally attractive to the trade, must usually purchase a certain amount of advertising, must employ enough clerks not to force his customers to wait long even on the busiest days.

None of these things is true of the commissary, although some commissaries are better than others with respect to the attractiveness of the store and the promptness with which they wait on the trade. In some of the commissaries the trade on heavy days may have to wait two hours or more before a clerk serves them.

They point out also that the existence of the commissary, holding more or less of a forced monopoly on the trade of a mining village, prevents the town from having the quota of small, independent merchants and tradesmen which it would otherwise have and which would be an important contribution to a free, balanced community life such as an agricultural town has.

"The independent merchant and tradesman is usually the backbone of the community life," says T. L. Clay, a leader of the Alabama Independent Merchants Assn. "He supports the community paper, the churches, the school, the community fair and the various other agencies and institutions which make the town life worth while.

"The commissary in a mining village monopolibes the trade, bars out the independent merchant and tradesmen and contracts and stifles the community life."

Stifles Community Life

The same arguments have been brought against chain stores, it is pointed out, but there is the difference that the chain stores draw their trade by virtue of competitive prices and not by an unfair coercion of trade through special trade devices such as non-negotiable scrip or the set-off method of collecting accounts.

Independent merchants can and do compete with the chain stores but cannot and do not compete, to a degree worth mentioning, with the commissary in a mining village, although the commissary prices are higher in many cases by 20 to 30 per cent than chain store or lower independent prices.

The department of commerce found that in 1929 the trade volume of 128 company stores in Alabama totalled $15,333,929. The independent merchants contend that if they were given opportunity to compete for this trade it would rehabilitate and re-establish them in the commercial life of this section and give employment to additional thousands of people.

They contend that when the commissary makes a profit, the money goes to the corporation treasury and the turnover is ended, whereas, if the profit went to a class of independ-

---

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 23, 1934

NEGROES PLAN TO RESIGN, IS REPORT

Local Officials Deny Knowing Of Move At Hillman

Although it was reported from the Atlanta Regional Labor Board that most of the Negroes employed at Hillman Hospital were planning to resign as a group unless some adjustment of their complaints regarding pay were made, local authorities who have been in close touch with the situation denied Saturday night that they knew anything about it.

In a telegram received Saturday night, Frank E. Coffee, director of the board, said:

"My information is that the majority of these Negroes are paid $16 per month, out of which they must pay rent and support their families and that during this week rents have been advanced some 25 per cent. I have been advised that, while these Negroes will not strike, the majority of them will resign as a group unless they are given some relief."

County Commissioner Bishop said the Negroes, who threatened to strike recently, all seem now to be satisfied. He said that the $16 monthly pay cited by Mr. Coffee is the minimum and that some of them earn more than $40 a month and that, in addition, all of them receive two meals a day at the hospital.

"Like all other governmental agencies, we have only so much money and we are trying to make it go as far as it will," Commissioner Bishop said.

Dr. J. P. Collier, acting superintendent of the hospital in the absence of Dr. N. N. Wood, said that everyone seemed to be satisfied "with the exception of some outside white men who are trying to make Communists out of the Negroes."

Aged Negro Is Authority On Bessemer's Pipelines

Post 11-22-37

Lem Camel Claims To Know Location Of Every Piece Of Pipe And Their Underground Connections; 40 Years Of Service Dates Back To Crook Administration

Birmingham, Ala.

BESSEMER, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Introducing Lem Camel, the "city engineer"—sometimes known as the "pipeline bloodhound" and the "two-legged map of Bessemer!"

Lem, a 70-year-old negro city employe, gets his bizarre titles from an uncanny knowledge of Bessemer's underground pipelines and sewers, with which he has been intimately associated for some 40 years.

Water mains, gas pipes or sewers—Lem claims to know exactly where every one is located. He claims he can "go right to the spot to dig" for any particular pipeline, connection or elbow without use of a map.

"In fact," explained City Councilman C. B. Saunders, "Lem is the map."

Walking Map

"Yes," added Grover Morton, head of the city street department, "when old Lem dies he'll take the engineers' map of Bessemer to the grave with him."

Lem's ebony-hued face grinned appreciation, disclosing a dental display resembling a piano keyboard.

"Yas suh," he beamed, "I'se been an engineering man all mah mandays."

Before coming to Bessemer back in the '90s—he doesn't "recollect" the year—Lem had a "gov'munt job" on construction of Warrior river locks at Tuscaloosa.

City's Oldest Employe

He's as proud of his former "gov'munt job" as he is of his unparalleled record for hanging onto a "political job" in Bessemer. The city's oldest employe by several years, he has served under 10 mayors.

"Cap'n Crook give me my job way back when he was mayor and I've been here ever since," he recalled.

This gave a clue to the service record that outspans Lem's mind. Mayor H. W. Crook, Bessemer's fourth mayor, serving in 1893-94.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COUNTY WORK BY CWA IS REVIEWED

Age-Herald

Engineer Says 2,800 Men On Old Pay Roll Used On Jefferson Roads

4-6-34

Approximately 2,800 men in Jefferson County were given employment on Jefferson County road construction and paving projects under the Civil Works Administration which ended last week, Harry Culverhouse, county engineer, told the Fairfield Kiwanis Club Thursday.

Mr. Culverhouse said the men were paid a total of $453,000 and in addition $53,000 was spent for materials on the county road projects with the greater portion of these funds being placed in circulation within the county.

Birmingham, Ala.

Most of the men employed by the CWA for the road projects indicated by their efforts that they wanted to earn their money paid them through government agencies and as a result much work was accomplished throughout the county through the fine cooperative spirit shown by the men, many of whom had never done manual labor before, County Engineer Culverhouse stated.

The club celebrated "homecoming week" with a number of former members, including Dr. W. P. Roberts and Charles White, as guests.

Clarence Sallade, club president, announced that a quarterly "ladies' night" program would be held April 13 with wives and friends of the membership present as guests.

Lowell Naff was introduced as a new member and the fine spirit of civic cooperation and fellowship of the club was lauded in brief talks by W. E. Dickson and Dr. Roberts. Other guests included R. P. Young, finance committee chairman of the Bessemer Lions Club.

Birmingham, Ala., News
April 10, 1934

1,000 TO GET JOBS IN NEWEST RELIEF

State Girls' Training School At Clay Will Be One Of First Projects

Jefferson County's work relief program is expected to get formally under way next Monday morning with the probable call to work of 1,000 unskilled laborers on a 54-hour-month basis.

The first two projects likely to be undertaken, it was learned, are improvements to the State Training School for Girls at Clay and a Negro industrial workers' baseball diamond near Acipco, both of which are local participation projects.

The school project, which will include an extensive remodeling program, preparatory to removal of the units from West End to Clay, contemplates the furnishing of all materials by the school board, while both materials and supervision for the Negro project will be supplied by the committee in charge.

The county school board and the city of Birmingham programs probably are the next to be undertaken, it was announced Tuesday.

Plans for putting skilled laborers to work have been temporarily held in abeyance pending completion of the local wage board which isn ow composed of Austin Bennett, work relif director, and G. C. Leigh, labor representative, who are to choose a third member and draw up a scale of wages appicable to the Birmingham district and for submission to state relief officials at Montgomery.

The county's relief load, it was disclosed Tuesday, has increased 1,281 for the first seven days of April, exclusive of an undetermined number of idle miners who have made application for relief and are in process of investigation.

A total of between 3,000 and 4,000 applications for relief have been made under the new set-up.

Continuation of the censorship rule laid down two weeks ago was announced Tuesday morning by M. H. Sterne, of the board of directors of the DPW, who was to leave Tuesday afternoon on a business trip to the East.

Mr. Sterne said Paschal Shook had been designated ot scrutinize all press releases during his absence from the city.

Crisis Looms In NRA Dispute With Alabama Coal Operators

State Mine Owners Seek Showdown On Wage Differential Issue

Advertiser
4-13-34
Montgomery
Ala.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(AP)—A showdown to determine whether NRA will perpetuate or erase wage differentials between Southern and Northern industry appears imminent.

Alabama coal operators who resorted to the Federal courts recently to restrain enforcement of a NRA mandate which virtually increased their workers wages to scales paid in the Northern mines, sought to bring the matter to a head.

Forney Johnston, Birmingham, attorney and spokesman for the operators, said that, if Administrator Hugh S. Johnson stood by the wage mandate and followed through with similar levelling of differentials in other industries, the South would be strangled industrially and would have no alternative but to return to its agricultural status as before the War Between the States.

Industrialists of the South, through the Southern Manufacturers' Association, have sought to convince NRA that Southern industry cannot survive without substantially the wage advantage prevailing before the recovery administration was created. They contend wages 30 per cent lower than scales paid by northern industry will be necessary to put the South on a fair competitive basis.

In justification of the differential, Attorney Johnston said:

"This is not a Southern manufacturers doctrine. It is an incontestable economic fact.

"Southern labor takes employment in Southern industry with the necessary understanding that wage scales are limited by the frontier location of the plant and that a substantial part of the excess cost of transportation to the market and of lower climatic efficiency must be met by a lower factory cost.

"There is no other possible alternative. Labor knows it and has the alternative of accepting employment on that basis or falling back on the marginal farm.

"Fortunately the undoubted lower cost of living in the far South tends to equalize this necessity, requiring less and lighter food, clothing, fuel and less expensive housing."

Johnston said that "in achieving a virtual wage level under the textile code, New England mills inexorably imposed a barrier against increase of Southern spindles and inaugurated the drying up process as to Southern textile manufacture."

In a recent appearance before NRA, Donald Comer, Birmingham textile manufacturer, said:

"I think I am justified in stating that are all becoming more and more concerned about this question of differentials."

He quoted a Boston textile magazine as follows:

"Tide in textiles turns to Yankeeland."

"Textile codes eliminate differentials formerly favorable to other sections. Skilled labor—nearness to market, alert management will help New England regain supremacy."

Advertiser
[illegible]
Montgomery
Ala.

Comer cited gains in cotton consumption by New England mills since the textile code became effective, against losses by Southern mills. The textile operator said the balance of trade against the South was over $1,000,000,000 a year.

"Denied the benefits of tariff walls," Comer said, "our rural sections have had to depend upon other things to encourage the coming of industry.

"Exemption from taxes and the labor of men and women from washed away hillside farms for long hours and low wages have been used and abused; but even so, the transition has continued slow. Our industrial codes are here, by the will of all of us, to stop abuses but not to stop the fair chance of any section to make some of the things not only needed at home, but also needed in the other States. Unless the industry comes with a high minded leadership, unless differentials come without threat of exploitation, unless they come with freedom from industrial strife, as bad as rural conditions are, our agricultural section might better continue agricultural."

A thorough study of wage differentials and the geographical, economic and social pecularities of the various regions is being made by the new NRA division of research and planning, and upon its recommendation Administrator Hugh S. Johnson is expected to base a decision on differentials.

At the request of the NRA, Alabama coal operators agreed today to delay until next Thursday a hearing originally set for Monday on continuation of the temporary injunction against enforcement of the March 31 NRA wage increase order.

Forney Johnston, the operators' attorney, interpreted the request as meaning NRA would seek to compose the wage differences without further procedure in Federal courts.

However, if Administrator Johnson declines to modify the wage increase order, the hearing will be held, the attorney said, in Montgomery before Judge Kennamer with counsel for the NRA and the operators present.

May 14 was agreed upon as the date for determining whether the injunction will be made permanent, if the differences still were not composed. The procedure in the matter was agreed upon at a conference attended by Johnson and representatives of NRA and the Justice Department.

Meanwhile, the temporary restraining order granted in Alabama will remain effective until next Thursday.

The Alabamians seek a suspension of the order which raised wages in Alabama coal fields from 50 to 70 per cent, until a study can be made of the justification for wage differentials as between Southern and Northern fields.

Alabama's Coal Operators Defy NRA Pay Order

Advertiser

Forney Johnston Declares Owners Prefer Civil War To 'Military Ringmaster' Heard At Hearing

4-12-34
Montgomery, Ala.

Code Approved March 31 Increased Basic Level $1.20 To $4.60 A Day

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP)—NRA's order establishing a seven-hour day and higher wages in the bituminous coal industry was defied tonight by Forney Johnston, representing Alabama coal operators, who said:

"As between civil war in the industry and subjection of the industry to three pro-counsels working through a military ringmaster, we prefer civil war."

Speaking at the closing session of the recovery administration's coal wage hearing, Johnston said:

"So far as we are concerned, we have definitely and finally determined that we will not conform any further to any one man determination of policy and dictation in repudiation of essential basis and covenant of the code. (The bituminous coal code.)

"That conclusion on our part is final and we are prepared to take the consequences to save this industry from a destination worse than the economic chaos of the past."

Mine Union Leader Speaks

Johnston was followed to the platform by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, who characterized the Alabamian's statement as "bombast."

"There is no reasonable man who does not recognize that statement as being bombast," Lewis said, "because the Alabama coal operators are not quite ready yet to declare war on the United States.

"If they feel they are, however, the United Mine Workers are ready within 15 days to furnish the President with 20 army divisions of men to help force the Alabama coal operators to comply with the law of the United States."

"I doubt, however, if it will come to that."

Prior to April 1, the Alabama coal operators negotiated a contract with the United Mine Workers providing for a basic daily wage of $3.40. Under the order approved March 31 by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, the basic rate for Alabama was raised to $4.60, placing the Alabama miners on a parity with other sections of the South.

Insisting upon immediate assembling of the national bituminous coal industrial board to consider the order establishing the seven-hour day, Johnston characterized approval of the amendment by Recovery Administrator Johnson as "arbitrary, illegal and unwarranted."

Charges Code Violation

He said it violated "every basic principle and covenant of the code" so far as the Alabama coal industry was concerned.

"In particular," Johnston said, "that action junked and violated every basic study of fact assembled by the administration at great expense both to the administration and to the operators."

Johnston said he referred particularly to statistical data as to the industry's operation under the code.

"I make the assertion here," the Alabamian continued, "that the administrator in approving the so-called amendments on March 31, not only did not act after recommendation by the industrial board but acted without knowledge or reference to the data assembled."

The flare-up at tonight's session followed closely another important development of the day—a recommendation by a special committee set up by Secretary Perkins of the Labor Department that the work week in the anthracite industry be shortened to 32 hours.

Fisticuffs between Johnston and the towering leader of the mine workers apparently threatened for a moment when Johnston suggested that "if we are to descend to the level of personalities, there is a better way to settle this."

The hearing was adjourned shortly after this, subject to the call of the administrator.

Johnston asserted the action of General Johnson in "approving or imposing amendments" without recommendation of the bituminous coal industrial board "amount to a usurpaion of the functions of this board, violate the covenant held out by the code itself and subject the policy and administration of the coal code to impulsive and irrational action, such as characterized by the premature approval of the amendments proposed by certain subdivisions of division No. 1 and subject the formulation of important policies to the grave charges of manipulation that have been pressed at this hearing by the smokeless association."

"I insist, on behalf of the Alabama operators, that no amendments be approved or imposed, whether agreed to on behalf of partieular divisions or not until this board has made recommendations as to policies and has discharged the functions for which the board was intended, Johnston declared.

"I insert that there can be no rational program under the one-man, here one minute and gone the next policy reflected in the so-called amendments of March 31 and I protest on behalf of the Alabama coal operators against any amendment whatsoever until a policy has been defined and until the law and the code have been complied with."

The Alabama coal operators recently obtained an injunction in the Federal courts restraining the administration from enforcing the terms of the March 31 amendment. A hearing on whether the injunction is to be made permanent has been set for next Monday.

In the meantime, however, the Alabama mines are shut down, although the operators had signified their intention of attempting to operate them under the old wage and hour scale.

"These amendments," Johnston asserted, "combine the law of the jungle and the worst features of a military despotism, and, so far as the Alabama field is concerned, the amendments are and **will continue to be treated as null and void.**

"Aside from that view, we are profoundly concerned with the redemption of the code system from the triumvirate, rubber stamped by the administrator, and insist upon compliance not only with the law but with first necessity for any permanent reorganization or stabilization of the industry."

The triumvirate Johnston referred to apparently was comprised of J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company; Charles O'Neill, representative of the Central Pennsylvania coal operators, and John L. Lewis.

Morrow and O'Neill were leading figures in the three code authorities which submitted the amendment proposing the seven-hour day and higher wages to the administration, suggesting its adoption by the entire industry after a similar agreement had been negotiated for the vast Appalachian coal fields extending from central Pennsylvania to Tennessee

---

Dr. E. Q. Hawk On "The Second Reconstruction"

Dr. E. Q. Hawk, economist of Birmingham-Southern College, terms the movement to level out the wage differentials between the North and the South as "the second reconstruction." Writing in Sunday's News-Age-Herald, he compares the present situation to the period of reconstruction following the War Between the States.

"This first reconstruction arbitrarily imposed upon the South," says Dr. Hawk, "retarded economic development for almost two decades. Then, from 1885 to 1929, the South went through a period of rapid economic development. Industries sprang up in the highland and piedmont regions of the South while the rest of the section remained predominantly agricultural. The depression of 1929 apparently wiped out many of these gains."

Now, he says, the federal government again is undertaking to reconstruct the South. "In this second reconstruction," he continues, "no one in the South doubts the sincerity and good purpose of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Furthermore, Southern labor is intelligent enough to understand that there are certain problems peculiar to the South. Due to the disturbances now widespread throughout the section, it has become essential to ask the question, 'Are the policies adopted by the federal government at the present time sound when applied to the South?' Are they sound either as emergency measures, or from the standpoint of the long run?" These questions, Dr. Hawk says, can only be answered intelligently by careful appraisal of "the peculiar problems involved in Southern industry and agriculture."

Appraising these problems, Dr. Hawk points out that one of the greatest handicaps to Southern industry since the War Between the States has been that of obtaining capital as a factor of production. Another handicap to the South has been the almost sudden transference of workers from rural surroundings to factory communities, where such workers, without industrial backgrounds, have had to learn new processes and the technique of new machines. Still another factor which has handicapped Southern industry has been the lack of wide markets.

Calling attention to the coal industry in Alabama as a specific illustration of the peculiar industrial problems of the South, Dr. Hawk explains why the productivity of miners in this field is much lower than in other coal regions. The ton production per miner per day in Alabama is only three and one-half tons, whereas in the West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines the production is six tons a day. "In other words," says Dr. Hawk, "the Alabama coal mines are forced to use more labor and less machinery than the Northern mines. But in spite of this fact and in spite of the fact that the NRA technical adviser on coal declared that the industry could not stand further increases in wages at this time, an order has been issued from Washington to raise wages in the Alabama coal industry to nearly a parity with wages paid in the Northern mines where coal is produced considerably more cheaply by the use of machinery and less labor per ton than in the Alabama mines."

Proceeding to discuss other industries, Dr. Hawk directs attention to the fact that a somewhat similar condition prevails in the textile industry, "in that the code authorities seem to have disregarded fundamental differentials between the Southern and Northern industry."

Another element in the situation which is disadvantageous to the South is that Southern industry, as Dr. Hawk says, depends largely on Southern and foreign markets, which puts it in an unfair competitive position. This disadvantage to the South is made worse by the fact that Northern manufacturers "are unwilling to scale down the protective tariff and thereby help to open up world markets." This "leads to foreign retaliation, which potentially infringes upon Southern exports."

In a word, the North not only has an enormous advantage over the South in production costs, but it also makes the South's situation more difficult by injuring its markets through the protective tariff policy.

It is obvious that, as Dr. Hawk says, the federal government has disregarded the fundamental factors involved in the Southern economic organization. The responsibility for this, quite properly, he does not place on President Roosevelt, but instead "either upon his so-called 'brain trust' or upon certain Northern manufacturers and coal operators."

"Apparently," he writes, "the 'brain trust' has not taken the trouble to investigate the peculiar problems of the South, because they are not Southern men and because they are social philosophers rather than scientific economists."

The analogy which Dr. Hawk draws between the present situation and the period of reconstruction following the War Between the States certainly appears to be sound, so far as the potential consequences are concerned. That is to say, an abrupt attempt is being made to reconstruct the industrial and economic system of the South, and the consequences, if the policy is pursued, will be to retard the development of this section just as it was retarded in the decades after the War Between the States.

Forward-looking Southerners should have no objection to a gradual, long-time process of reducing the industrial inequalities between the sections. But that, it should be remembered, would involve not only the raising of wage scales in the South, but also the elimination of other inequalities which operate to the advantage of the North. To adjust all the complicated factors fairly and satisfactorily will require much time. It cannot be done all of a sudden, without severe injury and grave injustice to the South.

chaos of the past."

Mine Union Leader Speaks

Johnston was followed to the platform by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, who characterized the Alabamian's statement as "bombast."

"There is no reasonable man who does not recognize that statement as being bombast," Lewis said, "because the Alabama coal operators are not quite ready yet to declare war on the United States.

"If they feel they are, however, the United Mine Workers are ready within 15 days to furnish the President with 20 army divisions of men to help force the Alabama coal operators to comply with the law of the United States."

"I doubt, however, if it will come to that."

Prior to April 1, the Alabama coal operators negotiated a contract with the United Mine Workers providing for a basic daily wage of $3.40. Under the order approved March 31 by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, the basic rate for Alabama was raised to $4.60, placing the Alabama miners on a parity with other sections of the South.

Insisting upon immediate assembling of the national bituminous coal industrial board to consider the order establishing the seven-hour day, Johnston characterized approval of the amendment by Recovery Administrator Johnson as "arbitrary, illegal and unwarranted."

Charges Code Violation

He said it violated "every basic principle and covenant of the code" so far as the Alabama coal industry was concerned.

"In particular," Johnston said, "that action junked and violated every basic study of fact assembled by the administration at great expense both to the administration and to the operators."

Johnston said he referred particularly to statistical data as to the industry's operation under the code.

"I make the assertion here," the Alabamian continued, "that the administrator in approving the so-called amendments on March 31, not only did not act after recommendation by the industrial board but acted without knowledge or reference to the data assembled."

The flare-up at tonight's session followed closely another important development of the day—a recommendation by a special committee set up by Secretary Perkins of the Labor Department that the work week in the anthracite industry be shortened to 32 hours.

Fisticuffs between Johnston and the towering leader of the mine workers apparently threatened for a moment when Johnston suggested that "if we are to descend to the level of personalities, there is a better way to settle this."

The hearing was adjourned shortly after this, subject to the call of the administrator.

Johnston asserted the action of General Johnson in "approving or imposing amendments" without recommendation of the bituminous coal industrial board "amount to a usurpaion of the functions of this board, violate the covenant held out by the code itself and subject the policy and administration of the coal code to impulsive and irrational action, such as characterized by the premature approval of the amendments proposed by certain subdivisions of division No. 1 and subject the formulation of important policies to the grave charges of manipulation that have been pressed at this hearing by the smokeless association."

"I insist, on behalf of the Alabama operators, that no amendments be approved or imposed, whether agreed to on behalf of particular divisions or not until this board has made recommendations as to policies and has discharged the functions for which the board was intended," Johnston declared.

"I insert that there can be no rational program under the one-man, here one minute and gone the next policy reflected in the so-called amendments of March 31 and I protest on behalf of the Alabama coal operators against any amendment whatsoever until a policy has been defined and until the law and the code have been complied with."

The Alabama coal operators recently obtained an injunction in the Federal courts restraining the administration from enforcing the terms of the March 31 amendment. A hearing on whether the injunction is to be made permanent has been set for next Monday.

In the meantime, however, the Alabama mines are shut down, although the operators had signified their intention of attempting to operate them under the old wage and hour scale.

"These amendments," Johnston asserted, "combine the law of the jungle and the worst features of a military despotism, and, so far as the Alabama field is concerned, the amendments are and **will continue to be treated as null and void.**

"Aside from that view, we are profoundly concerned with the redemption of the code system from the triumvirate, rubber stamped by the administrator, and insist upon compliance not only with the law but with first necessity for any permanent reorganization or stabilization of the industry."

The triumvirate Johnston referred to apparently was comprised of J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company; Charles O'Neill, representative of the Central Pennsylvania coal operators, and John L. Lewis.

Morrow and O'Neill were leading figures in the three code authorities which submitted the amendment proposing the seven-hour day and higher wages to the administration, suggesting its adoption by the entire industry after a similar agreement had been negotiated for the vast Appalachian coal fields extending from central Pennsylvania to Tennessee.

Dr. E. Q. Hawk On
"The Second Reconstruction"

Dr. E. Q. Hawk, economist of Birmingham-Southern College, terms the movement to level out the wage differentials between the North and the South as "the second reconstruction." Writing in Sunday's News-Age-Herald, he compares the present situation to the period of reconstruction following the War Between the States.

"This first reconstruction arbitrarily imposed upon the South," says Dr. Hawk, "retarded economic development for almost two decades. Then, from 1885 to 1929, the South went through a period of rapid economic development. Industries sprang up in the highland and piedmont regions of the South while the rest of the section remained predominantly agricultural. The depression of 1929 apparently wiped out many of these gains."

Now, he says, the federal government again is undertaking to reconstruct the South. "In this second reconstruction," he continues, "no one in the South doubts the sincerity and good purpose of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Furthermore, Southern labor is intelligent enough to understand that there are certain problems peculiar to the South. Due to the disturbances now widespread throughout the section, it has become essential to ask the question, 'Are the policies adopted by the federal government at the present time sound when applied to the South?' Are they sound either as emergency measures, or from the standpoint of the long run?" These questions, Dr. Hawk says, can only be answered intelligently by careful appraisal of "the peculiar problems involved in Southern industry and agriculture."

Appraising these problems, Dr. Hawk points out that one of the greatest handicaps to Southern industry since the War Between the States has been that of obtaining capital as a factor of production. Another handicap to the South has been the almost sudden transference of workers from rural surroundings to factory communities, where such workers, without industrial backgrounds, have had to learn new processes and the technique of new machines. Still another factor which has handicapped Southern industry has been the lack of wide markets.

Calling attention to the coal industry in Alabama as a specific illustration of the peculiar industrial problems of the South, Dr. Hawk explains why the productivity of miners in this field is much lower than in other coal regions. The ton production per miner per day in Alabama is only three and one-half tons, whereas in the West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines the production is six tons a day. "In other words," says Dr. Hawk, "the Alabama coal mines are forced to use more labor and less machinery than the Northern mines. But in spite of this fact and in spite of the fact that the NRA technical adviser on coal declared that the industry could not stand further increases in wages at this time, an order has been issued from Washington to raise wages in the Alabama coal industry to nearly a parity with wages paid in the Northern mines where coal is produced considerably more cheaply by the use of machinery and less labor per ton than in the Alabama mines."

Proceeding to discuss other industries, Dr. Hawk directs attention to the fact that a somewhat similar condition prevails in the textile industry, "in that the code authorities seem to have disregarded fundamental differentials between the Southern and Northern industry."

Another element in the situation which is disadvantageous to the South is that Southern industry, as Dr. Hawk says, depends largely on Southern and foreign markets, which puts it in an unfair competitive position. This disadvantage to the South is made worse by the fact that Northern manufacturers "are unwilling to scale down the protective tariff and thereby help to open up world markets." This "leads to foreign retaliation, which potentially infringes upon Southern exports."

In a word, the North not only has an enormous advantage over the South in production costs, but it also makes the South's situation more difficult by injuring its markets through the protective tariff policy.

It is obvious that, as Dr. Hawk says, the federal government has disregarded the fundamental factors involved in the Southern economic organization. The responsibility for this, quite properly, he does not place on President Roosevelt, but instead "either upon his so-called 'brain trust' or upon certain Northern manufacturers and coal operators."

"Apparently," he writes, "the 'brain trust' has not taken the trouble to investigate the peculiar problems of the South, because they are not Southern men and because they are social philosophers rather than scientific economists."

The analogy which Dr. Hawk draws between the present situation and the period of reconstruction following the War Between the States certainly appears to be sound, so far as the potential consequences are concerned. That is to say, an abrupt attempt is being made to reconstruct the industrial and economic system of the South, and the consequences, if the policy is pursued, will be to retard the development of this section just as it was retarded in the decades after the War Between the States.

Forward-looking Southerners should have no objection to a gradual, long-time process of reducing the industrial inequalities between the sections. But that, it should be remembered, would involve not only the raising of wage scales in the South, but also the elimination of other inequalities which operate to the advantage of the North. To adjust all the complicated factors fairly and satisfactorily will require much time. It cannot be done all of a sudden, without severe injury and grave injustice to the South.

5-10-34

Labor-1934

California.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PICKET IS ARRESTED

Argus

2-9-34

St. Louis, Mo.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—Leon Washington, publisher of an advertising journal, was arrested here last week on a charge of picketing when he parked his car with a sign "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work" in near Zerg's Furniture Store on Central avenue. Zerg does not employ Negroes in his store altho it is located in the heart of the black belt and his patronage is practically all colored.

Following day, fearing the loss of his trade, altogther, Zerg hired a Negro who claims to be a clerk, and rival Negro newspapers carried large advertisements soliciting trade for the store. Zerg had evaded hiring Negroes by claiming that he hired only relatives in his store.

RACE PROPERTY WIN FIGHT AGAINST LAUNDRY INVASION

Gary American

3-9-34

Los Angeles, Cal.—(ANP)—In a hotly contested petition for the establishment of a laundry in the exclusive Westside residential section of this city, before City Planning commisson, colored property owners, represented by James W. McGregor, of the Los Angeles Civic league, won their fight to deny the invasion of the industry.

Proprietors of the Quality Laundry were applicants named in the petition. They had sought and obtained the consent of all the white property owners near the district but who would not be material affected by the establishment of the establishment of the laundry. Consent was given by the white residents on the grounds that the firm was not owned nor operated by colored people and that colored people would not be allowed to work therein. Most of these are also said to be tenants who believed that the laundry would afford work for white people including themselves.

The opinion or consent of colored property owners and taxpayers residing in the block embracing the very territory in which the laundry was proposed to be built, was not sought.

Crusade 'Don't Spend Money Where You Can't Work' Brings Results

Plaindealer 7-13-34

Kansas City, Kansas

LEON WASHINGTON, JR., SON OF MR. AND MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON, OF THIS CITY AWARDED MEDAL BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Leon H. Washington, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel, was awarded the Southern California Alumni Association medal here last night when that body held its annual reception for the graduates of the various high schools and colleges at Wesley Chapel M. E. Church.

The medal was given the young publisher for his militant fight for the employment of colored girls in the local Kress store, located at the corner of Vernon and Central avenue, the heart of the colored district. Due to his vigorous campaign of "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work," had far-reaching results and in addition to placing 24 girls in the Kress stores employ throughout Southern California, young Washington caused the Allum Drug Store to hire a colored worker and the Zerg Furniture Co., to close their Central Avenue store.

Before the latter closed its doors to Central avenue, one colored worker was added to the staff, but soon afterwards they left. The fight waged by Washington was by no means an easy one as he was thrown in jail by the Zerg people on account of his picketing their store. The store officials refused to prosecute him after he had been arrested and this seemed to be the turning point in the fight. Soon after this episode, the Allum Drug Store cast aside their policy of years of not hiring colored workers.

Washington was the fourth person to win this award. Others who have been so honored are T. A. Greene, retired executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and now secretary of the Douglass Mutual Life Association; William R. Nickerson, president of the Golden State Insurance Company and Afue McDowell, well known attorney of the city.

The youthful publisher is from Kansas City, Kans., and at one time was advertising manager of the California Eagle, oldest paper in the west. He left their employ a little over a year ago and founded the Los Angeles Sentinel. The active part taken in the attempted solution of the community problems has won for his journal a respect that is enjoyed usually after many years of sacrifice and effort. In speaking of the award, Washington gave the better part of the credit for the campaign to the members of the Sentinel staff who aided admirably to his efforts. The community also shared in the glory, according to the former Kansas, because in his own words, "Nothing could have been done without the support of the community."

EXCLUSION FROM UNIONS ON WEST COAST PROVES BOON TO NEGRO; GETS $115 AS SCAB

Journal and Guide

May Get Membership In Company Unions Is Rumor; Common Suffering In General Strike Fosters Brotherhood

8-4-34

Norfolk, Va.

By BYRON SPEED REILLY

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—(ANP)—With normalcy rapidly returning to San Francisco and the Bay Cities now that the general strike has been declared off, some semblance of order has been restored and it is possible to evaluate the part which people of color played in the moving events of this region during the paralyzing strike which for several days made this city the cynosure of the eyes of the world.

Negro residents of the city were not better or worse off than the white inhabitants. They had as much trouble getting to work and as much difficulty in securing food as did their white neighbors. In fact, there was a sort of brotherhood born of the unusual difficulties which surrounded the entire population.

San Francisco is, of course, a cosmopolitan city. It has been known for its liberality in the matter of race, except perhaps in the important matter of work. One of the most effectively unionized cities in the country, the comparatively small colored population has been forced in the main into the personal service type of employment rather than the skilled, because of the exclusion practiced by the unions.

Negro Strike Breakers

There were Negro members of the longshoremen's union, however. There were just 23. The union was a closed corporation dominating the "hiring halls" so that the favored few got the most lucrative jobs.

So that when the strike came, Negroes flocked in as strike breakers. With only 23 Negroes as members of the longshoremen unions, several hundred took advantage of the conditions and are drawing down salary checks between $80 and $115 per week as strike breakers.

Over two dozen have felt the wrath of the strikers, who have showed little mercy to non-union men that have fallen into their hands. One day eight Negroes were mobbed some nearly a hundred strikers and symphasizers, three of the number being beat so badly that they were carried to the hospital.

Stayed on Job

With less than 25 given any consideration by the unions during regular employment, which lists nearly 5,000, several hundred Negroes showed their gameness by braving the wrath of the striking mobs. Taken to the docks under police protection, the workers do not leave the waterfront, sleeping and eating on a huge steamer, known as the "Floating Hotel."

Many have been unemployed for years and the strike was a God send, now being able to send checks home to their families for a week's work, which total the amount they have garnered for six months or so.

Some of the wives and families of the workers have been threatened by strike mobs, who were pointed out the residence of Negro strike breakers by Negro men, not union men, but employed in a capacity what they call the "Intelligence Department."

To the colored community, however, those who are known will hereafter be known as the "Black Judas."

The union officials have asked the Negro men not to "scab", but have failed to say they would be allowed to join the organizations without discrimination, if they did not accept the jobs.

May Get In Union

There are also rumors that the Waterfront Employers Union, directed by the Shipping Companies, would take in the Negroes if they win the strike, but no authentic information on this matter has been given out by the officials.

They had the opportunity to do just this during the longshoremen strike several years ago here, but they did not, so there is no guarantee that it will occur following this controversy.

With Governor Merriman calling out the national guard to cover the water front, the workers had no feat of violence as long as they stuck on the job. The troops were called after six were shot by police, two of that number dying, during serious riots two weeks ago.

Soldiers are on duty day and night and no one is allowed on the docks unless they are workers.

Just what disposition will be made of the strike breakers after the walkout is settled, no one seems to know. The general strike has been called off but the Longshoremen's strike continues unabated and the furtive scabs are still on the job.

Labor-1934

California.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PICKET IS ARRESTED

Argus

2-9-34

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—Leon Washington, publisher of an advertising journal, was arrested here last week on a charge of picketing when he parked his car with a sign "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work" in near Zerg's Furniture Store on Central avenue. Zerg does not employ Negroes in his store altho it is located in the heart of the black belt and his patronage is practically all colored.

Following day, fearing the loss of his trade, altogther, Zerg hired a Negro who claims to be a clerk, and rival Negro newspapers carried large advertisements soliciting trade for the store. Zerg had evaded hiring Negroes by claiming that he hired only relatives in his store.

RACE PROPERTY WIN FIGHT AGAINST LAUNDRY INVASION

Gary American

Los Angeles, Cal.—(ANP)—In a hotly contested petition for the establishment of a laundry in the exclusive Westside residential section of this city, before City Planning commisson, colored property owners, represented by James W. McGregor, of the Los Angeles Civic league, won their fight to deny the invasion of the industry.

3-9-34

Proprietors of the Quality Laundry were applicants named in the petition. They had sought and obtained the consent of all the white property owners near the district but who would not be materially affected by the establishment of the establishment of the laundry. Consent was given by the white residents on the grounds that the firm was not owned nor operated by colored people and that colored people would not be allowed to work therein. Most of these are also said to be tenants who believed that the laundry would afford work for white people including themselves.

The opinion or consent of colored property owners and taxpayers residing in the block embracing the very territory in which the laundry was proposed to be built, was not sought.

Crusade 'Don't Spend Money Where You Can't Work' Brings Results

Plaindealer 7-13-34

Kansas City, Kansas

LEON WASHINGTON, JR., SON OF MR. AND MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON, OF THIS CITY AWARDED MEDAL BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Leon H. Washington, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel, was awarded the Southern California Alumni Association medal here last night when that body held its annual reception for the graduates of the various high schools and colleges at Wesley Chapel M. E. Church.

The medal was given the young publisher for his militant fight for the employment of colored girls in the local Kress store, located at the corner of Vernon and Central avenue, the heart of the colored district. Due to his vigorous campaign of "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work," ~~had far-reaching results~~ and in addition to placing 24 girls in the Kress stores employ throughout Southern California, young Washington caused the Allum Drug Store to hire a colored worker and the Zerg Furniture Co., to close their Central Avenue store.

Before the latter closed its doors to Central avenue, one colored worker was added to the staff, but soon afterwards they left. The fight waged by Washington was by no means an easy one as he was thrown in jail by the Zerg people on account of his picketing their store. The store officials **refused to** prosecute him after he had **been** arrested and this seemed to be **the turning** point in the fight. Soon after this episode, the Allum Drug Store cast aside their policy of years of not hiring colored workers.

Washington was the fourth person to win this award. Others who have been so honored are T. A. Greene, retired executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and now secretary of the Douglass Mutual Life Association; William R. Nickerson, president of the Golden State Insurance Company and Afue McDowell, well known attorney of the city.

The youthful publisher is from Kansas City, Kans., and at one time was advertising manager of the California Eagle, oldest paper in the west. He left their employ a little over a year ago and founded the Los Angeles Sentinel. The active part taken in the attempted solution of the community problems has won for his journal a respect that is enjoyed usually after many years of sacrifice and effort. In speaking of the award, Washington gave the better part of the credit for the campaign to the members of the Sentinel staff who aided admirably to his efforts. The community also shared in the glory, according to the former Kansas, because in his own words, "Nothing could have been done without the support of the community."

EXCLUSION FROM UNIONS ON WEST COAST PROVES BOON TO NEGRO; GETS $115 AS SCAB

Journal and Guide

May Get Membership In Company Unions Is Rumor; Common Suffering In General Strike Fosters Brotherhood

8-4-34

Norfolk, Va.

By BYRON SPEED REILLY

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. —(ANP)—With normalcy rapidly returning to San Francisco and the Bay Cities now that the general strike has been declared off, some semblance of order has been restored and it is possible to evaluate the part which people of color played in the moving events of this region during the paralyzing strike which for several days made this city the cynosure of the eyes of the world.

Negro residents of the city were not better or worse off than the white inhabitants. They had as much trouble getting to work and as much difficulty in securing food as did their white neighbors. In fact, there was a sort of brotherhood born of the unusual difficulties which surrounded the entire population.

San Francisco is, of course, a cosmopolitan city. It has been known for its liberality in the matter of race, except perhaps in the important matter of work. One of the most effectively unionized cities in the country, the comparatively small colored population has been forced in the main into the personal service type of employment rather than the skilled, because of the exclusion practiced by the unions.

Negro Strike Breakers

There were Negro members of the longshoremen's union, however. There were just 23. The union was a closed corporation dominating the "hiring halls" so that the favored few got the most lucrative jobs.

So that when the strike came, Negroes flocked in as strike breakers. With only 23 Negroes as members of the longshoremen unions, several hundred took advantage of the conditions and are drawing down salary checks between $80 and $115 per week as strike breakers.

Over two dozen have felt the wrath of the strikers, who have showed little mercy to non-union men that have fallen into their hands. One day eight Negroes were mobbed some nearly a hundred strikers and symphasizers, three of the number being beat so badly that they were carried to the hospital.

Stayed on Job

With less than 25 given any consideration by the unions during regular employment, which lists nearly 5,000, several hundred Negroes showed their gameness by braving the wrath of the striking mobs. Taken to the docks under police protection, the workers do not leave the waterfront, sleeping and eating on a huge steamer, known as the "Floating Hotel."

Many have been unemployed for years and the strike was a God send, now being able to send checks home to their families for a week's work, which total the amount they have garnered for six months or so.

Some of the wives and families of the workers have been threatened by strike mobs, who were pointed out the residence of Negro strike breakers by Negro men, not union men, but employed in a capacity what they call the "Intelligence Department."

To the colored community, however, those who are known will hereafter be known as the "Black Judas."

The union officials have asked the Negro men not to "scab", but have failed to say they would be allowed to join the organizations without discrimination, if they did not accept the jobs.

May Get In Union

There are also rumors that the Waterfront Employers Union, directed by the Shipping Companies, would take in the Negroes if they win the strike, but no authentic information on this matter has been given out by the officials.

They had the opportunity to do just this during the longshoremen strike several years ago here, but they did not, so there is no guarantee that it will occur following this controversy.

With Governor Merriman calling out the national guard to cover the water front, the workers had no feat of violence as long as they stuck on the job. The troops were called after six were shot by police, two of that number dying, during serious riots two weeks ago.

Soldiers are on duty day and night and no one is allowed on the docks unless they are workers. Just what disposition will be made of the strike breakers after the walkout is settled, no one seems to know. The general strike has been called off but the Longshoremen's strike continues unabated and the furtive scabs are still on the job.

Connecticut.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Large Chain Of Cleaning Shops Has Negro Manager

Age

9-1-34

New York

The Goodwork Cleaning Company of New Haven, Conn. has selected Clifford Jones, a young business man also of New Haven as manager of the two stores that they have in Harlem. Mr. Jones, is assisted by his brother in handling the business.

The company has a chain of forty-five or more stores in various parts of the country, and hopes to open two more stores in Harlem before Christmas. Mr. Jones will also have these stores under his supervision.

The two stores which are now in Harlem are located at 527 Lenox avenue, and 1990 Seventh avenue.

Labor-1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.

D.C.

WORK HEAD BARES NEW RELIEF PLAN

Says Projects Will Not Be So Extravagant or Bizarre as C.W.A.

Tribune

Expressing the hope that the Negro wlll play a larger and more equitable part in the new relief program being formulated by national administrative authorities, Forestor B. Washington, newly appointed Director of Negro Work under the Federal Emergency relief Administration, briefly reported on the work already accomplished by his department in this direction before the Joint Citizens' Committee of the District of Columbia, meeting in the Twelfth Street branch of the Y.M.C.A., Saturday afternoon.

3-9-34

Mr. Washington, who is also president of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia, outlined the policies upon which the work of his department would be predicated in the future and urged the integration of Negroes into every project initiated under the forthcoming program.

Washington D.C.

C.W.A. Out of Picture

"We can't do much about the C.W.A. at this late date," he stated, "for it is already passing switftly out of the picture. What we must work for now is a better integration of the Negro in the new system. While I do not advocate all-Negro projects for Negro workers, I do believe that a place can and should be found for them in every project started. I ask for special preference for the Negro in the new work program, but only as a means of compensating them for the bad treatment that they have received in the past."

The new program, according to Mr. Washington, will have three principle aims. It will endeavor, first of all, to relieve distressed families in rural areas by distributing to them "relief in kind" in the form of cows, horses, seed, and so forth, by giving them home instruction in agriculture and home economics, and by providing well-trained teachers for rural schools.

To Move Stranded Populations

Its second purpose will be the relief of stranded populations, such as those of the bitumious coal and auto industries, by providing them with funds to move to areas where work can be found. Its final aim will be to relieve the distressed unemployed in urban areas, avoiding, if possible, direct "handouts" and other abuses prevalent under the C.W.A. The new program will differ from the C.W.A. in that each applicant will be thoroughly investigated before he is given work, and the projects will not be quite so bizarre or extravagant.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
~~UNITED STATES DAILY~~
Star

APR 6 1934

COLORED CITIZENS ASK D. C. POSTS

Urge Positions in Administration of Government Relief Work.

A delegation of 25 representing numerous organizations of colored citizens of the District appeared before the Board of Commissioners today to urge strongly that representatives of the colored population of the District be given posts with the administration of the District government and particularly in the management of the emergency relief and the emergency works program.

They ask specifically:

That a colored representative be placed on administrative committees of the Emergency Works Administration.

A colored assistant to be appointed to the District Relief Administration, and that a colored supervisor be appointed to handle the emergency works administration to handle work programs in sections where colored residents predominate.

The group asked also that a colored administrative assistant be appointed to the job-assignment staff that an equal proportion of white collar jobs under E. W. A. be given to colored persons, and that consideration be given to projects for the improvement of facilities in colored communities.

The delegation, headed by Campbell C. Johnson, represented the Federation of Civic Associations, the Interdenominational Ministers, the Washington Branch of the National Builders' Association, the New Negro Alliance, the Afro-American newspaper, the Colored Federation of Parent-Teachers' Associations, the Baptist Ministers' Conference, the Washington Branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Howard University Law School, the Washington Tribune and the Washington Bar Association.

Labor - 1934

D.C.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

45 COLORED ARE HIRED ON RENT SURVEY IN D.C.

Tribune

1-4-34

Eugene Kinckle Jones Take Steps to Secure White Collar Jobs for Group

Washington.

The Department of Commerce, at least, will employ a "fair proportion" of colored unemployed during the next few weeks, it was learned today.

Through the efforts of Eugene Kinckle Jones, advisor on Negro Affairs in the Department of Commerce, and the sense of justice of the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel Roper, the thousands of "white collar" jobs to be given out under the Civil Works Administration will include colored persons as well as white. The Commerce Department will employ many thousands of persons during the next few months.

To Hire Colored

On being apprised of the difficulties colored people are having to secure "white collar" jobs under the government due largely to a policy of the local office of the Federal Employment Bureau of sending only white clerks when "clerks" were requisitioned, Mr. Jones immediately conferred with persons in authority in the Commerce Department, including Secretary Roper, and according to Mr. Jones, assurances have been given that a fair proportion of colored persons will be employed.

45 on Rent Survey

One of the immediate results of Mr. Jones's influence has been the employment during the past week of 45 colored persons and a colored surveyor on a rent survey which is taking place here. This project of the CWA was worked out between Mr. Jones and Hilliard Robinson, of Howard University, and on Mr. Jones's advice, approval was given for the jobs for colored.

Washington White Family Seeks Maid at $4.00 per Week Salary

Tribune 1-18-34

Advertisement Offers $4 for Service for Which Domestic Helper Should Receive $12.25 Under NRA Provisions

Washington D. C.

Despite the minimum wage of $30 a month provided for the domestic servant in the NRA code just recently completed, local papers are carrying advertisements in which prospective employers are offering as low as $4 a week.

The long awaited code, meant to benefit this class of worker which includes a large number of colored women, has been received by Hugh S. Johnson, national administrator, from Edward C. Rybicki, director of the City Free Employment Agency, and Joseph T. Fagan, president of the Household Club, Inc., New York.

1-18-34

$30 Minimum Provided

It provides a 48-hour, 6-day week, and a minimum salary of $30 a month for "sleep in" household employees. The term "sleep in," the code explains, means a do-n." the code explains, means a domestic who lives in the home of the employer and is furnished three meals a day at the latter's expense, while a "sleep out" employee is one who lives elsewhere and is not fed by the employer.

The lowest wage, $30 is for the "inexperience workers," according to the code. The highest minimum salary, $110 a month, is for "couples-combination."

One family over the weekend placed the following advertisement which offers less than the code provides:

> "Woman, colored, dependable, to take care of children and do cooking and light house work, must stay night. Will pay $25 per month to start. Phone, Wa 0000"

Under the code such an employee should receive a minimum of $50 a month as a houseworker.

Offers 10 Cents an Hour

For the domestic employee working on a part-time basis, the code rate is 50 cents an hour. A recent advertisement in a local daily follows:

> "Girl, colored, general house work and cooking. Thursday's dinner; 8 to 1:30 daily; Thursday 1:30 to 8; $4 a week. 0000 Belmont Road, Northwest." mont Road, Northwest."

An analysis of this ad reveals that such an employee would doubtless work at least a total of 38½ hours. At $4 per week, her rate of pay per day would be 57 cents, or 10½ cents an hour. Under the provision of the code, an employee in such a job should receive $12.50 for the service.

Laundry Code Keeps Down Buying Power Of South

Savannah Journal

Savannah, Ga.

3-3-34

Washington, Feb. 26 (CNS)—The wage differentials in the Laundry Code signed the past week by President Roosevelt with a note of apology from the NRA, are called "ridiculous" and the News and Observer of Raligh, North Carolina, protests that "it liek the sixty-odd other code differentials keeps the South the poverty stricken, underprivileged, poor black and white sections of America." It is pointed out that while laundry workers in the North will receive a minimum wage of thirty cetns an hour, those in the South must subsist on a minimum of fourteen cents. It goes without saying, of course, that the minimum wage set by the code also will become the maximum wage which laundry operators will permit the thousands of Negro men and women working in that industry to earn.

The News and Observer says: "This 'Southern' wage differential is fast becoming one of the most discreditable features of the whole NRA program. If it were a definite thing based upon definite studies and findings as ot costs of living and efficiency of labor, such a differential might be justified as representing agradual lifting of wages and living standards in various sections from an uneven past. As a matter of fact, however, the South set up in the codes is a region so nebulous and so diverse that it means litle more than the success of some unwilling employers to pay such wages as would carry out the purpose of the NRA itself.

WASHINGTON, D. C
NEWS

DEC 8 1934

Says Colored Are on Relief Because Whites Took Jobs

Editor, The News:

IT GIVES me a great deal of pleasure to see a paper try to give to the people of Washington the true facts about things that should be of interest to them. But I think that in giving these facts they should try and present to the public the truth, and not let the people get the wrong impression.

In your recent article on Emergency Relief, you either withheld the most important facts concerning relief or you were not aware of them. And that is the raw deal that is being handed the Negro.

You claimed that 76 per cent of the people on relief were colored, but you didn't tell why. It is because they were thrown out of their jobs and whites were hired in their stead. Hence more colored were added to the relief rolls. Mr. Street and Miss Hill will contend that there is no discrimination on the emergency relief, but I think otherwise. Given the jobs that the white aristocrat refused to do five years ago, such as being a garbage man, street cleaner and common laborer, there would be more whites than colored on relief now.

The colored people only want a fair break but they will never get it as long as they are willing to let the whites be their masters. And as long as the white newspapers refuse to print the true facts concerning the Negroes. When Donovan was discharged there was a big stir among all of the white papers; he was their headline for several days.

Mrs. Callis was discharged because she wanted the Negro to get a new deal, but none of the white papers saw fit to put her case before the public. Why? Was it because she was colored?

CHARLES A. JENKINS.

D.C.

Labor – 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc

Eugene Kinckle Jones Secures Justice In Commerce CWA Jobs

Courier 1-6-34 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Assurances Given That the Department of Commerce Will Employ Fair Proportion of Colored Workers— White Collar Jobs Also Promised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—(ANP)—The Department of Commerce, at least, will employ a "fair proportion" of colored unemployed during the next few weeks, it was learned. Through the efforts of Eugene Kinckle Jones [illegible] on Negro Affairs in the Department of Commerce [illegible] ense of justice of the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel Roper, the thousands of white collar jobs to be given out under the Civil Works Administration will include colored persons as well as white. The Commerce Department will employ many thousands of persons during the next few months.

On being apprised of the difficulties colored people are having to secure "white collar" jobs under the government, due largely to a policy of the local office of the Federal Employment Bureau of sending only white clerks when "clerks" were requisitioned, Mr. Jones immediately conferred with persons in authority in the Commerce Department, including Secretary Roper, and according to Mr. Jones, assurances have been given that a fair proportion of colored persons will be employed.

Gets 45 On Rent Survey

One of the immediate results of Mr. Jones' influence has been the employment during the past week of 45 colored persons and a colored supervisor on a Rent Survey which is taking place in Washington. This project of the CWA was worked out between Mr. Jones and Prof. Hilliard Robinson of Howard University, and on Mr. Jones' advice approval was given for the jobs for colored.

Minister Refuses to Support Store that Won't Hire Negroes

Rev. H. T. Medford Tells Kaufman That Failure to Hire Clerks of Race that Supports Store is Cause for Closing 10-Year Account

Tribune 5-3-34 Washington, D.C.

In a letter to the Harry Kaufman department store, 1316 Seventh Street, Norrthwest, last week, the Rev. H. T. Medford, general corresponding secretary of the Department of Forgeign Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, informed the store management that he did not care to make further purchases at that store as long as Negro clerks were refused jobs where it appears that anywhere from 70 to 80 per cent of its patronage comes from members of the race.

The store was picketed last December by the New Negro Alliance for failure to hire Negro clerks. Kaufman secured an injunction which prohibited the picketing. The store is located near the O Street Market and is largely supported by colored persons.

Dr. Medford's letter follows:

"I have not been to make any purchases from your store since December 1933. I recall the reported attitude that your store assumed towards the matter of employing colored people as clerks at the time the New Negro Alliance in this city waited on you in that regard some time in December.

"As a member of the race and leader of my people I can not but feel it is grossly unfair to them not to be given opportunity to work in a business establishment where it appears that anywhere from seventy-five to eighty per cent of its patronage comes from members of the race. I have been a patron of your store for the past ten years and feel that I have been the means of a number of my people also being patrons. I regret howeper to say in closing this account that with the continuation of your policy towards my people I cannot go further with you."

PICKETING CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT

New Negro Alliance Seeks to Force Kaufman to Hire Clerks

Tribune 2-8-34 Washington, D.C.

The Court of Appeals was asked Monday by Attorney Belford V. Lawson to dissolve the injunction which prohibited the New Negro Alliance from picketing the Kaufman Department Store, 1300 block of Seventh Street, Northwest.

Mr. Lawson who represented the Alliance contended that the controversy was a labor dispute and the injunction should not have been granted without a trial. He also asked the court to modify the order if the ruling was decided against the Alliance.

Refuses to Hire Clerks

At present the injunction not only prohibits picketing, but includes newspaper articles or any other means that might bring to the attention of the public the alleged unfair attitude of Kaufman in refusing to employ colored clerks.

Mr. Lawson also pointed out that as the matter is a labor despute the injunction interferes with "free speech and personal liberty and is not in consonance with the increasing recognition by courts that the field of economic conflict is one in which judicial interference is not desired except to prevent disorder, violence and unlawful acts."

The Alliance began picketing the store last December prior to Chistmas when the management refused to hire colored clerks. The store is located in the heart of a Negro neighborhood and is said to be almost entirely supported by colored patronage.

Kaufman claims the controversy is not a labor dispute and the Alliance tried to force him to hire colored clerks.

Alliance officers stated this week that if the Court of Appeals decision is against them they would take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Tribune 2-8-34 Washington D.C.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

'Gloomy Gus' Dyer

Birmingham Post

6-6-34

Birmingham, Ala.

The name of Dr. Gus W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt university, appears on the program of the Rotary club today.

It is to be presumed that Dr. Dyer's speech will be largely a repetition of his recent address in Atlanta, in which he said the National Recovery Administration was demonstrated to be a failure 200 years ago.

At Vanderbilt many a pungent story is told about the eccentricities of Gus Dyer. One of these stories is that Dr. Dyer was driving home one day when the door of his car came open, littering the papers for the final examination in senior economics in the street.

The professor, oblivious to his loss, drove on, but a passing student recovered the papers and took them to his office the next day. On the door of the economics professor's office, however, were already posted the grades made by the various students on the final examination.

The story is probably apocryphal, but if it were proved true it would be on about the same basis as his pre-judging the NRA.

For Fairer Prices

Birmingham Post

Birmingham Ala

6/8/34

National Recovery Administration after long study has evolved a uniform price policy to be applied with the consent of the industries to all present and future codes.

At the beginning General Johnson let each industry write its own price provisions, to see if they would work.

So many different indirect price-fixing provisions were put into code law, most of them with disastrous results. Many of them merely legalized what industry had been doing all along to its own detriment and at the cost of the buying public. Their result was foreseen. Some prices went up too fast, where competition was curbed too much.

Now NRA has a new policy frankly aimed at restoring price competition, preventing coercion of competitors, and enabling the seller to fix his price at a level which will enable him to sell the largest amount of goods. When drastic action against destructive price cutting is called for, the government will act.

It is a major and a very delicate operation that NRA is attempting. There is no easy cure. But fair prices would enable everyone to buy more of the world's goods.

In the Vanderbilt Vein

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala

6/6/34

Post

Dr. Gus W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt university, chanted a melancholic plaint before the Rotary club here Tuesday.

"Our present leadership at Washington," mourned he, "doesn't know what it's all about. They have allowed themselves to get all up in the air because of a depression. . . I'd hate to live in a country where there was no depression because such periods are necessary to progress.

"The constitution guarantees to industry a government of and for the people, but not by the people, mind you, for our forefathers knew the inability of the masses to govern. The administration's recovery measures are stimulants which never cure anything."

One of Dr. Dyer's similes of some years back was to liken American industry to the eagle. And for the kind of industry he pictures, the simile is apt. The eagle is known as a predatory bird which seizes and devours the weak and helpless.

In that ethereal realm where abide the shades of the old captains of American finance, Gus Dyer's reactionary anthem must bring chuckles of glee.

Dr. Dyer's sentiments must be particularly pleasing to the ghost of old Commodore Vanderbilt whose immortal epigram was, "The public be damned." No one, at least, can charge Dr. Dyer with not carrying on in the best Vanderbilt tradition.

NEW DEAL IS CALLED FAILURE BY EDITOR

Constitution Violated, Says Nashville Speaker

Birmingham Post

Birmingham ala

5-23-34

By United Press.

ATLANTA, May 23.—Branding the new deal a "reactionary movement tried and found wanting over 200 years ago," Gus W. Dyer, Nashville, Tenn., editor of The Southern Agriculturalist, termed it a "failure" and a violation of the constitution in an address here last night.

Dyer was speaking before the Southern States Industrial Council, which earlier in the day urged restoration of "traditional" wage differentials between the South and North and decided to continue an educational campaign in an effort to secure resumption of the 30 to 40 per cent wage difference existing in 1929.

"The new deal is a very old and disreputable deal under a new name," Dyer declared. "It is the reincarnation of mercantilism that was demolished by Adam Smith and Thomas Jefferson in 1776." He said the constitution forbids the government exercising control over competitive invasion, and prohibits impairment of contracts.

Meyer Flays, Tugwell Hails New Deal And Brain Trust

Advertiser

4-22-34

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—(AP)—The country's "most immediate danger" was said tonight by Eugene Meyer publisher of The Washington Post, to lie "in the inexperience of the young intellectuals who are now apparently directing the policy of the administration."

Eugene Meyer

Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board during the Hoover administration and member of the War Industries Board under President Wilson, was addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He said The Post "has no political affiliations whatever." He did not refer to President Roosevelt by name, but made frequent references to the "brain trust."

"It is no wonder," he said, "that they consider law and theory as all that is necessary for sound government, but they forget that no battery of fine phrases can ever take the place of fact and that no law is ever better than its administration.

"Prohibition has only lately proved that a large part of the new deal legislation will prove it again. Experimentation is after all nothing but a method, yet it is being used by the brain trust as the world's greatest alibi in all history.

Dislikes Experimentation

"It implies and accepts in advance a large measure of failure but the masses of people who become the victim of that failure will scarcely be in a mood to accept the alibi of experimentalism as an excuse for its consequences.

"Nobody can plan with complete success, but if we must have planning let it at least be in accord with the experience of people who have some knowledge of administration and who know what can and what can not be done by government."

Meyer, who said his paper has "sought scrupulously to avoid a vindicative or a partisan note," told the editors:

"The impression of widespread local favoritism and graft in the CWA and the fact that criminal prosecutions of local officials are already reported to be underway in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, indicate that centralized planning and administration for 130,000,000 people scattered over a vast continent is not as simple as at first it may have seemed to the young theorists of the brain trust.

Brain Trust "Attitude"

"Another danger which I see in the attitude of the brain trust is that they clothe themselves in an atmosphere of righteousness which makes it appear doubtful whether any honest Government effort on behalf of the farmer and workingman has ever been made before.

"May I in all humility remind them that the farm loan system and the Federal reserve system, of which they think so little, were once the carefully thought out plans of Government officials no less devoted to the public good than are they? These carefully planned organizations have been largely set aside in a world of constantly shifting forces.

"It is their sense of righteousness which has caused the new dealers to resent criticism, more than any desire on their part to be autocratic. Nor can they deny that they have resented criticism for we need only advance as proof the ruthless way in which they have treated their critics.

"The Post itself has not escaped their moral indignation for it was pronounced a 'lying sheet'"

"Southern Wage Differential"

Journal Guide

5-12-34

Norfolk Va.

UNDER the above caption the *Petersburg Progress-Index* concludes that: **"It is doubtful whether real and lasting prosperity can be reated in the South based in chief degree upon cheap labor. Higher wages inevitably would mean increased purchasing power and stronger demand for every product of Southern industry."**

It is gratifying to note the number of influential newspapers in he South that have taken the same high ground on which we find the Petersburg paper. It is discouraging, however, to find so many industrialists taking the opposite position. At a recent meeting of industrialists held in Birmingham there was talk of "secession" by THEODORE SWANN, chemical manufacturer, who declared that "Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive than the NRA is going to be to the South." But then, Mr. SWANN, was brought to his senses when told by a more conservative Southerner that "secession would take 80 per cent of our markets." The South may hold its markets and ncrease its wealth at the same time if it will permit labor to share n the industrial planning of the future.

ORGANIZING AGAINST UNION LABOR

The effort on the part of the National Urban League to organize Negro workers is to be commended. We regard the movement as organizing against "organized labor." As paradoxical as the expression seems, it, nevertheless, points in that direction. The new movement, in its nature, says that organized labor is alright but that it does not reach far enough. It reaches to the door of the colored man but denies him admittance. Thus, organized labor has taken on itself what may be called a labor oligarchy. It denies the Negro the right to work with the excuse that he does not belong to the union, and, in turn, it denies him admittance to the union because he is colored.

6-1-34

In their effort to organize themselves, the Negroes will have sympathy from many thousands of workers the world over, and, further, they will have the support of thousands of workers who do not belong to what is known as organized labor. The former outnumber the latter by many, many thousands, and we predict, here and now, that unless organized labor does better by other workers and stops discrimination against workers because of race and color, that organization is doomed to failure. In the meanwhile, all of these other workers who are now organizing will be in their ascendancy, and ere long they will enthrone themselves in a better position than that occupied by union labor today.

New Deal Junks Ideas Booker T. Washington Taught, Says Observer

note: Chicago Tribune article (6-11-34)
Filed, Booker T. Washington

BY ARTHUR EVANS

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Tuskegee, Ala.,—Fifty-three years ago the late Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee institute and began teaching the Negro that his way to advancement was to get his own parcel of land, live off the fat of his acres, work hard and get away from single cropping cotton, diversify and fertilize and grow two bales of cotton where one grew before and two bushels of corn where only one had been harvested.

Now, after half a century, Tuskegee seems somewhat bewildered, just as are the white planters in the south and the cotton men in the markets of Houston and New Orleans over the effects of acreage reduction under the Agricultural Adjustment administration and the Bankhead act.

For the old philosophy of increased abundance, the New Deal has substituted the doctrine of enforced scarcity. The old teachings have been turned upside down. Much rural labor, mostly Negro, has been displaced by the cut in acres. In the famous black belt of Alabama, just south of the middle line of the state, once champion cotton country until the boll weevil cut in, tenant farmers, share croppers and field laborers, white and black seem to be getting indoctrinated with the idea "the government owes us a living."

Disbursements of plow-under money and of other farm benefits and of direct relief doles are regarded as having been a life for the south and care of the destitute, both in the country and cities finds no critics down here. But the easy money has been so easy to get that in many instances planters and research workers declare it is reducing the desire to work. On this trip from Cape Girardeau, Mo., through Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, one stock comment, the observer has heard bears reference to the almost inexplicable spectacle of farm workers on land lush with means of growing sustenance, on the government months and even now.

This phase was briefly commented on today by Monroe N. Work, leading authority on Negro statistics, who in 1908 founded the department of records and research at Tuskegee.

"The psychological difference is the worst place," said Mr. Work, "Many people seem to have lost the incentive for self-help.

"Rural workers have found out the government will feed them in the bread line. And what the government gives in the way of a dole is often about twice as much as what the recipient would get if he worked. So why should he work? It's money in his pocket not to work, so he argues. The result has been a great loss of the self-help spirit and of self-reliance and a growth of a tendency to depend more on government doles than upon industry and exertion. That is the sad feature to me—the change that has taken place in phychology."

On a trip to Tuskegee some years ago this observer heard Booker Washington preach a Sunday sermon to some 3,000 Negroes a few miles out in the country. His whole sermon was an exhortation to the farmers, tenants and laborers to use whitewash and paint and slick up their cabins, plant gardens and have plenty of kitchen truck vegetables, keep chickens, pigs and a cow, increase their scale of living and live on the fat of the land through their own works, improve the methods of farming, produce more cotton and corn per acre and diversify.

6-15-34

Against this philosophy of plenty, which was spread by county agents and agricultural departments so scores of thoughtful planters have pointed out on tihs tour, AAA lessens cotton and corn production by paying hent for acres made idle, while the Bankhead act puts a 50 per cent penalty for raising more cotton on an acre than is stipulated in the contract with the government.

The AAA is stimulating the growing of gardens and the raising chickens and cows by persons working on the land in order to derive the family sustenance, but that is uphill work.

Families are in the field working on the cotton and the corn, and many of the cabins have well kept truck patches and chickens and a cow perhaps a pig or two. But they are far from a majority. And the bulk of the cotton field hands see their employment reduced by the 40 per cent cut in acreage. The one crop system still holds farming back in many of the counties. During the war people in this area except the most shiftless, had gardens. After the war cotton went up like a skyrocket and home gardens slumped.

Cotton is the great cash crop. Small farmers find it difficult to market corn and other crops, unless there is a local market. In egg raising, for example, research workers say a farmer in most places would find it difficult to take a basket of eggs to the store and trade it for a pair of overalls.

The per capita farm income in Alabama for 1928, was estimated at $238, and the farm family production value was $1,190. This however is not much of a measure of the actualc ash a tenant or cropper actually handles in a year. For day labor the rate runs from 75 cents to a dollar a day from sunup to sundown, and some authorities figure the days worked per year generally range between 100 and 150 when employment is good.

Education hs progressed in recent years in Alabama and other southern states and racial relations have kept improving. The school plan set in motion by the gifts of the late Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a benefactor of Tuskegee, has established many new schools.

In the last two decades some 5,000 of these schools have been built in the south for Negroes, at a cost of some $26,000,000. Of this four millions came from the Rosenwald fund, the Negroes gave five millions, the local whites in the community one million and the educational authorities $16,000,000.

It stimulated the white people to improve their own school houses. There was hardly a community where a Negro school was established that did not see to it that a better school was put up for white children. It is estimated that the four million dollars given by Mr. Rosenwald probably was instrumental in the building of at least 100,000,000 dollars of school buildings in the southern states.

One trouble is that little advance has been made in the pay of teachers in the Negro schools, although their educational requirements have been advanced. The pay of a rural Negro teacher runs $15 to $40 month, with a probable average estimated at $30 a month which is little more than an ordinary cotton field hand gets, when he is employed.

Illiteracy is diminishing. Whe Tuskegee was established in 188 the Negroe's illiteracy was rated at 75 per cent; today it is at 10 or 12 per cent; Negroes owned 10 million acres, where today they own 22 million acres, although much of this has been lost through taxes. When property holdings of the Negro half a century ago had a total value of 70 million dollars, in 1931 they were figured at 2½ billion dollars. Where in 1881, 120,000 Negroes owned their homes, in 1931 750,000 owned homes, a few indications of the progress in which Tuskegee has taken a lead. Of the graduates of Tuskegee, 35 per cent are in teaching, 30 per cent in mechanical industries, 12 percent in business, and 20 per cent are home makers. About 75 per cent of them have located in the south, the others in the north.

General Johnson Goes

Post
9-26-34

General Johnson is out. It is better so. The National Recovery Administration recently has been going to pieces. Reorganization is needed and new blood. Another type of leadership is required. One with less bombast and more persuasion. One less facile and better grounded in economics. One less partisan and more poised.

But the general should not go out of office with the idea that he is a failure. It is a case of one job having been done and another now needing to be done. The same qualities which fitted him so admirably for the first job were unfit for the second.

He put over the NRA. If there is anyone who could have done that better than Hugh Johnson, nobody could find him. It was a thankless task. He was on the spot. He slaved. He stood between the president and the critics, and took the brickbats. And he did it with a courage, loyalty and unselfishness which rank him as an outstanding public servant.

If he outstayed his usefulness, it was as much the president's fault as his own—or perhaps it was the fault of the situation. There are not enough able men to go around in Washington.

We do not share the opinion of his critics who think that NRA problems will more or less solve themselves, now that he is out. Many of those problems are inherent in the effort to change a cut-throat business system into a co-operative one of capital-labor-government partnership. Some of these problems have been increased by the lack of definite direction in handling them. But General Johnson's recent indecision in part has reflected a certain policy vagueness at the White House.

This season of indecision should be over.

Labor - 1934

Florida

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Tampa, Fla., Times
February 23, 1934

Negroes to Leave For Tomato Fields

Lakeland, Feb. 23.—Maj. William Steitz, director of Federal reemployment in Polk County, announced today that a truckload of colored laborerrs will leave here Monday morning for the tomato fields at Naples where work will be given to 50 or 60 men at $1.50 per day, with free living quarters.

Due to a 42 percent cut in the CWA force of this county, 1000 men were dropped today. It is expected this reduction will cause many applcations for the jobs at Naples.

New Sm[illegible]
February 26, 1934

JOBS OFFERED 250 COLORED PEOPLE IN THE CELERY FIELDS

250 Can Be Used from Volusia, Reemployment Office Says

ENTIRE FAMILIES

New Smyrna People Asked to Notify Daytona Reemployment Office

(Special to The Daily News)

DAYTONA BEACH, Feb. 26.—The Sanford celery fields can use 250 colored employes from Volusia county for a period of approximately 90 days, F. B. Morrison, manager of the Daytona Beach reemployment office, said this forenoon.

In the case of families, where the children are over 16 years old, the entire family may be employed, he said.

The rate of pay for work in the field, he said, would range from $1 to $1.50 per day; and the working season will run about 90 days, he said.

Colored persons in the New Smyrna area who want celery field jobs are requested to notify the Daytona Beach reemployment office at 156 South Beach street, Daytona Beach, Mr. Morrison said.

Transportation will be furnished from Daytona Beach to Sanford.

The workers are needed for the celery planting season which is getting in full swing at Sanford, one of the largest celery production centers in the world.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger
February 22, 1934

More Laborers Are Sought For Tomato Farms

Maj. Wm. Steitz, director of Federal reemployment in Polk county, today received a request for 50 or 60 colored laborers for the tomato fields at Naples and he has arranged to enroll all colored men who want to work. A truck will leave here Monday about 11 o'clock.

Maj. Steitz said the pay was $1.50 a day with free living quarters and good living conditions.

Since the CWA program is to be reduced heavily, he was in hopes that many colored men here would enroll for the jobs available.

Tampa, Fla., Times
June 22, 1934

Will Discuss NRA At Negro Institute

The NRA in its relation to the negro laborers and consumer featured addresses and discussion today at the second session of the Negro Educational Institute being held at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Bricie Wooden, chairman of the neighborhood council, presided at the session this afternoon. Speakers were James A. Austin, chairman of the Tampa emergency advisory council; Carrie Lee Rolfe, F. L. Britt, home demonstration agent, and Cyrus T. Greene, secretary of the Tampa Urban League.

Joe Baya, of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, D. B. Wright, superintendent of the City Recreation Department, Ed Davis, principal of Lomax school, and Cyrus T. Green will be the speakers at tonight's session which will open at 8 o'clock. Rev. Anthony A. Kell, S.S.J., pastor of the St. Peter Claver Catholic church, will preside.

The sessions will continue through Sunday.

Fernandina, Fla., Leader
April 6, 1934

SIX BOYS WILL GO TO C. C. C. FROM NASSAU

Five White and One Colored To Be Enrolled

Word was received this week from W. L. Quinlan of Jacksonville, who is in charge of the selection of the boys for C. C. C. that Nassau County is to have five white boys and one colored boy enrolled in one of the camps, very probably the one located at or near Eastport.

The boys who have been interviewed by Miss Margaret M. Hatch, are to report for final enrollment in Jacksonville at nine a. m. Saturday, April 7th.

Those selected in Jacksonville will go immediately to the camp. About ten applications have been accepted at the office here and of these ten, six will be selected in Jacksonville Saturday.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.
NORTHERN VA. DAILY

APR 5 1934

THE GOSHEN CAMP

Disorderly conduct at a Negro C. C. C. camp near Goshen, in Rockbridge County, have led local authorities to consider petitioning for the removal of the camp. An attack upon a white resident and the severe stabbing of a highly respected Negro and his wife, in an attempt to steal their automobile, followed numerous and continued disturbances that have made the camp a general nuisance in the community.

The Staunton News-Leader, commenting on the situation, says the C. C. C. lacks adequate disciplinary power to deal with its tough elements, and adds that "such authority as exists seems powerless when disturbers of the peace cannot be definitely identified." The News-Leader continues:

"In the current case, the news reports state, the offenders had been discharged from camp. The fact that they attacked respectable citizens speaks poorly of the good that had been done them by the C. C. C., which is supposed to build better citizens. If it is failing to do so, why continue the camp? In any event, local authorities should make it thoroughly understood that they expect the full cooperation of C. C. C. officers in preventing brawls by their men, and vigorous action should be taken to bring Saturday night's offenders to justice."

This newspaper has been impressed with the record of good order established by the C. C. C. camps in general. There have been minor disturbances here and there but the number of serious crimes committed has been significantly small. With thousands of youths from almost every walk of life thrown together in the free life of a camp one might expect the rowdy element to assert itself much more frequently than has been the case. A large number of these boys have entered into the life of the communities surrounding the camps and have been received in a kindly manner by the residents. In most cases they have justified by their conduct the kindnesses shown them by the local people.

It is particularly unfortunate that the disorderly conditions cited by our Staunton contemporary should have taken place at a Negro camp. The unfortunate status of the Negro during the depression has elicited a great deal of sympathy from white people who wish his race well and are ready to plead his cause and defend his rights when he is imposed upon. That is all the more reason why he should improve his advantages and not render his presence in a community obnoxious.

St. Petersburg, Fla. Independent
September 15, 1934

Race Problem In FERA Unit Is Explained

White Workers Assigned To Negro Office As Executives And For Purpose Of Educating Negroes, Says Official

White stenographers were assigned to the local negro FERA office for purposes "purely educational" and the arrangement is only temporary.

That today was the reply of Mrs. M. F. Bishop, Tampa, district supervisor of social relief work, to State Senator James F. Sikes, who wired state headquarters yesterday protesting against assignment of white stenographers to negro case workers.

Sikes wired state FERA headquarters for "immediate assurance that such an arrangement will not be attempted."

Mrs. Bishop explained the entire situation to The Independent today in a long distance telephone conversation from Tampa. She stressed the point that white workers in the negro FERA office are employed there in an executive capacity.

White Executives

"Our statistics show that 50 per cent of the relief roll in St. Petersburg is composed of negroes," Mrs. Bishop said. "At first these cases were handled at FERA headquarters (Thirteenth street and First avenue north), but because of the growing load we found it necessary to open a separate office for negro relief cases."

The negro case workers were given separate quarters in a room built in a wing of the building at Eighth street and Third street south, used for a mattress factory, in which all white workers are employed.

Mrs. Bishop explained that it was impossible to find negroes here who were capable of performing the work connected with operation of the new office.

Want Negro Workers

She said that Miss Lillie B. Carr, social service director for the county, is now searching for negro workers capable of doing the work. When they are found the white employes will be removed to another office. At present, she said, the negro case workers, seven in number, are being taught how to run the office by the white employes.

"The white stenographers were not compelled to take the jobs in the negro office," Mrs. Bishop said, "but went of their own free will after Miss Carr had asked for volunteers." There was nothing compulsory about it, she said.

"Up to this time no dictation has been taken by white workers from negroes," Mrs. Bishop said. "And if there is in the future the white stenographers will be acting as teachers."

Sikes Protests

Yesterday Sen. Sikes wired Julius F. Stone Jr., state FERA director as follows:

"I am informed that in connection with social service administration this city it is contemplated to use colored case workers on colored cases, these colored case workers to have assigned to them white stenographers.

"I desire your immediate assurance that such an arrangement will not be attempted."

When informed of Mrs. Bishop's explanation today, Sen. Sikes said that if such were the circumstances he had no complaint to make.

Mrs. Bishop has contended that colored case workers are more fit to work among negroes and has set up offices similar to the one here in Tampa and Lakeland. Other FERA officials have agreed that the negro workers secured better results working among their kind than did whites.

Riddle Silent

H. S. Riddle, Clearwater, regional director,. had no statement to make and said the matter rested in Mrs. Bishop's hands. Works Director T. D. Orr explained that the social service work was not within his jurisdiction.

Both Orr and Miss Carr promptly denied a report that whites and negroes were forced to use the same sanitary facilities at the negro FERA office.

Miss Carr left today for a vacation and could not be reached for a statement.

It was believed that Mrs. Bishop's explanation would straighten out the matter.

Hard Labor on Florida Roads Forced Upon Bonus Marchers

Work on E.R.A. Jobs to Enrich Real Estate Sharks

Daily Worker
10-29-34
New York

By a Worker Correspondent

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — While hundreds of fun-crazed members of the upper crust of the American Legion held sway last week in Miami with intent to support, through its officialdom, the stinking political administration of the U. S., hundreds of more battle veterans were at the same moment being condemned by this same U. S. government to a period of forced hard labor on the Florida highways.

These Negro and white ex-soldiers, 300 in number, who were stranded in Washington, D. C., [illegible] the first mass bonus march, [illegible] consigned to the Transient Service division of the Florida ERA and arrived in Jacksonville some 10 days ago. For the past 10 days the white veterans have been encamped near here at a transient station for "reconditioning" (recovering from starvation), while the Negroes were jim-crowed to a transient camp at Mullet Key near St. Petersburg.

This week the white veterans begin their forced labor service when they start to work on road-repairing on the series of islands between Miami and Key West. The original plan was to have these men work on renovating the Fort Jefferson prisons situated on an isolated island near Key West, but it seems that the Federal government is not at this period ready for such work.

The large section of Negro veterans will be compelled to remain on mosquito infested Mullet Key to carry out a mosquito control "project" of the ERA, after which the land will be ready for real-estate sharks to boom for the unconcerned tourist.

WHO WON THE WAR?
WE HAVENT WON ANYTHING!
DID THE U.S. RAGGED SOLDIERS! NOT UNTIL TO-DAY
MILLIONS FOR WAR! NOT ONE CENT FOR HUNGRY VETERANS

At the time of the second bonus march, President Roosevelt was able to trick many veterans into accepting "jobs" in Government camps. What happened to a contingent of these veterans, who were forced to toil on the highways of Florida, and in jim-crowed mosquito infested grounds, is told in detail in the worker correspondent's report in the adjoining column.

Tampa Fla Telegraph
Oct [illegible] 1934

WORLD WAR EX-SERVICE NEGROES PLACED IN CAMP

ST. PETERSBURG—Fifty-three negro World War veterans from Washington, D. C., arrived here by train Saturday and immediatey were transported to Mullet Key, an old fort, where the government s establishing a camp for transient negro ex-service men.

It was said by W. T. Davis, upervisor of work projects in the local transient bureau, that another group of negroes would arrive Tuesday and be moved to the isand.

Mullet Key, about seven miles off the coast of St. Petersburg at he entrance of Tampa Bay, was in ts day known as Fort Dade. It s equipped with barracks, parade grounds and officers' quarters. Remnants of old mortars still are o be found about the island.

The negroes will work on the mosquito control project, ditching nd keeping the island free from ne pests. They are to receive seventy-five cents a week, board ed, clothing and medical atten on.

Labor-1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.
3

General.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

MAR 6 1934

NRA Makes Policy Change Toward Negro Workers

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

Mass meetings and conferences conducted by twenty-one city Emergency Advisory Councils for Negroes in Illinois "have resulted in changes of policy on the part of city officials NRA compliance boards and CWA administrators," A. L. Jackson, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, said in a report in the hands of members of the league's board today.

The league announced that "Hitlerism and Race Prejudice" will be discussed by Dr. Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical Society and one of the original members of the league, at the league's nineteenth annual meeting at the Chicago Woman's Club, 72 East 11th street, March 15. Mrs. Maude Roberts George, president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, will provide special musical numbers. Elbridge Bancroft Pierce is president.

"The last fiscal year," said Mr. Foster's report, "was one of the busiest which the league has experienced. With the smallest staff since 1915, when the movement was in its infancy, and with many payless pay days, the league carried on most of its normal activities, met the emergencies which the depression forced on it and maintained its standard of service.

Advisory Counsel Setup.

"That 'the various emergency acts might be extended fully to Negroes the National Urban League set up the national emergency advisory council, which, working through state and city units, is to interpret national measures, to promote the NRA among Negroes and to report violations and discriminations.

"The Illinois EAC was one of the first units organized, with Dr. M. O. Bousfield as chairman, A. L. Foster as state adviser and William Ashby as assistant adviser.

"The committees of the Chicago EAC have advised hundreds of persons. The interracial commission of the league made special studies enabling them to present facts relating to discrimination in handling CWA and relief jobs. In submitting requisitions for workers the requisitioner frequently specified 'white only.' When discrimination was reported to Chicago civil works and relief administrators the situation was promptly cleared up.

Violations Are Reported.

"In Maywood and Argo the Illinois EAC assisted in setting up CWA projects and in Robbins arranged conferences between town officials and Mr Clark Foreman of the department of the interior regarding PWA projects for that Negro-controlled community.

"Complaints have been presented to Washington, in one instance by Dr. Bousfield in person.

"One hundred and fifty-two delegates registered for a state EAC conference at Springfield; eighty-one cities were represented and two others sent reports. Recommendations adopted called for an effective statewide organization and a united front.

"As the result of a conference with Secretary Frances Perkins, a South Side Citizens' Committee on Housing was organized and has been formulating a project."

Mr. Foster served also as chairman of a south side citizens' committee on adult education which, in cooperation with A. C. MacNeal, district teacher-counselor for CWES, assisted in organizing extensive civil works education projects in Negro areas, for which there was an unusually heavy registration.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
DEMOCRAT

FEB 28 1934

Standards of Living And the CWA

When the NRA, the CWA and other angles of the new deal were put into operation in the South, many of our leaders went to Washington and advised the authorities there that wage scales were above the normal for this section of the country and could but result in a disturbance of conditions.

The truth of their prediction is now being made apparent.

So long as the federal government was willing to pay unskilled labor higher wages than normally paid in this section for that class of work everything went along fine. But now that CWA rolls are being trimmed there are many evidences of dissatisfaction.

In theory, revived industry was supposed to absorb the labor as the CWA withdrew. This theory might work out in the industrial centers but there are few industries in this part of the country and practically none which turn out high priced manufactured articles.

Rough unskilled work in woods and mines, harvesting timber, naval stores and farming in the deep south cannot pay high wages. The returns are not sufficient to justify the overhead. There are but two things to be done: pay low wages and carry on the work, or shut down.

The same thing is true of house work. Negro servants may work at what would be regarded as low wages in the north, or if wages are increased, most of them will not work at all. The average householder in this part of the country cannot pay more than a few dollars a week.

There is no question but that there is an excess of labor. Something must be found to occupy the time of the labor and the situation has been met by employing many servants and laborers at small wages.

Many rural negroes work a few days now and then and increase their food supplies by fishing. Some of them have not seen as much as $12 in a month in their lives.

When such persons are suddenly given high wages for short time employment under the NRA they become adapted to the idea. They splurge their new wealth on various novelties and in skin games and crap shooting. When the wages are withdrawn, they are not satisfied to go back to their old way of living under the old wage scales.

It is reported that many have refused employment on farms and in naval stores work because the wages offered are not as high as the CWA paid. Some prefer to remain in idleness rather than accept the lower scale.

There is no apparent solution to this problem. The national administration is responsible for the condition but the citizenship of the south must deal with the situation now. The federal government is not assuming the responsibility.

Wage Differentials in the South

Daily Worker

A COUNCIL of class war was held in Birmingham, Alabama, comprising 300 of the leading Southern exploiters, Wednesday. Their main consideration was to smash the growing strike wave of Southern coal miners for higher wages, and to prevent this strike from spreading to other industries against the wage differentials between North and South.

4-20-34

The N. R. A. codes, and President Roosevelt specifically, legalized the wage differentials for the South. Southern and Northern capitalists, whose interests are interlocked and intertwined in textile coal, iron, railroads, use the lower wage scales of the South to play Northern against Southern workers, and Negro against white. There is a double differential, both recognized by the N. R. A. First there is the differential which keeps the wages of the Negroes in the South lower than that of the white workers. Then there is the differential that holds wages of Southern workers below those of Northern wage slaves doing exactly the same work.

New York

The purpose of the differentials is to keep the standard of living of the whole American working class at a low level. The lower the Southern capitalists can drive the wages of the Negro worker the cheaper is their purchase of white labor power If the Southern and Northern bosses can keep the differential of the Southern workers down, they can always drive the Northern wages towards the level of the Southern differentials.

It is not, as the capitalist press tries to make out, purely a matter of the South. The Northern textile manufacturers are heavily interested in Southern plants. During the years 1923-1927, $100,000,000 of Northern textile capital migrated to the South. There they found cheap labor, low living standards, which they exploited to the utmost. By this means, they were able to drive the living standards of both Northern and Southern textile workers down to starvation levels. The N. R. A. perpetuated this method of hitting the whole working class and trying to keep them divided on race and sectional lines

The U. S. Steel Corporation, with its subsidiary the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., follows the same practice. It has set up its feudal empire in coal, steel and iron ore. It rules over the workers with the power of life and death. The company towns are absolute domains of the Morgan steel trust. Here wages for miners and steel workers doing the same work as their Northern brothers is kept down, and is now legalized by Roosevelt's steel code, endorsed by the A. F. of L. officials.

* * *

THE Southern coal miners, Negro and white, took up the cudgles against the differentials, and despite their U. M. W. A. leaders, who work with the bosses to enforce the slave differentials, went out on strike. Fearing a general coal strike throughout the country, the N. R. A. granted both Southern and Northern miners certain concessions on April First. The concessions still kept the differentials in existence. But the Southern bosses, closely interlocked with Wall Street, the Morgan steel and coal empire, declared war to the death against any attempt of the miners to narrow or abolish the differential wage.

That warfare has reached the stage of the most bitter and cruel terror against the Southern coal miners and steel workers. Four companies of the national guard have been sent against the miners. One Negro miner, who militantly stood his ground on the picket line, was outrageously slaughtered by deputy gun thugs of the Morgan steel trust.

The Southern coal operators are now negotiating with General Johnson to widen the differential. The whole history of the New Deal shows that these Southern exploiters, related by ties of gold to the capitalists of Wall Street, will achieve their objective and will get the aid of the Roosevelt regime.

The battle of the Southern workers, their militant fight, is a struggle of the whole American working-class at its weakest point. If the Southern capitalists are able to drive the living standards of the Southern workers lower, and keep the differentials as they are, it will mean a wedge to still further lower the living standards of the whole American working-class.

Every worker in the North must rally behind their Southern brothers, in a united struggle of Negro and white, against the wage differentials. Northern mine locals should immediately pass resolutions of solidarity and support with their Southern brothers. Protests should be sent to Governor Miller at Montgomery, Alabama, against troop shipments, against the murder of miners.

The Southern coal bosses have declared war, even civil war, against the workers who are fighting the feudal conditions under which they work. The whole American working-class must take up this challenge, must take up this fight as their fight, and defeat the efforts to perpetuate the miserable, low discriminating wage standard imposed by Wall St. on Southern labor.

John Davis Lashes NRA Program Before Joint Congressional Committee In United States Senate

Age 4-28-34.
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (CNS)—Declaring that the only way to bring about sound recovery for the nation was to make real and actual for Negro sharecroppers and Negro industrial workers the benefit provided by the New Deal administration, John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, presented a brilliant array of facts at an unofficial hearing before a joint congressional committee in the Senate Office building here Saturday morning.

The unofficial hearing was presided over by Senator Costigan of Colorado and Congressman William P. Connery Jr., of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor committee, was called to discuss the effect of New Deal legislation on America's unemployment problem and to consider the need for further legislation.

A number of the leaders of both houses of Congress were in attendance as well as such nationally known leaders as Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, Benjamin Marsh of the People's Lobby, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein of the Joint Committee on Unemployment, and representatives of liberal groups from all large industrial centers in the country. Following the hearings a luncheon was held at the Cosmos Club, at which time a nation-wide broadcast was made of the facts presented at the hearing. Davis attended the luncheon conference.

One of six witnesses chosen to present data as to present unemployment conditions, Davis pointed out that there had been a complete breakdown in the recovery program so far as Negroes are affected. "The whole group of recovery measures seem to have been so loosely drawn as to allow benefits intended to bring about recovery for Negroes to slip out of their hands," he said. Continuing he outlined how the cotton crop reduction program had operated to give Segro farmers 40 per cent less land from which to earn a living, while the government rental price intended to be provided in compensation for the loss of this land, had not gone to Negro sharecroppers but had been stolen from them by their white landlords.

The witness created a sensation when he head a report of conditions of Negro sharecroppers in Mississippi. Congressman Connery interrupted him to say, "It is difficult to believe that the conditions you have cited here can exist in a civilized country. I would think that cases of fraud, theft and brutality which you have just brought to us could have occurred only before the Civil War."

In response to questions from Congressman Connery, Senator Costigan and Congressman Lundeen of Minnesota, Davis vigorously lashed what he termed the "callous indifference" of General Johnson to the problems of Negro workers and the maladministration practiced in the distribution of relief funds

He pointed out that not only had the NRA allowed vicious wage differentials to discriminate against Negro workers, but also that there had been "no honest attempt made to solve, what anyone is willing to be the most difficult problem faced by the NRA; namely, what to do about the insistence of Southern employers to pay Negro workers less money." He declared that in the entire NRA machinery there was not a single Negro above the rank of messenger, that there was no one in the entire set up whose duty it was to attempt to solve the difficult problem.

The witness in answer to Congressman Connery's remark that perhaps organization of Negroes to bargain collectively was needed called attention to the fact that Negro miners last week were shot down in cold blood by Alabama National Guardsmen when they attempted to exercise their right to collective bargaining under section 7a of the NIRA. While admitting that some of the problems could only by solved by organization of Negro workers, Davis declared that if we can get no better recognition of economic justice to Negro workers from the NRA here in Washington, there seems little need to attempt the almost suicidal effort of organizing Negro workers in the hostile South."

Negro Workers! Into Streets May 1!

Calls for Protest on Hunger, War, Evictions and Jim-Crowism

Daily Worker

By HENRY SHEPARD

4-26-34
New York, N.Y.

The Negro workers of New York City must pour out into the streets in tens of thousands on May First in a mighty protest demonstration against hunger, low wages, evictions, unemployment, jim-crowism, segregation, and against the whole miserable position into which they have been forced by the rulers (the landlords, bankers, employers—their Negro agents, Pickens, Kelly Miller & Co.)

Never in the history of the United States has there been a more systematic and organized attack upon the living standards of the Negro toilers than today, with the government playing a leading role.

With seventy-five per cent of the Negro workers in Harlem totally unemployed, the United States government, under the leadership of President Roosevelt has allowed the vilest discrimination to be practiced against the unemployed Negro workers on the C. W. A. jobs, while Mayor LaGuardia, the New York agent of Wall Street, has closed his eyes to the treatment of Negroes seeking aid from the Home Relief Bureaus of this city.

The N. R. A. which was supposed to "raise" the workers' standard of living to a higher level, leaves the Negro worker still the "forgotten man."

Demonstrate Against the Organized Attack on Negro Toilers!

Millions of Negroes are employed as domestic servants at a miserably low wage, and very long hours—the N. R. A. never bothered about a code for this class of workers. There are also millions of Negroes employed on farms in the South, at as low as 50 cents for ten hours hard work. Here again we find the N. R. A. that was supposed to take care of the "forgotten man" leaving out of all consideration the miserably exploited Negro farm laborers—no code covering farm workers.

The whole N. R. A. was, and is nothing but a smoke screen to fool the workers of this country, an act to stifle the growing revolt of the masses. The Roosevelt government and the industrialists of the U. S. A. consider the Negro so unimportant that they think it is not even necessary to make any pretense where they are concerned, as was shown in the first code signed by Roosevelt—the textile code.

The textile code deliberately excludes the 12,000 Negroes employed in this industry from the miserable minimum wage provided for textile workers.

Daily Worker
4-28-34
New York N.Y.

The Negro masses are beginning to fight back with increasing determination and militancy. This determination and will to struggle on the part of the Negro toiler have been shown in many unemployed actions in Harlem in the many excellent Scottsboro demonstrations, etc.

Negro Misleaders Fight Unity of Toilers

To stem the militancy of the Negro masses, the white ruling class is increasing its vicious attacks against the Negro toilers by lynching, persecution and terror. They are bringing forward, as never before, their Uncle Tom Negro misleaders of the type of William Pickens, Walter White, and Dr. DuBois who is calling upon the Negroes to voluntarily segregate themselves. While Kelly Miller is trying to split the growing unity between the Negro and white workers by telling them that "in every issue between capital and labor the Negro's bread has been buttered on the side of capital." Kelly Miller knows this is a lying statement, that it is only the bread of the Negro tools of

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

capital which is buttered by capital. He knows that the capitalists are responsible for the low wages for the thousands of evictions in New York City of unemployed Negro workers, for the segregation of Negroes, for discrimination on the job, for the lynching of Negroes in the United States each year, for the frame up of the nine Scottsboro boys, etc., etc.

4-26-34

Kelly Miller is calling upon the Negro workers to become strike breakers; he is asking us to help the capitalist class in their drive against the living standards of the whole working class; he is asking us to be quiet while the boss organized lynch gangs strike at us.

Kelly Miller, very well knows that only through the unity of the Negro and white workers under revolutionary leadership will conditions for the Negro masses be raised to a higher level.

On May First thousands of Negro workers must join hands with their white fellow workers in militant demonstration on the streets of New York; against lynching segregation, jim-crowism, low wages evictions, and the right to organize into trade unions of their own choice, on the basis of complete equality with all other workers. The Negro workers must demonstrate against the starvation "New Deal" of the Roosevelt government, against imperialist war and fascism, and for the defense of the Workers Fatherland, the Soviet Union!

HENRY SHEPARD

ASKS PROBE OF NRA AS TO NEGROES

Resolution Calls for Investigation of Code Differentials

Tribune

4-5-34

Washington, D.C.

Capital News Service

Confronted with the thousands of complaints of unfair treatment of Negro workers by the National Recovery Administration and under the NRA codes, Congressman Emanuel Celler (Democrat) of Brooklyn, New York, Wednesday introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the Committee on Rules of the activity of the NRA with regard to Negro workers.

The resolution was drafted at the request of the New York Congressman by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, the organization which has been actively protesting unfair treatment of Negroes by the NRA for a number of months.

Calls For Probe

It is cast in sweeping terms and calls for an investigation not only of the labor provisions of the codes of fair competition formulated by the National Recovery Administration, but as well for an investigation of the compliance machinery of the NRA and the Labor and Consummers' Advisory Board of that government agency.

While passage of the resolution may be in doubt, a hearing before a House of Representatives Committee seems almost certain with General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the NRA forced to face openly the charges of unfair discrimination against Negro workers in the codes drawn under his direction.

The fact that it was introduced by a Democratic congressman, who has been a staunch supporter of New Deal politics will make it all the more embarrassing for the administration to ignore the resolution.

Tribune

Coming as it did at a time when there is open revolt against the NRA in both houses of Congress, the introduction of the resolution served as a master stroke to draw the attention of the nation to the plight of Negro industrial workers, more than two million of whom are estimated to be either unemployed or discriminated against despite the promise of the NRA to create employment and "decent living wages."

4-5-34

Washington, D.C.

Differentials Shown

Even a hearing on the Coller resolution would bring into the spotlight such NRA officials as General Johnson, Dr. Leo Wolmon of the Labor Advisory Board, Mary Rumsey of the Consummers' Advisory Board, and National Compliance Director William H. Davis. Heretofore these prominent "New Dealers" have remained uncommunicative on the problems of Negro workers under the NRA.

When called before the House Committee they are most certain to be faced with the embarrassing questions of why they have allowed $6 a week wages in such industries as the laundry industry and others in those sections where the predominant labor supply is Negro, while insisting for much higher wages for white workers. Facing them as a star witness in favor of the passage of the resolution will be John Davis, who for nearly a year has been active in the fight to secure a fair deal for Negro workers under the NRA.

Resolution by Celler

The resolution introduced by the New York Congressman was as follows:

"Resolved, that the Committee on Rules is hereby directed to make an investigation of the economic effect on Negro industrial workers of codes of fair campetition formulated under Title 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, in order to ascertain whether the labor provisions of such codes do discriminate against Negro workers and whether the actual effect of the provisions of such codes reacts disadvantageously to Negro Industrial workers.

"Such investigation shall include a study of any of the activities of the National Recovery Administration bearing upon this subject, including the activities of the Labor Advisory Board, the National Compliance Board, and the Consumers' Advisory Board."

The Negro and the "New Deal"

Daily Worker

THE "New Dealer," Roosevelt, has given official government sanction to the monstrous national oppression and plundering of the Negro masses and the accompanying degradation of the Southern white toilers.

4-26-34

This is the clear, unambiguous meaning of his dictatorial decree upholding the "traditional differentials" of starvation wages for Southern white workers, with the additional jim-crow differential of even still lower wages for the Negro toilers. Rushing to the support of Alabama industrialists against the militant, united struggle of white and Negro miners, Roosevelt flatly declares:

New York, N.Y.

> **". . . It is not our intention to produce any sudden or disruptive change in an established economic relationship."**

What is this "established economic relationship" which Roosevelt defends and protects? It is the semi-feudal relationship existing between Southern industrials and landlords and the toiling Negro masses, under which Negro croppers and poor farmers are systematically robbed of their crops, Negro toilers brazenly plundered of their wages and lynched, in and out of the courts, or hauled off to forced labor on the murderous chain gangs, for demanding their wages or payment for their crops, for protesting the dishonest bookkeeping system of the Southern lynch lords.

Roosevelt defends this monstrous system. He gives official government sanction to the national and economic oppression of the Negro masses. He comes out openly in support of the attempt of the Southern lynchers and their A. F. of L. and Socialist Party lackeys to maintain the division between white and Negro workers, and to crush the rising tide of struggle in which, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the unity of these workers is being forged. He seeks not only to maintain the chains on the Negro masses and the resultant degradation of the Southern white toilers, but to use low wages in the South as the basis for new attacks on the wages of the workers in the North.

This is the "New Deal" slavery that the Negro reformist misleaders have glorified as the "salvation" of the Negro masses! In their shameless cooperation with Roosevelt in putting over the "New Deal," the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the "Pittsburgh Courier," etc., have pretended that the worsening conditions of the Negro masses under the "New Deal" was not a fundamental policy of the Administration, but merely incidental and accidental to the carrying through of the "New Deal." Roosevelt's statement clearly shows that this discrimination is a fundamental policy of the "New Deal."

Roosevelt's decree affects the lives of all workers, not only in the South but throughout the whole country. The workers, white and black, North and South, should answer this attack on our living standards with thunderous protests and intensified struggle against hunger, starvation, territorial and jim-crow differentials and for the national liberation of the Negro people. The Negro workers, in their fight against intolerable conditions, are faced with the necessity of waging a ruthless struggle against the reformist misleaders and lackeys of the jim-crow capitalist government.

AUGUSTA, GA.
HERALD

MAR 7 - 1934

MANY ABLE-BODIED WORKERS CAN FIND FARM JOBS

IN THE large industrial sections, where there is a limited agricultural area in the background, it is next to impossible for the unemployed to look to the farms for succor in these difficult times. But in this part of the country a different situation exists. There is no reason why any family, with able-bodied workers among its members, should be unable to secure the necessities of life, if not some of the luxuries, on the farm.

Improved conditions on the farm in this part of the country have created a demand for workers, and families that are not afraid of strenuous toil will find in the rural sections plenty of work to do with assurance of shelter and sustaining food. In most parts of this section there are ample school facilities to be found and families in the cities that are finding difficult sledding because of the elimination of CWA jobs may well look to the farms as a place of refuge from distress and want.

Some months ago, long before there was any definite statement from Washington regarding the decision to eliminate CWA jobs by May 1, The **Herald** urged these workers to make some effort to secure permanent jobs. Where jobs are not available these workers should endeavor to secure employment on the farms.

We are told that many farmers are searching for families as share croppers or tenants. The demand is for both white and colored workers. We find this statement in the news columns of The Macon (Ga.) **Telegraph:**

"A number of reliable farmers of Bibb and Jones counties will be at the national re-employment office tomorrow morning to employ 15 or more Negro farmers and their families. The Negroes need have no fear that they will be mistreated by these farmers. These farmers are reliable and well recommended men and the Negroes will be wise to make connections with them. Our office will have nothing to do with the arrangement other than to make the connections. We do not know what wages are to be paid, but it will mean a home, food, and in some cases probably sharing of crops."

The government hopes that by May 1, when all CWA workers are discharged, that public works jobs will absorb an appreciable number of these workers. In this county, for instance, a large number of laborers and a few skilled workers will probably be employed on the river development job, while the construction of new schools will give employment to many other workers.

These public works jobs, though, will hardly absorb all of the workers set at liberty by abolishment of the CWA projects. This means that a considerable number of laborers, as well as skilled workers, will be idle unless they secure employment with private industries or turn to the farm for a livelihood.

We are convinced that families with able-bodied workers, who have no prospect of securing employment within the city, will find the farm the most logical solution of their problem. There they will be assured of food and shelter to begin with and probably a substantial competence in the years to come.

Unless there is a decided back-to-the-farm movement in this part of the country, our unemployed problem is certain to be acute. The city and county will hardly be able to provide for needy families. In facing the prospect of shifting for themselves they can do no better than to seek employment on the farms.

'NEW DEAL' FAILED 2 CENTURIES AGO, SAYS FARM EDITOR

Constitution
5-23-34

Gus Dyer Tells Industrialists Here That "Mercantilism" Was Done Away With in 1776.

Atlanta, Ga.

The New Deal is a "reactionary movement" and was tried and found to be a "miserable failure" more than 200 years ago, Gus W. Dyer, of Nashville, editor of the Southern Agriculturist, said here Tuesday night.

Speaking before the Southern States Industrial Council, an organization composed of manufacturers, Dyer said the constitution forbade the government from exercising any control in the field of competitive private business. He added that the constitution protects private property against governmental invasion as well as prohibiting the impairment of contracts.

"The New Deal is decidedly a reactionary movement," Dyer said. "It goes back over 200 years and takes up a theory that was given a fair trial and was found to be a miserable failure, and introduces it as a New Deal.

"It is a very old and disreputable deal under a new name. It is the reincarnation of mercantilism that was demolished by Adam Smith and Thomas Jefferson in 1776."

Anderson Hits "Interference."

"An effort is being made to pull us all through the same knot hole, and it can't be done." W. D. Anderson, of Macon, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, told the group. The manufacturer said that he favored high wages and was against the reduction of the wage scale in southern industry.

Declaring that print cloth could be made in Fall River, Mass., cheaper than in his own mill in Georgia, Anderson added that "by reason of governmental interference, a Fall River mill can own a bale of cotton in Memphis cheaper than it can be owned by a Canton (Ga.) mill."

"Today we are facing regimentation of business, industry and agriculture," the Macon manufacturer continued. He told the industrialists they must devote a certain amount of their time each day to politics.

Resolutions Warn NRA.

The industrial council passed resolutions Tuesday stating that unless the federal government respected the principle of wage differential it would "bring pressure to bear on the industries wrongly and adversely affected toward wage reductions and successful resistance to the code program."

Resolutions adopted said neither the president nor congress had the legal authority to relocate industry by abolition of differentials which had existed prior to the depression. The council added that codes contrary to a differential must be revised.

Addition of Virginia and Kentucky to the southern group in wage differentials involving the north and south also was urged by the council's resolutions, which said that the "present discrimination" in Kentucky and Virginia was resulting in injury to business and to the NRA.

Differentials Main Theme.

The problem of securing wage differentials in order to aid the south was the main theme of the one-day session of the council, and John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn., its president, said that factors of individual productivity as determined by climate, racial differences, opportunities for training and of different degrees of mechanization in manufacturing processes were "almost wholly disregarded" in the formulation of the codes.

He said the codes were written by the south's competitors and that their enforcement is almost entirely in the hands of the competitors.

He warned that workers from the north and east would invade this section unless the differential is recognized.

"Ignorance" Assailed.

"To ignorance of conditions in the south," he said, "as typified by a distinguished member of the president's cabinet, who confessedly did not know until recently that the people in this section wear shoes, may be attributed a large part of the injustices done in the codes to the south."

Some improvement has resulted in the south from the codes, Mr. Edgerton said, but added, "it is unreasonable to suppose the south as a whole can permanently recover and continue industrial development under any system that disregards natural law and human nature."

He said his remarks were not to be construed as meaning that either he or the council were against the lifting of living standards or wages in this or other sections.

"We are only insisting that whatever the wage rates are in different sections and communities, the spread between them, or the differential, ought to be sufficient to equalize competitive conditions."

The council, the speaker said, brought the "facts" to the attention of all the Washington authorities and a report confirming "these facts in substance" was prepared within NRA administrative circles.

"For at least two months, we have been trying to get this report acted upon by the highest authorities but for some reason or other we have not so far been able to do so.

Outsiders Would Come.

"We must cease taking it for granted that we can look to any particular political party to take care of us. Our people must be made to realize that the moment the working classes in other sections, including the foreign hordes that clog the congested industrial centers of the east and middle west, find out that they can come south and get practically the same, or nearly the same, wage rates as where they are, and that they can live more comfortably and happily on from 20 to 40 per cent less money in the south, they are coming in larger number than we can easily digest."

"You fellows who haven't raised cotton are going to have a new experience before you die." W. D. Moore, of Birmingham, told his fellow manufacturers. "You'll get behind a mule and say 'gee' and 'haw,' unless something is done to change the present course of affairs."

E. J. McMillan, of the Standard Knitting Mills, of Knoxville, reported that his concern, which makes men's and boys' underwear, could put goods in metropolitan markets in competition with other sections because of the wage differential allowed by the underwear code. He said the differential was $1 a week.

321 Authorities Approved.

Anderson told the industrialists that 321 code authorities had been approved with a total membership of 2,785. The 13 southern states have but 281 representatives on the authorities, and the south is not even represented on 221 code authorities, Anderson's report said.

"The only defense made of this revolution is that it is demanded by an emergency," Dyer said in his speech. "The conclusion from this reasoning is that constitutional rights may be claimed by American citizens only when the country is entirely free from emergencies. The theory of the New Deal revolutionist is that any emergency by those in charge of the government automatically sets aside the constitution and takes from American citizens every constitutional right. Since it is not probable that the country will ever be free from emergencies again, if the New Deal interpretation of the constitution is sound, the constitution may be laid away permanently.

"If those in charge of the government may ignore and repudiate one principle of the constitution simply by announcing an emergency, then they may repudiate any or all principles of the constitution at will. If this interpretation is accepted, we no longer have any constitution."

The progressive slogan of "human rights before property rights" was said by Dyer to be borrowed from the jungle, and he added that "the sanctity of private property is one of the greatest expressions of human rights." He said that protection of freedom of contract had contributed more than any other principle to American industrial progress, but added that the principles has been repudiated by the New Deal.

Discipline, Efficiency Lessened.

The collective bargaining clause of the NRA hits discipline and lessens efficiency, Forney Johnson, of Birmingham, Ala., told the manufacturers. He said there was no occasion for putting unionization in the recovery act, and that bitterness and a lack of harmony and understanding between employers and workers had resulted.

J. P. McGrath, of Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, was secretary of the committee on resolutions.

Approximately 40 Atlanta manufacturers attended the sessions of the council. Included in Atlantans attending the meetings were P. S. Hauton, of the Scripto Manufacturing Company; W. E. Mitchell, of the Georgia Power Company; Simon Selig, of the Selig Company; W. S. Rushton, of the Rushton Company; E. R. Paris, of the Atlanta Casket Company; C. S. Barrett, of the Barrett Company, and T. M. Brumby, of the Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, president of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association.

Time
Chicago, Ill.

DEC 3

RELIEF

30¢ Out

When CWA began operations last year, an able-bodied Negro in Georgia could be hired to tend a flower garden for about 50¢ per day. When CWA began hiring unskilled workers at 40¢ per hour, the supply of cheap labor available for private employers dwindled alarmingly. Georgia's Governor Talmadge complained first about Government competition, then wailed that no Government officials would listen to him. FERAdministrator Harry Hopkins impatiently snapped: "All that guy is after is headlines. . . . Some people just can't stand to see others making a living wage." When Governor Talmadge kept on squawking, Administrator Hopkins humiliated him and his State by appointing a Federal representative to take administration of relief funds out of his hands.

Last week, to Governor Talmadge's great glee, Administrator Hopkins abruptly canceled FERA's 30¢-per-hour minimum wage rate for work relief, established last spring after the wind-up of CWA. Frankly admitted was the fact that in some communities the Government has been paying wages higher than private employers for the same work. Hereafter work relief pay will be scaled to community wage rates.

Labor-1934

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

URGE N R A CHIEF TO HALT UNION BARRING OF NEGRO

John T. Clark Writes Stirring Protest to NRA Counsel Richberg—Says No Skilled Workers Have Been Hired On $2,000,000 Hospital Project In Negro Sector of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22—Taking exception to the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which fails to admit any Negroes and questioning the attitude which the NRA assumes in connection with it, John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Branch of the National Urban League has written a stirring protest to Donald R. Richberg, NRA General Counsel, and Charles M. Hay, St. Louis City Counsellor.

Courier

His letter to Mr. Richberg, a copy of which was also sent to Mr Hay, follows:

Mr. Donald R. Richberg
General Counsel for NRA
Washington, D. C.

2-24-34

Dear Sir:

I think we are correct in saying that the general purpose of the whole NRA program is to put people back to work and in this processes [illegible] correct many of the abuses committed by both employers and workers alike which have been largely responsible for our present situation.

Pittsburgh Pa.

We have noticed your interpretation of the provisions of the NRA Code in connection with the controversy between the National Labor Board and the Weirton Steel Company. In this situation the employer and the employe are clearly set out. There is a local industrial situation which exists generally in all of our cities, in which it is not so clear as to who the employer is, and we think this situation involves just as truly a principle as the controversy to which we have just referred.

The matter we refer to is the plight of Nego skilled workers in the Building Trades. In spite of their excellent training and experience, the locals of the American Federation of Labor here have not admitted a single Negro number nor will they even yield a point to make it possible for a Negro mechanic to earn a single dime at building or repair work on or in any of our 17 Negro schools. Our youth, while being trained to do various phases of this work, see only white men being employed to do this work in the very buildings where they receive their training. On a Negro hospital now under construction in the center of a Negro neighborhood, at a cost of over two million dollars (part of which is supplied from Federal funds) no Negro carpenter, bricklayer, painter, or other skilled worker has been permitted to work. Interested groups and individuals have held numerous conferences with committees of the Board of Education with city oficials, our mayor and other officials of the Building Trades Council, but only evasive promises of consideration have been obtained. Numerous petitions have been drawn up by Negro mechanics and others setting forth this unfairness so that there are few people in St. Louis who know about industrial problems who are not fully acquainted with this injustice.

An additional evidence of the spread of union influence (which we would welcome if the Federation would broadly include Negro labor) is shown in a recent action of our Board of Aldermen. They passed a law to permit only union waiters and other workers to serve in our splendid new City Auditorium now nearing completion. Does not such legislatiton prevent millions of unemployed, who are not affiliated nor care to affiliate with the present American Federation of Labor, from obtaining work until all members, and those whom they desire to admit to membership, are at work? We understand the industrial laws of the NRA make no such pre-requisite leaving all labor free to expect and receive employment from employers on the basis of their physical and mechanical fitness to do the work available—then, once employed, these workers have the right to organize freely in any way they may see fit and choose their representatives to negotiate with employers in helping to determine the conditions under which they labor. Yet, we notice with alarm agents of the administration giving over more and more control on who shall work to the American Fedration of Labor, and with regret, that Negro labor finds it necessary to attempt to protect its right to work apparently against the interests of the American Federation of Labor.

The tremendous pressure and need for jobs among Negroes now makes our whole group vey resentful against such actions of the American Federation of Labor, and many believe that while the Government has the most liberal intentions towards every citizen of the United States, that those carrying out the policies of the American Federation of Labor in many sections like St. Louis, are guilty of being narrow, bigoted and selfish.

We are patrtcularly anxious to know:

1. Whether the provisions in Article 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act protect any and all groups of workers who organize independently of the American Federation of Labor
2. Does this Article also cover the rights of such minority groups in the Building Trades? If so with whom have such groups through their representatives the right to negotiate? Surely not through the American Federation of Labor, which steadfastly denies Negro skilled workers any affiliation whatsoever—but an affiliation seems necessary to get a skilled job a common labor job paying the higher wage rates on any of these emergency projects. They also refuse to recognize any Negro mechanic holding Federation of Labor cards obtained in other states, where they apply for affiliation and work on any building project in St. Louis. Who is the employer in such cases? We believe on all PWA projects the contractor is the immediate employer, but who in turn is subjected to the provisions of the general laws of the NRA. We note how these general laws "bring to toe" local industrial and business concerns which are guilty of unfair methods of competition and distribution of profits. We contend that the American Federation of Labor likewise should be forced to deal fairly and give an opportunity to all labor who desire to be protected by such organizations, or discontinue to make such claims before the Federal Government, which is giving the unions splendid support on the strength of such claims.
3. Specifically how will the Government regard the request of an independently organized group of Negro brickmasons, painters, plasterers, carpenters, etc., when they seek employment as skilled workers on local CWA and PWA projects? If these workers have the same right to some of this work, then how would you suggest that we obtain these jobs in spite of the facts stated above and out-lined in the correspondence you find enclosed?

The predominance of widespread distress among Negroes is common to most of our large cities, but is especially true here in St. Louis, and is known to Federal authorities. There are many evidences that the Negro's patience in the New Deal is being shaken—not because we do not have faith in its provisions, but because the Government, through its various agencies and representatives, seems to allow local "old deal" customs to continue only where Negroes are concerned. This Building Trades situation in St. Louis is an outstanding example about which we are writing. We believe an interpretation of the law as it applies to this situation is imperative at this time. May we not expect a reply, and oblige

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN T. CLARK,
Executive Secretary.
The Urban League of St. Louis.

ROOSEVELT FROWNS ON LAUNDRY CODE GIVEN SOUTHERN WORKERS

Globe and Independent

Ninety Day Trial to be Given 14 Cents Per Hour Pact

5-23-34

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Laundry workers in the Southern states including Tennessee are hard hit by the new NRA code that has been approved by President Roosevelt and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. Because of the prevalence of colored workers in the laundry business in Southern States laundry owners were able to put over a code that specifies a wage of only 14 cents per hour as the minimum wage. The 14-cent wage is for a forty hour week, and means that a majority of Southern laundry workers will receive wages of only $5.60 a week. Minimum wages for other sections run much higher, and for some sections are set at a minimum of 30 cents an hour for workers doing the same kind of work that the Southern women will be paid only 14 cents an hour to do. This, notwithstanding the fact that the cost to the public in the South for their laundry is in most instances practically as high as it is in the North and other sections. The widespread complaint against the laundry code, contending that it represents rank race discrimination and also is hurtful to recovery in the south seems to have impressed both the President and Gen. Johnson and they are giving the laundry code only a temporary life of 90 days.

Nashville, Tenn.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

FEB 18 1934

NEGRO FOUND HURT BY CODE DEVICES

Three Major Discriminations Against Workers Under Recovery Act

COTTON CREWS HIT HARD

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With only a few weeks of its originally allotted time left, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, representing twenty-two Negro organizations, has intensified its fight on discriminations against Negro industrial workers under the National Recovery Act.

This new note was sounded in a survey, "Negro Workers Under NRA," prepared by the executive secretary of the committee, John P. Davis, and Rose Marcus Coe, technical adviser, in which they point out that "three major devices have been used in drafting codes to place Negro workers at a disadvantage." They cite these as being occupational, geographical and historical.

In its case against the drafting of occupational differentials the committee notes that "proponents of codes have exempted from maximum hours provisions and minimum wage scales those occupations in which Negro workers are chiefly to be found." Mr. Davis offered in explanation the cotton-textile code, in which outside crews and cleaners are left without benefit under the provisions, and cited that of the 13,000 Negroes in this industry, more than 10,000 fell in the category of "crews and cleaners."

Cotton Set Precedent

The committee especially emphasized the effect that the cotton-textile ruling, which was the first of the many codes to be approved, has had upon other draftings as far as the Negro worker is concerned. It was the opinion of that group that most of the codes for other branches of the textile industry followed the precedent set in the cotton set-up, and watchmen, janitors and maintenance employes, largely Negroes, have been, in turn, singled out for discriminatory treatment.

The geographical differential was pointed out as perhaps the easiest of all to effect, since certain industries employ large numbers of Negroes as unskilled laborers in the South, but not elsewhere. The method employed in these cases was merely to establish lower wage minima and higher hourly maxima for the regions where Negro workers predominate. The committee felt that this practice does not materially affect white workers in the same sections because of leniency on the part of white employers.

The Historical Differential

In commenting upon the historical differentials, the Joint Committee secretary said:

"The third major device enables industrialists to pay Negro workers less than white workers engaged in the same accupation in the same region. Many codes provide that the minimum shall not be less than 40 cents an hour for those workers who, on July 15, 1929, were receiving more than 30 cents an hour; and not less than 30 cents an hour for those who on that date were receiving less than 30 cents an hour

"Obviously such provision cannot be based on alleged differences in costs of living. The true explanation seems to be that most Negro workers fall in the lower-wage category and most white workers in the higher-wage category."

The Joint Committee was organized last September after Attorney John P. Davis, young Harvard graduate, who was to become its executive secretary, and Prof Robert C. Weaver, now attached to the Interior Department, had spent some time in Washington, at their own expense looking into codes and drafts in an effort to fully acquaint Negro workers with their technicalities.

22 Organizations Affiliated

Dr. George Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, New York, became chairman and in time twenty-two organizations affiliated themselves and contributed to the maintenance. Foremost among these are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the Federal Churches, the African Methodist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Improved Order of Elks, the National Negro Bar Association, National Catholic Interracial Federation and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

In the outset the committee was supposed to function only until next month, but already steps are being taken to continue it. This was seen in a call sent out by Miss Frances Williams, chairman of the group's Budget Committee, seeking funds from member organizations and unattached contributors.

While the entire situation of integrating Negroes into the NRA profitably has caused a division of thought among the group leaders, it is generally agreed with the Joint Committee that some protest must be made against the Government's sanctioning differentials.

This has gone over into the homestead-subsistence plans, in which Negroes have asked to be allowed to settle in any and all of those projects created with Government funds. The Joint Committee has especially centered its work in this latter phase around the Arthurdale project in West Virginia, which was restricted to "native-born whites."

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

FEB 19 1934

Negroes Have Been Handed a Raw Deal by NRA, She Says

Editor, The News:

PLEASE accept a rising vote of thanks from 12,000,000 forgotten American citizens for your recent editorial appeal for economic justice in their behalf.

The Negro has been given a "raw deal" by the NRA. Attorney Charles H. Houston, dean of Howard University School of Law, summed up the situation in an address before the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, when he said:

"Under the present recovery program the Negro is worse off than he was before. Intensified discrimination against our race in the keen competition for jobs under the NRA has led to a parody on those initials which might be humorous were they not so tragically true—Negroes Robbed Again."

It would seem that blind prejudice would rather feed the Negro on the crumbs that fall from the Government's billion dollar tables than to allow him to work and feed himself. A majority of the Americans of color are hungry, cold, ragged, neglected and actually going to waste morally and physically, in the midst of a nation to which they have given the last ounce of their devotion for over 300 years. Millions of able-bodied Negroes are being kept on dole and in bread lines at the expense of bankrupt taxpayers.

Federal tolerance of this kind of race prejudice is a luxury for which the entire nation will eventually pay. NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

Of Vital Concern To All Southerners

News
Birmingham, Ala.
4-8-34

Following the temporary injunction granted by Federal Judge Kennamer against the higher miners' wage scale ordered by Gen. Johnson, the commercial coal operators of Alabama have announced that they will reopen the mines Monday. Doubts are expressed as to whether the miners will return to work under the scale in effect prior to Gen. Johnson's order, or whether they will work under an injunction. Another question arises concerning the consequences to the operators in the event the injunction is not made permanent at the hearing set for April 16, since, it is pointed out, should the restraining order be vacated, it would be within the province of the NRA administrator to impose the increased scale and to invoke the fine of $500 a day provided for violations of the amendment raising wages by $1.20 a day over the scale accepted by the miners in the contract signed only three weeks ago.

Those are questions which remain to be determined. There is much reason for hoping, however, that the miners will return to work pending the settlement of the question, and that the operators, should the final decision go against them, would not be penalized for operating the mines in the interim. The operators are carrying their case through the channels provided by law. Pending the outcome, the sensible thing, from the standpoint of both employers and employes, would seem to be to continue on the former basis. For the operators, it would mean that their plants would not be idle, and for the miners, it would mean that they would not be jobless while the controversy is being settled. From humane considerations alone, it is to be hoped that such an arrangement can be carried forward amicably until the question is finally settled.

Meanwhile, the operators are continuing to publish statements setting forth their side and appealing for the support of public opinion. These statements are deserving of the earnest attention of the entire South as well as of Alabama. The merit of their contention should be obvious to everyone, in view of the fact that the wage differentials between the Alabama district and coal fields in other sections have been heretofore conceded to be necessary. If Alabama operators are forced to increase wages by $1.20 a day, when the increases in other fields range from 20 to 40 cents a day, Alabama coal will be further deprived of its already dwindling markets. What the consequences would be it is fearful to contemplate.

More important to the South as a whole, this order of Gen. Johnson's may be the entering wedge for the abrupt levelling out of wage differentials generally. If that should be the case, it would be difficult to conceive of a more severe blow to the economic welfare of the South. The present necessity for the differentials has been demonstrated. If they are to be reduced, it should be only by a gradual process which would take into account all the complicated factors in the situation.

"The question is broader than the coal mining industry," a statement by the Alabama operators sets forth. "It is of vital concern to every resident of Alabama and the South. It affects YOU—regardless of where you live, or how you make your living." That is no exaggeration. This issue is of the gravest import to the entire South. Public opinion throughout the South should make itself vocal in protesting against Gen. Johnson's misguided policy.

Numbered NRA Eagles Will Appear May 1

Constitution
Atlanta Ga
4-24-34

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP)—The new Blue Eagle of NRA, identifying its displayer by code and number, will begin to appear May 1.

Tons of cards and letters of instruction to applicants for the new emblem—three million of each—stacked up at the government printing office here for final approval, were released today for distribution over the country through the postoffices.

The cards are to be filled in with the name of the firm and the code under which it is operating. They will not be taken as pledges of compliance and at the bottom of each appears the line: "No liability attaches to signing this card."

The eagles will be distributed by NRA itself, not the code authorities, to everyone who mails in a card unless that firm or individual is a recorded violator of NRA.

The new emblem drops the motto "We Do Our Part" and substitutes the word "code." Under it appears the name of the industry involved, and a registration number for the particular firm.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

FEB 18 1934

NEGRO FOUND HURT BY CODE DEVICES

Three Major Discriminations Against Workers Under Recovery Act

COTTON CREWS HIT HARD

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With only a few weeks of its originally allotted time left, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, representing twenty-two Negro organizations, has intensified its fight on discriminations against Negro industrial workers under the National Recovery Act.

This new note was sounded in a survey, "Negro Workers Under NRA," prepared by the executive secretary of the committee, John P. Davis, and Rose Marcus Coe, technical adviser, in which they point out that "three major devices have been used in drafting codes to place Negro workers at a disadvantage." They cite these as being occupational, geographical and historical.

In its case against the drafting of occupational differentials the committee notes that "proponents of codes have exempted from maximum hours provisions and minimum wage scales those occupations in which Negro workers are chiefly to be found." Mr. Davis offered in explanation the cotton-textile code, in which outside crews and cleaners are left without benefit under the provisions, and cited that of the 13,000 Negroes in this industry, more than 10,000 fell in the category of "crews and cleaners."

Cotton Set Precedent

The committee especially emphasized the effect that the cotton-textile ruling, which was the first of the many codes to be approved, has had upon other draftings as far as the Negro worker is concerned. It was the opinion of that group that most of the codes for other branches of the textile industry followed the precedent set in the cotton set-up, and watchmen, janitors and maintenance employes, largely Negroes, have been, in turn singled out for discriminatory treatment.

The geographical differential was pointed out as perhaps the easiest of all to effect, since certain industries employ large numbers of Negroes as unskilled laborers in the South, but not elsewhere. The method employed in these cases was merely to establish lower wage minima and higher hourly maxima for the regions where Negro workers predominate. The committee felt that this practice does not materially affect white workers in the same sections because of leniency on the part of white employers.

The Historical Differential

In commenting upon the historical differentials, the Joint Committee secretary said:

"The third major device enables industrialists to pay Negro workers less than white workers engaged in the same accupation in the same region. Many codes provide that the minimum shall not be less than 40 cents an hour for those workers who, on July 15, 1929, were receiving more than 30 cents an hour; and not less than 30 cents an hour for those who on that date were receiving less than 30 cents an hour.

"Obviously such provision cannot be based on alleged differences in costs of living. The true explanation seems to be that most Negro workers fall in the lower-wage category and most white workers in the higher-wage category."

The Joint Committee was organized last September after Attorney John P. Davis, young Harvard graduate, who was to become its executive secretary, and Prof. Robert C. Weaver, now attached to the Interior Department, had spent some time in Washington, at their own expense looking into codes and drafts in an effort to fully acquaint Negro workers with their technicalities.

22 Organizations Affiliated

Dr. George Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, New York, became chairman and in time twenty-two organizations affiliated themselves and contributed to the maintenance. Foremost among these are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Federal Churches, the African Methodist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Improved Order of Elks, the National Negro Bar Association, National Catholic Interracial Federation and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

In the outset the committee was supposed to function only until next month, but already steps are being taken to continue it. This was seen in a call sent out by Miss Frances Williams, chairman of the group's Budget Committee, seeking funds from member organizations and unattached contributors.

While the entire situation of integrating Negroes into the NRA profitably has caused a division of thought among the group leaders, it is generally agreed with the Joint Committee that some protest must be made against the Government's sanctioning differentials.

This has gone over into the homestead-subsistence plans, in which Negroes have asked to be allowed to settle in any and all of those projects created with Government funds. The Joint Committee has especially centered its work in this latter phase around the Arthurdale project in West Virginia, which was restricted to "native-born whites."

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

FEB 19 1934

Negroes Have Been Handed a Raw Deal by NRA, She Says

Editor, The News:

PLEASE accept a rising vote of thanks from 12,000,000 forgotten American citizens for your recent editorial appeal for economic justice in their behalf.

The Negro has been given a "raw deal" by the NRA. Attorney Charles H. Houston, dean of Howard University School of Law, summed up the situation in an address before the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, when he said:

"Under the present recovery program the Negro is worse off than he was before. Intensified discrimination against our race in the keen competition for jobs under the NRA has led to a parody on those initials which might be humorous were they not so tragically true—Negroes Robbed Again."

It would seem that blind prejudice would rather feed the Negro on the crumbs that fall from the Government's billion dollar tables than to allow him to work and feed himself. A majority of the Americans of color are hungry, cold, ragged, neglected and actually going to waste morally and physically, in the midst of a nation to which they have given the last ounce of their devotion for over 300 years. Millions of able-bodied Negroes are being kept on dole and in bread lines at the expense of bankrupt taxpayers.

Federal tolerance of this kind of race prejudice is a luxury for which the entire nation will eventually pay. NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

News
Birmingham, Ala.
4-8-34.

Of Vital Concern To All Southerners

Following the temporary injunction granted by Federal Judge Kennamer against the higher miners' wage scale ordered by Gen. Johnson, the commercial coal operators of Alabama have announced that they will reopen the mines Monday. Doubts are expressed as to whether the miners will return to work under the scale in effect prior to Gen. Johnson's order, or whether they will work under an injunction. Another question arises concerning the consequences to the operators in the event the injunction is not made permanent at the hearing set for April 16, since, it is pointed out, should the restraining order be vacated, it would be within the province of the NRA administrator to impose the increased scale and to invoke the fine of $500 a day provided for violations of the amendment raising wages by $1.20 a day over the scale accepted by the miners in the contract signed only three weeks ago.

Those are questions which remain to be determined. There is much reason for hoping, however, that the miners will return to work pending the settlement of the question, and that the operators, should the final decision go against them, would not be penalized for operating the mines in the interim. The operators are carrying their case through the channels provided by law. Pending the outcome, the sensible thing, from the standpoint of both employers and employes, would seem to be to continue on the former basis. For the operators, it would mean that their plants would not be idle, and for the miners, it would mean that they would not be jobless while the controversy is being settled. From humane considerations alone, it is to be hoped that such an arrangement can be carried forward amicably until the question is finally settled.

Meanwhile, the operators are continuing to publish statements setting forth their side and appealing for the support of public opinion. These statements are deserving of the earnest attention of the entire South as well as of Alabama. The merit of their contention should be obvious to everyone, in view of the fact that the wage differentials between the Alabama district and coal fields in other sections have been heretofore conceded to be necessary. If Alabama operators are forced to increase wages by $1.20 a day, when the increases in other fields range from 20 to 40 cents a day, Alabama coal will be further deprived of its already dwindling markets. What the consequences would be it is fearful to contemplate.

More important to the South as a whole, this order of Gen. Johnson's may be the entering wedge for the abrupt levelling out of wage differentials generally. If that should be the case, it would be difficult to conceive of a more severe blow to the economic welfare of the South. The present necessity for the differentials has been demonstrated. If they are to be reduced, it should be only by a gradual process which would take into account all the complicated factors in the situation.

"The question is broader than the coal mining industry," a statement by the Alabama operators sets forth. "It is of vital concern to every resident of Alabama and the South. It affects YOU—regardless of where you live, or how you make your living." That is no exaggeration. This issue is of the gravest import to the entire South. Public opinion throughout the South should make itself vocal in protesting against Gen. Johnson's misguided policy.

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
4-20-34

Numbered NRA Eagles Will Appear May 1

WASHINGTON, April 19.—(AP)—The new Blue Eagle of NRA, identifying its displayer by code and number, will begin to appear May 1.

Tons of cards and letters of instruction to applicants for the new emblem—three million of each—stacked up at the government printing office here for final approval, were released today for distribution over the country through the postoffices.

The cards are to be filled in with the name of the firm and the code under which it is operating. They will not be taken as pledges of compliance and at the bottom of each appears the line: "No liability attaches to signing this card."

The eagles will be distributed by NRA itself, not the code authorities, to everyone who mails in a card unless that firm or individual is a recorded violator of NRA.

The new emblem drops the motto "We Do Our Part" and substitutes the word "code." Under it appears the name of the industry involved, and a registration number for the particular firm.

General.

Occupation, Wages etc.

NEGRO SEEN AS GAINER IN THE RECOVERY DEAL

Wider Benefits Are Expected as the NRA Program Is Extended to the Domestic and the Farm Laborer

What has the American Negro got out of the New Deal? What further may he expect to receive as the various recovery measures are more fully developed? These questions are dealt with in the following article by the adviser on the economic status of Negroes in the Department of the Interior.

By CLARK FOREMAN.

Journal

4-15-34

Milwaukee Wis.

MUCH has been said and written about the effect of the recovery program on Negroes. There has been little realization, however, of the deeper implications for minority groups of the integration of our national economy, which is proceeding apace in Washington.

It is said that in many cases the Negroes have suffered rather than benefited from the NRA and other recovery programs. Doubtless in some cases this is true. What is by no means always true is that this suffering is the result of race prejudice or discrimination.

If we examine the occupational distribution of the Negro population in 1930 we find that of the total 5,503,535 of those over 10 years of age who were gainfully employed, 1,807,521, or 32.9 per cent, were farm tenants and farm workers; 1,387,527, or 25.2 per cent, were domestics, and 1,012,830, or 18.4 per cent, were common laborers. This was the situation at the peak of the laissez-faire period, and it is from this point, intensified after three years of depression, that the recovery program had to begin.

The Negroes made their first effective entry into the industrial life of the North in the years of the World War when immigration was restricted. The number engaged in manufacturing and mining grew from 692,409 in 1910 to 960,039 in 1920—an increase of 35.8 per cent. During the same period the total of Negroes gainfully employed decreased from 5,192,535 in 1910 to 4,824,151 in 1920. After 1920, when the immigration bars were lowered, many Negroes nevertheless held their jobs and successfully demonstrated their economic usefulness.

A Lower Market Price.

Because of prejudice and the related restricting influences on the stability of Negro labor, employers have been able to buy it for less than the usual market price for white labor. This fact has had two definite effects on the situation. First, it has furnished Negroes with an entering wedge whereby they may penetrate the structure so jealously protected by the vested interests of the labor world; second, the very importance of this opportunity has led the employers often to use Negroes as strikebreakers and under-cutters of the established wage scale.

Negroes seem to have held more than their share of the marginal and underpaid jobs in those industries which were most ruthless in their efforts to reduce wages and extend hours. The "chiseling" industries have had the advantage of unusual opportunities for exploitation and have very generally availed themselves of it. With a planned and ordered control of our economic life such industries must be eliminated or changed.

The first efforts of the NRA have severely attacked the exploitative methods and many industries have been forced to better their wage scales. With a codification of hours and wages the particular advantage derived from the employment of Negroes disappears, provided the code is enforced. Thus in many cases Negroes have lost their jobs to whites. The pressure on industries to employ white workers instead of colored exists in most localities, but was fairly well resisted when additional profits could be made by employing Negroes for less.

A Wage Differential.

In those industries which cannot so easily displace their Negro labor for white there has come a cry for a wage differential for Negroes. Some of these industries say, perhaps truthfully, that they cannot make profits on the wage scale set by the NRA. The question then arises as to whether such industries are desirable.

There are, on the other hand, many indications that Negroes are profiting by the code regulations for the larger industries. For example, a Negro investigator (Ralph N. Davis of Tuskegee Institute) wrote from Birmingham recently:

"The attitude of Negro labor to the large industries in most instances, as reflected in the discussions of the investigator with workmen and their reports to local Negro leaders, indicated that they felt that there was no discrimination in the application of the code to Negro labor."

Few of the larger industries have displaced Negroes for white labor and may have added to the number of Negro employes at the code scale of hours and pay.

Thus we see that the effort to regulate industry has caused some Negroes employed by unsound or marginal industries to lose their jobs. It has at the same time greatly helped the Negroes employed by the larger industries. Moreover, with the development of a planned economic life and the prosperity of industry on the basis of fair wages, there is every reason to believe that Negroes will gain directly and indirectly from the more wholesome situation.

A Broader Program.

As the NRA program is extended to domestic servants and farm laborers, the great mass of the Negro population will be more affected. But already the work of the NRA, the PWA and the CWA has produced results that every student of Negro life must welcome, despite the fact that in many cases the effect has not been so complete as was hoped for.

The whole question of the future of the Negro population is intimately involved in the administration's attempt to regulate and plan industry. Although undoubtedly there will be displacement and misfortune in the transitional period, the Negroes along with all minority groups seem certain to benefit from a greater centralized control.

The new policy of our government is particularly important for Negroes. The efforts of the administration to improve housing conditions and to raise educational standards will be especially beneficial to the colored population which heretofore has been greatly in need of this help. The assistance which health authorities are receiving will enable them to bring about much-needed improvements in general health conditions, and again the Negroes who have been neglected will profit most.

It is only natural that all efforts to raise the purchasing power and economic status of the population above a certain minimum will be welcomed by Negroes who have been kept in the lowest economic brackets.

Unskilled Labor.

There are certain dangers connected with the organization of our national life. With organization there is always a tendency toward crystallization. People unfamiliar with the development of our Negro population are likely to think of Negroes only in terms of unskilled or domestic labor.

According to the 1930 census, 2,400,357 Negroes were so classified. Such figures tend to overshadow the excellent progress of Negroes in the professions and in business. In the seventy years that have passed since emancipation from slavery and enforced illiteracy, Negroes have become prominent in our literary, art and scientific life. Some have also been remarkably successful in amassing fortunes in the real estate and life insurance and other businesses.

Officials who are called on to plan, too often think that the situation of race prejudice can be handled by giving the unskilled job to Negroes and the skilled and white collar jobs to white people. The discouraging and unfair effect of such settlements is obviously felt keenly by those Negroes who have struggled against many difficulties to prepare themselves for higher work.

Discrimination has occurred in local communities in the administration of several of the government's big programs. Such irregularities, when reported, have often been corrected, but it is not held that even now the various programs work fairly. In too many cases local prejudice thwarts the best plans of the central authority.

Nevertheless, the government is well aware of its obligations to the Negro population and has undertaken them with an energy comparable to its activities in other fields of reconstruction. Every one interested in achieving a fair opportunity for advancement on the part of the colored population must welcome the social theories of the New Deal and the clear intention of the administration to apply these theories without reference to race.

DIFFERENTIALS—JUST AND UNJUST.

Constitution

4-17-34

Atlanta, Ga.

The south should lend united support to the announced intention of our industrial interests to wage a finish fight on the proposal to eliminate the wage differentials now enjoyed by the mills and mines of this section.

The development of southern industry during the past two decades has been marvelous, but is threatened by some of the destructive measures now pending in congress—among these the abolition of the wage differentials.

These differentials are not arbitrary creations. They grew out of the natural advantage of the south in resources and climate.

No injustice is done to labor by them because the lower cost of living in the south, requiring less expenditure for housing, clothing, fuel and food, makes the smaller wages paid here go further than the wage scale of the north.

Some of the so-called "brain trusters" are seeking to deprive the south of the benefits from its natural advantage in climate and resources.

But these economic "experts" are significantly silent with reference to the favorable differentials in freight rates that exist in behalf of the east as against the south.

Under these freight rate differentials, based on the theory that the east is nearer the great markets of the country and for that reason entitled to favorable rates, a south-industry located at exactly the same distance as a similar industry in New England from a market in the middle west, or anywhere else must compete under the handicap of a higher freight rate.

These unjust and unfair freight differentials under which southern industry is laboring might well be considered in connection with the effort to deprive the south of the wage differential basis to which it is rightfully entitled.

In the matter of textiles freight rate discrimination in favor of the east is intolerable.

Southern textiles will pay 18 per cent higher rate, mile for mile, than the New England mills if the tentative order of the interstate commerce comission is made permanent after the argument set for May 2.

This outrage may be consummated but, if it is, the people of the south will ask the reason why from our senators and representatives.

In the matter of automobile shipments from the west, the east has a differential of 39 per cent as against the south. This applies not only to automobile but to other shipments.

And while suffering from these outrageous freight discriminations, it is now proposed that the wage differential in favor of the south be discontinued, while freight differentials in favor of the north be continued, and even increased.

In other words, the plan is to put southern industry out of business and to confine the energy of this section once more to agriculture.

It is a pretty game and the "brain trusters" may be able to put it over—but we do not believe it!

Not while Roosevelt is in the White House.

Roosevelt Adviser Scores Critics, Elaborating On National Program

Advertiser
4-22-34
Montgomery
Ala.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—(AP)—The "new deal" tonight was called a return to true democracy by Rexford G. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture.

In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Tugwell whose name figured prominently in the recent Wirt revolution investigation, defined himself as a "convinced believer in the democratic process" in replying to his critics.

The assertion that the Roosevelt administration was headed toward a dictatorship was answered with this statement:

"The sovereignty of the American people is the real source of this administration's power; there is not a man among you who does not recognize this, though there are some who appear to resent it.

"I for one do not wish to supplant this sovereignty with another kind whose theory is that for some groups and interests there should be immunity from political control. That way lies economic oligarchy.

"It involves the creation of autocratic institutions which are alien to the American spirit. We were drifting toward them in the post-war years. Our present return to democracy constitutes as I believe, their final repudiation in this nation."

Economic Necessity

Tugwell characterized the efforts to control farm production by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as "a democratic process revised to meet the necessities of a world economic system," adding that it was not a method "for which any doctrinal name is appropriate."

The inability to define such a process in any known words or catch-phrases "infuriates many people," he said, observing that they insist that it be called socialism, fascism, or communism.

"I sympathize with this impulse because it is a highly academic one, and as you know, I am a professor," he said "But I can't agree that national politics ought to be shaped with reference to any dogma just so that detractors can conveniently attach a label to them and find a library full of ready-made criticisms."

"Some of the less discriminating critics," Tugwell said, "have not hesitated to use labels even though they might be obviously inappropriate."

The assertion that American farmers and business men are being "regimented" under methods now employed by the Roosevelt administration was answered by the assistant secretary with the statement that "if you look for regimentation in American life you will find your best illustrations in industry."

Advertiser
4-22-34
Montgomery
Ala.

Difficulties With Industry

More difficulty is being found in ridding industry of regimentation than in ridding the country of prohibition, Tugwell said, but when thousands of Americans are working together in a business enterprise "things will not run smoothly unless that enterprise bases its operations on free and full consent throughout the organization, rather than on economic coercion or arbitrary management."

The process of subduing natural materials and forces in America "should have freed men as it enslaved nature," he added, "but until lately it was not happening.

"As the industrial system developed men found themselves more and more the slaves of machines, of system, of corporate and financial devices. Naturally, being Americans, they eventually revolted and asked for a new deal.

"It is my conception of the new deal that it shall ensure the subjugation of things, and restore to men the freedoms they have earned, together with all the advantages which ought to accrue from our victories over nature. Those who are shouting 'regimentation' now do not recognize the inevitability of this process, they are those who have greatly benefited from the subjection of man to things.

"The beneficiaries of private industrial regimentation cannot prevail, of course, for it is not in the nature of Americans to permit it."

American Fundamentals

Tugwell said a restatement of "the fundamentals of that Americanism to which we are born and which we all desire to cherish" was appropriate, "not because my own motives have lately been questioned by those who consider themselves and the country to have been injured by the President's program" but because it had been made to appear that what the administration was doing was "somehow alien to our traditions and institutions."

The "core" of the American tradition he defined as "a kind of defiance to fate" under which coercion will not work. Also "we have a precious inventiveness which gets us out of holes" and a "saving irreverence of authority."

Law, Government, and social organization will inevitably fail, Tugwell said unless these characteristics are taken into account and "in this respect I unhesitatingly avow myself a thorough conservative."

"I do not believe that people can be compelled to do for long anything that is alien to their national character, and do not believe that there are any safe compulsions which may be used on human nature," he added. "Social change in America cannot go on any faster than the people who are affected want it to go on."

'Mechanism Of Resistance'

The mechanism of resistance to such change is "almost too perfect," Tugwell declared. Those who resisted "brought about complete collapse in 1929 and prevented any change for some three years. Now that some of the necessary measures have at last been taken and some recovery has been assured, the forces of reaction are again in full cry."

Injecting a note of humor into an otherwise thoroughly serious address, he declared "seven years ago I visited Russia for two months. That visit has often been considered sufficient proof of my adherence to communism, as though communism could be caught by contagion like mumps or measles.

"I suppose there does not exist in the whole country today a more convinced believer in the democratic process than I am. But I happen to be really interested in its survival and eager to adapt it to the modern world so that it can survive.

"For this something more than windy eulogies to liberty is necessary. Democracy has been living a precarious life among our business institutions; its enemies in this country were in a fair way to have it strangled and laid quietly aside until the new deal came along. For they did not realize that real democracy cannot be destroyed without provoking a revolt on the part of its practitioners."

Industrialist Objections

The most vigorous objections to the Administration's experimenting have come from industrialists and financiers, Tugwell declared, "because for the first time they have been made the subjects of it."

What is needed, he said, "is to try new devices from the public side, to adopt them if they succeed or reject them if they fail. . . . The price we paid for free experimentation in industry was too high to be tolerable. . . .

"The two essential features, then, of the Rooseveltian method are the modernized democratic processes which it fosters and the experimental nature of its approach to and its handling of problems. It can work if democracy is workable and if experiments can really be carried on."

Addressing the editors as men who influence public opinion he defined a free press as one which gives "a fair and objective representation of the facts, regardless of bias in favor of any dogma, tradition or authority.

"I do not presume to suggest that American newspapers have ever in the past been used to promote a private interest or to obstruct a public one, but I do plead with you, as exponents of freedom of speech, to ask yourselves whether democracy and experimentation are not the only practical means for overcoming the present evils with which the country is beset."

Freedom of Press

The real threat to freedom of the press, he added, comes from "those who would create conditions which require violent correctives. No matter what those conditions are, whether war, or social upheavals at home; or even the rise of one of those militant nationalist movements with which the world has had too much experience lately—those are the real threats to that freedom which we regard as precious. . . .

"The democratic process or the experimental method will never threaten the real freedom of the press. That would be a contradiction in terms, for neither can succeed without the fullest and freest discussion of every proposal. There is no other way in which the necessary foundation of public consent can be built."

The base of the New Deal, he said, "has to be as broad as the economy which has to be brought under control and as deep as the minds and hearts of the people whom it affects. . . .

"Those of us who desire to return to the true tradition of our people, who really hold that there ought to be equal opportunity, and who think that any American is too good to starve, are taunted with the empty shibboleths of an era which was destroyed by those who now go back to it for words."

Newspapers, he said, are still the most important of the avenues to public attention and everyone has an interest in the independence and character of their service.

Praises Newspapermen

"As to what I think it only just to say in this company that there are among newspaper men with whom I have had dealings here in Washington the finest spirits I have ever known. From the point of view of an official they are often too enterprising. . . .

"Your newspaper representatives at Washington have had to deal intelligently with highly complicated economic problems one after another, as the various phases of the great wheel of recovery come uppermost. They are doing it extraordinarily well."

In concluding Tugwell said:

"This battle for a new deal is not yet over; indeed I suspect it has just begun. You realize, you must realize, that only a beginning has been made. At the most optimistic estimate we shall end the year we are in with millions of unemployed.

"There will be millions, even, who will not have had a steady job for three years or perhaps more. And this in spite of all our work and ingenuity. How do you suppose these men and their families feel about the academic question whether it is recovery we want, or whether it is reform? . . .

"We have set our faces, not towards theories or labels, but towards the necessary actions. The facts are stubborn and ugly. We are driven by them to find a better way of life than we have had.

"For myself I propose to go on laboring for it; and I hope to go on working with you gentlemen for a cause which, fundamentally, I believe we share."

General

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

TUSKEGEE STUDY SHOWS NEW DEAL HITS NEGRO HARD

AAA Cuts Jobs and NRA Boosts White Competition

BY ARTHUR EVANS.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Daily Tribune 6-22-34 Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., June 21.—[Special.]—While 30 per cent of the cotton share croppers and field hands, choppers and pickers and laborers on the cotton gins, both Negro and white, are estimated to have been thrown out of employment and into increased destitution through the 40 per cent cut in cotton acreage under the Agricultural Adjustment administration, the national recovery program has worked adversely against the Negro worker in the south in additional ways.

Under the New Deal, the AAA, it appears, has reduced the amount of employment available for cotton workers, while the NRA has put the Negro in other lines of work on the spot, economically speaking, by intensifying the competition between white and black labor. This latter phase was found a cause of complaint last October on a tour of the south, and it now appears to have grown more acute. Several investigations have been made.

Tuskegee Survey Made.

Tuskegee institute, founded 53 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., has recently completed a survey of the effects of NRA upon Negro labor in Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Anniston, Tuscaloosa and Jasper, in Alabama. It was made under direction of Ralph N. Davis of the Tuskegee research department. It has not been made public, but a copy of its conclusions was made available to this observer by Monroe N. Work, authority on Negro statistics at Tuskegee. The report says:

"On the whole the operation of the national recovery program has not yet brought about the desired substantial benefits to the Negro group in the south, in that in its present application the competition between white and Negro labor has been intensified and the number of jobs for Negroes has been lessened and the security of jobs for Negroes has been lessened.

"It has not yet benefited a sufficient number of Negroes to the extent that the purchasing power of the Negro group has been raised, nor yet has it helped to raise the standard of living among Negroes."

White Competition Grows.

The Tuskegee report says the direct relief program and the CWA and PWA have been a source of great help to distressed Negroes. But such workers as have been under NRA codes—these do not apply to agricultural and domestic workers—have found that many ways have been discovered of jumping over the codes.

As to wage parity, it has increased competition by whites, and at $10 to $14 a week jobs formerly regarded as menial have been transformed into white collar positions and "white man's jobs."

The report does not say this in these exact words, but one of its summarized conclusions reads:

Destitution to Gain.

"When Negro labor is placed on the same wage basis as white labor, preference is no longer given to Negro labor in the competition with white labor."

Destitution among the farm laborer, white and Negro, whose cash income ranges from $50 to $200 a year, is expected increase this winter due to the AAA reduction program. This is the prediction one hears generally in the southern states.

At Fisk university here, a noted Negro school, some interesting studies have been made by the social science department of which Charles S. Johnson is head. In Macon county, Ga., a typical county, it was found that in 1931 the average cash income of Negro tenant farmers was $90 a year. But under the ancient credit system by which landlords furnish pork, corn meal, and molasses in advance, most families had eaten up their crop before it was harvested. About 61 per cent of the families broke even at the end of the season; 26 per cent of the families were in the red, owing more than they had made in cash, and about 9 per cent reported they had a few dollars to clink in their pockets.

Claim Negro Loses on Dole.

When the farmer goes on the dole, some Negro leaders affirm that the Negro does not get as much as the white. In one northern Alabama county, 23 per cent of the population is Negro, but a survey showed Negroes were 17 per cent of all those on the dole roster.

In the distribution of the "plow under" money last year the Negro cropper in many instances, according to some surveys, found much of it held back by landlords on debts. On government loans, too, in some cases the tenant paid interest two ways, to the government and to the landlord. This was complained of in 1932, under President Hoover, and Negro leaders say under the New Deal there has been no rectification of this abuse.

"Letter comes to a tenant with Washington stamped on it," said a Negro farmer near Montgomery, "and the mailman he always fetches it to old massa. He sees it before the tenant."

Landlords Get Cream.

One survey presented at a Negro conference in Washington a year or so ago dwelt upon how the federal aid for farmers in feed, seed, and fertilizer loans worked in some cases in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Landlords unloaded on the government.

"In some cases," it declared, "it is evident that solvent local planters and bankers put their own tenants on this loan service because they did not want to take the risk involved in farm operations.

"In a few black belt areas tenants got and spent the loans made to them. They bought their seed and fertilizer at cash prices. **In some instances the planter has taken the money and deposited it to his own account, issuing cash back to the tenant as he thought the tenant needed it. The planter usually charged 8 or 10 per cent interest. Thus the tenant pays double interest—6 per cent to the government for the money and 8 or 10 per cent to the planter for keeping it for him. This practice is common in the upper part of the Georgia black belt."**

Asserts New Deal Futile.

One Negro educator here who has spent the last five months surveying the south says the New Deal has not corrected these tendencies.

"The abuses still exist," he said. "Local relief agencies are generally composed of local white planters. The Negro has no one of his race to speak for him. Federal aid through the various agencies appears to benefit the planter more than the white and Negro tenant.

"Under the acreage reduction of the AAA the landlord gets government rent for idle land, usually the least fertile **parts of the farm. The least protected groups, the laborers and croppers, who** normally get less than $100 cash a year, both white and Negro, bear the burden.

"The dole itself, of course, has been the life saver. It has kept hundreds of thousands of families from starvation, but its effect has been to reduce the desire to work. Many Negro families on the edge of destitution get more from the government than they would by working. Now the AAA by reducing employment in the cotton fields at least 30 per cent, fortifies them in idleness, and seems to be moving towards a permanent pauperized class to be supported by federal doles, in the rural regions."

TUSKEGEE STUDY SHOWS NEW DEAL HITS NEGRO HARD

AAA Cuts Jobs Ann NRA Boosts White Competition

By ARTHUR EVANS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Defender 6-30-34 Houston, Tex.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(Sp.)—While 30 per cent of the cotton share croppers and field hands, choppers and pickers and laborers on the cotton gin, both Negro and white, are estimated to have been thrown out of employment and into increased destitution through the 40 per cent cut in cotton acreage under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the national recovery program has worked adversely against Negro worker in the South in additional ways.

Under the New Deal, the AAA, it appears, has reduced the amount of employment available for cotton workers, while the NRA has put the Negro in other lines of work on the spot, economically speaking, by intensifying the competition between white and black labor. This latter phase was found a cause of complaint last October on a tour of the South, and it now appears to have grown more acute. Several investigations have been made.

Tuskegee Survey Made

Tuskegee Institute, founded 53 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, at Tuskegee, Ala., has recently completed a survey of the effects of NRA upon Negro labor in Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Anniston, Tuscaloosa and Jasper, in Alabama. It was made under direction of Ralph N. Davis, of the Tuskegee research department. It has not been made public, but a copy of its conclusions was made available to this observer by Monroe N. Work, authority on Negro statistics at Tuskegee. The report says:

"On the whole the operation of the national recovery program has not yet brought about the desired substantial benefits to the Negro group in the South, in that in its present application the competition between white and Negro labor has been intensified and the number of jobs for Negroes has been lessened and the security of jobs for Negroes has been lessened.

"It has not yet benefited a sufficient number of Negroes to the extent that the purchasing power of the Negro group has been raised, nor yet has it helped to raise the standard of living among Negroes."

White Competition Grows

The Tuskegee report says the direct relief program and the CWA and PWA have been a source of great help to distressed Negroes. But such workers as have been under NRA codes—these do not apply to agricultural and domestic workers—have found that many ways have been discovered of jumping over the codes.

As to wage parity, it has increased competition by whites, and at $10 to $14 a week jobs formerly re-

garded as menial have been transformed into white collar positions and "white man's jobs."

The report does not say this in these exact words, but one of its summarized conclusions read:

Destitution to Gain

"When Negro labor is placed on the same wage basis as white labor, preference is no longer given to Negro labor in the competition with white labor."

Destitution among the farm laborer, white and Negro, whose cash income ranges from $50 to $200 a year, is expected increase this winter due to the AAA reduction program. This is the prediction one hears generally in the Southern states.

At Fisk University here, a noted Negro school, some interesting studies have been made by the social science department of which Charles S. Johnson is head. In Macon County, Ga., a typical county, it was found that in 1931 the average cash income of Negro tenant farmers was $91 a year. But under the ancient credit system by which landlords furnish pork, corn meal, and molasses in advance, most families had eaten up their crop before it was harvested. About 61 per cent of the families broke even at the end of the season; 26 per cent of the families were in the red, owing more than they had made in cash, and about 9 per cent reported they had a few dollars to cling in their pockets.

Claim Negro Loses on Dole

When the farmer goes on the dole, some Negro leaders affirm that the Negro does not get as much as the white. In one Northern Alabama county, 23 per cent of the population is Negro, but a survey showed Negroes were 17 per cent of all those on the dole roster.

In the distribution of the "plow-under" money last year the Negro cropper in many instances, according to some surveys, found much of it held back by landlords on debts. On government loans too in some cases the tenant paid interest two ways, to the government and to the landlord. This was complained of in 1932, under President Hoover, and Negro leaders say under the New Deal there has been no rectification of this abuse.

"Letter comes to a tenant with Washington stamped on it," said a Negro farmer near Montgomery, "and the mailman he always fetches it to old massa. He sees it before the tenant."

Landlords Get Cream

One survey presented at a Negro conference in Washington a year or so ago dwelt upon how the federal aid for farmers in feed, seed, and fertilizer loans worked in some cases in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Landlords unloaded on the government.

"In some cases," it declared, "it is evident that solvent local planters and bankers put their own tenants on this loan service because they did not want to take the risk involved in farm operations.

"In a few black belt areas tenants got and spent the loans made to them. They bought their seed and fertilizer at cash prices. In some instances the planter has taken the money and deposited it to his own account, issuing cash back to the tenant as he thought the needed it. The planter usually charged 8 or 10 per cent interest. Thus the tenant pays double interest—6 per cent to the government for the money and 8 or 10 per cent to the planter for keeping it for him. This practice is common in the upper part of the Georgia black belt."

Asserts New Deal Futile

One Negro educator here who has spent the last five months surveying the South says the new deal has not corrected these tendencies.

"The abuses still exist," he said. "Locial relief agencies are generally composed of local white planters. The Negro has no one of his race to speak for him. Federal aid through the various agencies appears to benefit the planter more than the white and Negro tenant.

"Under the acreage reduction of the AAA the landlord gets government rent for idle land, usually the least fertile parts of the farm. The least protected groups, the laborers and croppers, who normally get less than $100 cash a year, both white and Negro, bear the burden.

"The dole itself, of course, has been the life saver. It has kept hundreds of thousands of families from starvation, but its effect has been to reduce the desire to work. Many Negro families on the edge of destitution get more from the government than they would by working. Now the AAA by reducing employment in the cotton fields at least, 30 per cent, fortifies them in idleness, and seems to be moving towards a permanent pauperized class to be supported by federal doles, in the rural regions."

NEGROES AND WHITES TO BE EMPLOYED ON EQUALITY AT NORRIS

Argus
6-29-34
St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON — (CNS) — The Tennessee Valley Authority has announced the policy of employing Negroes and whites on an equal basis, the proportion to be employed to be the same as the proportion of Negroes to whites in the locality in which the work is being done.

Some months ago, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Howard University, called the attention of the Honorable George W. Norris, United States Senator to a press release that set forth gross injustices to Negro laborers seeking employment under the Tennessee Valley Authority in connection with construction activities in and around the town of Norris Alabama near Muscle Shoals.

In calling the attention of Senator Norris to "injustices and unfair dealing at the expense of disadvantaged and underprivileged peoples," Dr. Scott wrote under date of April 12 1934: "I very much hope it may be possible for you to make injuiry on your own responsibility as to the truthfulness of the statements contained in this report, and that you will be willing to exert your great influence in righting this wrong if wrong it is found to be."

In response to this request, John P. Robinson secretary to Senator Norris, wrote April 13: "I am sorry it is impossible for the Senator to write you personally at this time, but I am sure you will appreciate the extremely heavy demands which are constantly being made upon him in connection with pending legislation. I shall bring your letter to his attention at the earliest opportunity."

Hearing nothing of the matter for several weeks on May 24, Dr. Scott wrote to Mr Robinson, the Senator's secretary, as follows: "I appeciate the fact Senator Norris is one of the hardest worked men in Congress. What is more important to me, however, as I think of the Senator, is the responsiveness he has always shown when matters come up which indicate how unfortunate groups of persons are being exploited. It was for that reason I called a recent instance of such exploitation to his attention.

"I am writing now to ask if, in your opinion, Senator Norris will be able to make inquiries regarding this situation. I am sure it will be definitely ameliorated if he can see his way clear to devote a moment to its consideration."

To this second appeal, Mr. Robinson, under date of June 11, wrote to Dr. Scott, saying: "I am enclosing herewith, for your information a copy of a memorandum I have just received from the Tennessee Valley Authority, with reference to its policy pertaining to Negro labor."

"It is the policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority to employ Negroes and Whites on an equal basis the proportion to be employed to be the same as the proportion of Negos to Whites in the locality in which the work is being done.

"At Norris the percentage of Negroes to Whites employed as of April 30 was slightly in excess of the percentage of Negroes to Whites in the population. However this percentage varies from time to time, depending upon the work available.

"Only the first unit of the Town of Norris is being developed. No provision has been made for housing Negroes in the town mainly for two reasons: first, it has been possible to secure a sufficient supply of Negroes from those living in the locality; second, because of the Constitutional provision in Tennessee that Negroes and White children shall attend separate schools, it has seemed inadvisable from an economic point of view to make provision for Negroes in so small a town as Norris is at present.

"At Wheeler Dam where the percentage of Negroes to Whites is greater and therefore the number to be employed proportionally greater, provision has been made for housing Negroes in this locality. It has not been necessary to set up a separate school for the Negroes or Whites, the educational features being taken care of by the schools in the locality. Arrangements for an adult educational and recreational program for both the Negroes and Whites in this locality are now being made.

"It has been found that very few Negroes took the Form 10 examination in the Wheeler area, largely through a misunderstanding. Word got out in some way, or so it is reported to us, that the examination was only for White people. For this reason the examination requirements for the employment of Negroes in the Wheeler area was waived."

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

SEP 20 1934

Labor Should Not Be Cheap

Labor should not be cheaper in the South than it is in other parts of the country. A man or woman making a pair of trousers should be paid as much for the job in Traveler's Rest, South Carolina, as in Lowell, Massachusetts, provided of course that the job be equally well done in both places. If one can live on half as much and at the same time quite as well in Traveler's Rest as in some great town, it is that one's good fortune. If the resident of Traveler's Rest takes a job for less than does the man in Lowell, one can think of no way of preventing him—if this South Carolina and this United States are to continue the homes of free people. The News and Courier is heartily in favor of any movement that will increase the wages of Southern labor as long as it shall not take away from a man's liberty. It is better to be poor and a little hungry and free than to be well fed and a slave. Nearly all of the modern schemes for the betterment of the condition of the people are predicated on depriving them of part of their liberty. In 1850 the average negro family on a Southern plantation probably had more of the comforts of life than had the average family of cotton mill operatives in Lawrence, Massachusetts—and there was some slavery in Lawrence, too. That we have in the South climatic and soil condition that make living easier and at lower cost than in the North is no reason that we should take less money for our goods. If the South has these advantages laborer and employer are entitled to share equitably in them.

General.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COTTON GIN WORKERS CALLED FARMERS TO DODGE PAY BOOSTS

Effort to Dodge NRA Wage Scale Seen In Attempt to Classify 62,000 Negro Industrial Workers As Farmers—N.A.A.C.P. Launches Protest.

Carrier 6-23-34 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, June 14—Classification of 62,000 Negro workers in cotton gins as agricultural workers denies them any benefit under the NRA, according to letters of protest mailed from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The letters signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., declare that the work in cotton gins is highly mechanized and that the labor in the gins is actually industrial labor and should have NRA pay. From September 11, 1933 until May 8, 1934, the Association contends, this labor was recognized by the NRA, the AAA, and the National Ginners Conference as industrial, but on the latter date the ginners suddenly changed their minds and passed a resolution stating that gin labor was not industrial, whereupon their application for a code agreement under the NRA was withdrawn.

The Association also protests against the entering into a marketing agreement with cotton ginners by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prior to fixing wage rates for cotton gin labor. Cotton gin labor is now being paid only from seven to ten cents an hour, while small cotton farmers are at present paying prices for gin services "based upon wholly mythical wages allegedly being paid cotton gin laborers."

The protest closes with the contention that "the recovery of one whole agricultural section of our country cannot be effected when so large a proportion of its producers is not given just consideration in the setting up of the recovery machinery."

NRA COUNSEL DRAFTS STEEL PEACE PLANS

Richberg Reported At Work On New Offer And New Wagner Bill

OPTIMISM IS GROWING

Roosevelt Reported Opposed To Company Union Proposals

Post 6-12-34 Birmingham, Ala.

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Donald R. Richberg, National Recovery Administration general counsel, today was reported re-drafting both the Wagner labor disputes bill and a steel strike settlement plan for submission to President Roosevelt.

There were indications that the president does not favor the company-union election set-up proposed by the employers to meet the steel crisis, and may not appoint the board of three under the restrictions proposed by them and Gen. Hugh Johnson.

Senators meanwhile learned that Democratic leaders, putting on the heat for adjournment Saturday, have dropped the oil control bill and the farm act changes from their schedule, and decided upon a toned-down labor bill, possibly in the form of a joint resolution, which can be quickly passed.

Labor Bill Mystery

The nature of the toned down labor bill is a mystery. Sen. Joe Robinson, Democratic leader, apparently is the only senator who knows what it is to do. Senator Wagner, author of the original bill, a revised and weakened version on which is now on the calendar, providing for a national industrial adjustment board with limited power to protect collective bargaining, has not yet been advised of it. There is some suggestion that the new proposal would merely legalize the mediatory powers of the present National Labor board which Wagner heads. Such a resolution could be passed quickly, leaders believe, but progressive senators fear that it will do little to head off the wave of industrial strife now in sight.

Modification of the steel strike proposal was indicated following a conference the president held yesterday with Wagner; Johnson, Richberg and Assistant Secretary Wyzanski, representing Secretary of Labor Perkins. The White House and Johnson refused to comment, but Wagner, known to be critical of the company union election plan—which A. F. of L. steel workers violently oppose—said they discussed "possible government action."

Richberg To New York

Mr. Roosevelt's action in entering the picture was also interpreter as notice that he intends to try to avert a strike. His action virtually removes Johnson from the headliner position of last week-end.

Richberg disclosed that he probably would attend a meeting in New York Thursday of the Iron and Steel Institute—held while the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is meeting in Pittsburgh either to complete plans for the strike or to call it off.

Passage of an adequate labor bill, or definite government action to call and supervise workers' elections, would avert the steel threat, according to the demands outlined in Pittsburgh last night by union men. A White House conference between steel employers and union men, suggested by the latter as another settlement possibility, is not now in the picture.

Post 6-12-34 Birmingham, Ala.

The steel situation differs from other labor situations, so a steel workers' election probably would not fulfill the president's desire to have a permanent body to handle other labor troubles as they arise.

The net result of this doublebarrelled labor situation is that the steel union meeting in Pittsburgh may determine whether congress goes home Saturday, when and whethr the president goes on an ocean trip vacation this summer, and whether this summer's labor troubles will be critical or merely serious, according to observers. What the administration does today and tomorrow, of course, will influence what the steel workers do Thursday.

To Study Stranded Negro Populations

Black Dispatch 6-14-34 Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON, June 14. (ANP) — Investigations in Stranded Negro Populations are in process by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Earl R. Moses, economic analyst, in the F. E. R. A., Division of Research and Statistics has been assigned to make a study of certain Negro groups who find themselves stranded in communities where the industries on which they have been depending for their livelihood for many years, are now permanently closed and their opportunities for earning a livelihood at an end unless some new industry is started. Mr. Moses is now investigating conditions in certain Negro mining communities in southern Illinois under the immediate direction of Mr. Bennet Schauffler of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

As soon as his findings are complete, which is expected to be within the next few days, they will be turned over to Forester Washington, director of Negro work, for definite action to relieve the communities—the Negro miners and their families—who have been struggling bravely against almost unsurmountable odds to maintain themselves for over a year.

Steel and the Labor Bill

Post 6-16-34 Birmingham, Ala.

Wisely, union steel workers have voted to postpone their strike to give more time for government action. The government has no partisan duty to intervene in this or any other labor dispute. But it has a general duty to protect the public interest. And in this case it has a specific duty to enforce the collective bargaining provisions of the recovery act. Unfortunately the government's enforcement powers have been challenged.

In a last minute compromise with the Republican conservatives the president has agreed on a congressional resolution spelling out the right of government boards to conduct elections to determine labor representation under the law.

The resolution is weak. But if it is the best that congress will pass before adjournment—as seems to be the case—then it is much better than nothing.

The fact that relatively few of the steel workers in the Birmingham and Gadsden districts favored a strike minimized the importance of the threatened walkout in this area, but the general interest of labor in Alabama in strengthening the government's jurisdiction in industrial disputes is the same as in Pittsburgh or Cleveland.

In view of court delays in pending cases involving labor sections of the NIRA, and the fact that certain powerful steel and other industrial groups challenge the authority of existing labor boards, it is clear that such authority should be double-riveted by congress now. The alternative is widespread labor strife, with the government powerless to investigate effectively the cause and culprit.

It is unfortunate that the compromise resolution limits the subpoena power of government boards to labor election disputes and does not provide for compulsory investigation of all labor disputes. While compulsory arbitration is impossible and unwise under the American system, compulsory government powers of investigation are essential to industrial peace in our judgment.

Enforcement of this compromise resolution should assure fairly chosen representatives of labor a hearing by anti-labor employers. But as to the disputes over wages, hours, and working conditions, which will be aired in those hearings, there is little or nothing in this resolution to encourage peaceful settlement.

That, however, is not sufficient reason for rejecting this resolution which is at least a beginning of the power needed by the government in handling industrial strife jeopardizing recovery.

One Year of NRA

Post
6-16-34
Birmingham
Ala.

This is the first anniversary of the National Recovery Administration. One is supposed to say something about it, perhaps to say whether it has succeeded or failed. Most people find themselves saying, yes and no. That is not a very satisfactory answer. But it seems to be the truth.

NRA has failed to bring back prosperity. NRA has failed to create enough new jobs to take up more than a fraction of the unemployment slack. NRA has failed to raise the average real wage. NRA has failed to keep prices from out-running increased purchasing power. NRA has failed to curb unfair trade practices. NRA has failed to protect the consumer and some small business men against monopolies strengthened by codes. NRA has failed to protect labor in its right to organize and bargain collectively.

All of which sounds like a very severe indictment. But is it?

Since when has any law or any government machinery been expected to solve our economic problems in the space of 12 months? Even if NRA had been set up as an absolute dictatorship, the job could not have been done in a year or in a decade—at least that has been the experience of foreign dictatorships.

But NRA was created as a co-operative experiment between government and industry, depending for the most part on the free and sincere teamwork of industry to write its own codes and to police itself. Some industries have co-operated completely. Most of them have not.

That has not been due entirely, or probably not even chiefly, to the inherent selfishness in human nature which the pessimists think can never be changed. There have been at least two other major causes. One was that some industries were so close to the wall they could not take the temporary losses involved in raising labor and other costs faster than prices and income. But perhaps the main cause of the failure to co-operate was the lack of education. Too many business men, big and little have not yet been persuaded of the necessity of a new deal if the American system is to survive. They got religion during the dark spring of 1933, but they backslid the first chance they got.

But is that so surprising? Don't we all learn slowly? And will it not take many years of self-education in adversity to convert America as a whole from reliance on economic anarchy to a faith in planned economic democracy?

In that mood, the country can sincerely give thanks for what NRA has achieved. It has carried us a step forward. Before NRA we were falling back rapidly. Now, however slowly, we are going ahead.

This newspaper, which has believed for many years in the purposes which at last inspired NRA and the new deal, believes more firmly than ever in those purposes today. If America is to make progress we believe it will be through more of the new deal and not less.

CHEAT 62,000 NEGRO COTTON GIN WORKERS

Call Them 'Farmers' To Dodge NRA Pay Boost, Protest Says

Call
6-15-34
Kansas City
Mo.

NEW YORK. — Classification of 62,000 Negro workers in cotton gins as agricultural workers denies them any benefit under the NRA, according to letters of protest mailed this week from the National Association for the Advancement of Coolred People to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The letters signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., declare that the work in cotton gins is highly mechanized and that the labor in the gins is actually industrial labor and should have NRA pay.

From September 11, 1933 until May 8, 1934, the association contends, this labor was recognized by the NRA, the AAA, and the National Ginners conference as industrial, but on the latter date the ginners suddenly changed their minds and passed a resolution stating that gin labor was not industrial, whereupon their application for a code agreemen under the NRA was withdrawn.

Protest on Agreement

The association also protests against the entering into a marketing agreement with cotton ginners by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prior to fixing wage rates for cotton gin labor. Cotton gin labor is now being paid only from seven to 10 cents an hour, while small cotton farmers are at present paying prices for gin services "based upon wholly mythical wages allegedly being paid cotton gin laborers."

The protest closes with the contention that "the recovery of one whole agricultural section of our country cannot be effected when so large a proportion of its producers is not given just consideration in the setting up of the recovery machinery."

CONDITIONS OF LABOR BETTER, OXLEY REPORTS

Afro-American
6-16-34
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—Returning from a trip that carried him through a large number of the principal cities in the country, Lawrence A. Oxley, commisioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor, told the AFRO that labor conditions are improving among colored people, but added that there is still much room for further improvement.

Mr. Oxley's trip was for the purpose of contacting, and getting acquainted with, local colored labor officials and leaders, and making observations throughout the country

Many Centers Visited

During the labor official's five-week trip, he visited, and observed labor conditions in Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Raleigh. Durham, Columbia, Atlanta, Savannah, Jacksonville. Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Birmingham.

Chicago Awake

Mr. Oxley told the AFRO that there seemed to be a great improvement in the employment of colored people in the automotive industry in Detroit. In Chicago, he said, the colored people seem alive to the value of organizing and availing themselves of the opportunity for collective bargaining.

The stock-yard fire in Chicago, a few weeks ago, has been a handicap to employment of several hundred colored men, he said.

St. Louis Has Problems

Out West, the commissioner reports, labor conditions among the colored population are on an upturn. In St. Louis, however, he said, there are many problems confronting the colored laborer, especially in the building trades.

While in St. Louis Mr. Oxley spoke at the Workers' Institute, held at the St. Louis University, a Catholic school. In New Orleans the labor official spent some time trying to adjust the longshormen's strike.

Adjustments Sought

In Atlanta he held conferences with carpenters, brick masons. painters and members of the Chamber of Commerce. In Birmingham. he spent time trying to adjust the strike of the coal and oil miners in Jackson County. The complaints of turpentine workers in Jacksonville were also investigated.

In his report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, not yet made public, some startling revelations are believed to be contained, with respect to the treatment of colored laborers throughout the country, especially in the South.

LABOR MEASURE IN GINNING CODE IS WITHDRAWN

Thousands Of Workers Feel Effects Of NRA Order For Industry

Post
6-13-34
Birmingham
Ala.

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 13.—National Recovery Administration has permitted cotton ginners to withdraw their proposed hours-and-wages code covering 75,000 to 100,000 Southern workers while the Agricultural Adjustment Administration proceeds with negotiations for a marketing agreement to guarantee ginners minimum prices.

Hearings will be held in the next two weeks in the cotton belt to determine what prices farmers will have to pay for ginning.

This program is being attacked here by the joint committee on national recovery, whose secretary, John P. Davis, has protested to AAA against exempting the industry from a labor code merely on the ginners' contention that the labor involved is agricultural, not industrial.

Cully Cobb, AAA cotton chief, said today "we think gin labor is industrial." And he held NRA responsible for ending the code negotiations as requested by the industry.

The NRA labor advisory board protested to AWA against going ahead with the marketing agreement without an accompanying labor code.

Meanwhile, unofficial reports indicate that the Blue Eagle agreement wages—20 cents an hour and 50 hours a week for factory and mechanical workers—are mostly ineffective.

"There will be no labor code unless NRA wants to impose one," said Jesse W. Tapp, assistant chief of the AAA commodities division. He said the agricultural classification of gin labor—farm work is specifically exempted from NRA—was based on the fact that it was a "cross-roads" industry, employing farm workers during the two to four month ginning season. Others in AAA, however, doubt the validity of this contention.

Davis, however, filed a brief with AAA asserting that gin labor has been assumed, even by the industry, to be industrial. He said ginners filed a labor code, hearings were held last September, and not until May did they advance the "agricultural" contention.

LABOR SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN WAGNER'S BILL

Showdown Due On Teeth For Measure Weakened By Senate Committee

Birmingham Post
6-12-34
Birmingham, Ala.

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The showdown on labor legislation will come in these closing days of congress, where interests has grown tremendously because of the steel strike peril.

The issue will be between the revised and weakened version of the Wagner labor disputes bill, and what labor experts regard as adequate legislation to meet the present crisis.

Here are presented provisions of the present Wagner bill, as revised by the senate labor committee, and additional provisions suggested by those who hold the bill should be strengthened. Among the latter is Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), author of the original bill, and chairman of the national labor board.

Provides Free Election

What the revised Wagner bill proposes:

1. Quasi-judicial power to enforce provisions banning four limited "unfair labor practices" and providing for supervision over free election of workers' representatives for collective bargaining, vested in a national industrial adjustment board. The labor department to have power to initiate complaints under this.

2. Mediation and conciliation of labor disputes is left with the labor department and National Recovery Administration code labor relations boards; the board could not arbitrate disputes without consent of both disputants.

3. Any form of labor organization is legal.

4. A majority union may represent all workers in a factory or other unit, in the discretion of the adjustment board.

Coercion Is Banned

5. Interference or coercion by employers in any activity of workers in collective bargaining, or organizing unions, is forbidden.

In addition to the above, experts hold that adequate labor legislation would:

1. Require employers to negotiate in a reasonable effort to reach an agreement with workers.

2. Forbid employer initiation of, and participation in, labor organizations. (As proposed in the original Wagner bill).

3. Allow the adjustment board to act independent of the secretary of labor.

4. Give the board discretionary jurisdiction over all labor disputes particularly hours and wage questions.

5. Create a non-partisan, instead of a bi-partisan, board, and require it to reach decisions within a reasonable time.

One Year of NRA

Post
6-13-34
Birmingham, Ala.

This is the first anniversary of the National Recovery Administration. One is supposed to say something about it, perhaps to say whether it has succeeded or failed. Most people find themselves saying, yes and no. That is not a very satisfactory answer. But it seems to be the truth.

NRA has failed to bring back prosperity. NRA has failed to create enough new jobs to take up more than a fraction of the unemployment slack. NRA has failed to raise the average real wage. NRA has failed to keep prices from out-running increased purchasing power. NRA has failed to curb unfair trade practices. NRA has failed to protect the consumer and some small business men against monopolies strengthened by codes. NRA has failed to protect labor in its right to organize and bargain collectively.

All of which sounds like a very severe indictment. But is it?

Since when has any law or any government machinery been expected to solve our economic problems in the space of 12 months? Even if NRA had been set up as an absolute dictatorship, the job could not have been done in a year or in a decade—at least that has been the experience of foreign dictatorships.

But NRA was created as a co-operative experiment between government and industry, depending for the most part on the free and sincere teamwork of industry to write its own codes and to police itself. Some industries have co-operated completely. Most of them have not.

That has not been due entirely, or probably not even chiefly, to the inherent selfishness in human nature which the pessimists think can never be changed. There have been at least two other major causes. One was that some industries were so close to the wall they could not take the temporary losses involved in raising labor and other costs faster than prices and income. But perhaps the main cause of the failure to co-operate was the lack of education. Too many business men, big and little have not yet been persuaded of the necessity of a new deal if the American system is to survive. They got religion during the dark spring of 1933, but they backslid the first chance they got.

But is that so surprising? Don't we all learn slowly? And will it not take many years of self-education in adversity to convert America as a whole from reliance on economic anarchy to a faith in planned economic democracy?

In that mood, the country can sincerely give thanks for what NRA has achieved. It has carried us a step forward. Before NRA we were falling back rapidly. Now, however slowly, we are going ahead.

This newspaper, which has believed for many years in the purposes which at last inspired NRA and the new deal, believes more firmly than ever in those purposes today. If America is to make progress we believe it will be through more of the new deal and not less.

CHEAT 62,000 NEGRO COTTON GIN WORKERS

Call Them 'Farmers' To Dodge NRA Pay Boost, Protest Says

Call
6-15-34
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — Classification of 62,000 Negro workers in cotton gins as agricultural workers denies them any benefit under the NRA, according to letters of protest mailed this week from the National Association for the Advancement of Coolred People to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The letters signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., declare that the work in cotton gins is highly mechanized and that the labor in the gins is actually industrial labor and should have NRA pay.

From September 11, 1933 until May 8, 1934, the association contends, this labor was recognized by the NRA, the AAA, and the National Ginners conference as industrial, but on the latter date the ginners suddenly changed their minds and passed a resolution stating that gin labor was not industrial, whereupon their application for a code agreemen under the NRA was withdrawn.

Protest on Agreement

The association also protests against the entering into a marketing agreement with cotton ginners by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prior to fixing wage rates for cotton gin labor. Cotton gin labor is now being paid only from seven to 10 cents an hour, while small cotton farmers are at present paying prices for gin services "based upon wholly mythical wages allegedly being paid cotton gin laborers."

The protest closes with the contention that "the recovery of one whole agricultural section of our country cannot be effected when so large a proportion of its producers is not given just consideration in the setting up of the recovery machinery."

CONDITIONS OF LABOR BETTER, OXLEY REPORTS

Afro-American
6-16-34
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—Returning from a trip that carried him through a large number of the principal cities in the country, Lawrence A. Oxley, commisioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor, told the AFRO that labor conditions are improving among colored people, but added that there is still much room for futher improvement.

Mr. Oxley's trip was for the purpose of contacting, and getting acquainted with, local colored labor officials and leaders, and making observations throughout the country

Many Centers Visited

During the labor official's five-week trip, he visited, and observed labor conditions in Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Raleigh. Durham, Columbia, Atlanta, Savannah, Jacksonville. Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Birmingham.

Chicago Awake

Mr. Oxley told the AFRO that there seemed to be a great improvement in the employment of colored people in the automotive industry in Detroit. In Chicago, he said, the colored people seem alive to the value of organizing and availing themselves of the opportunity for collective bargaining.

The stock-yard fire in Chicago, a few weeks ago, has been a handicap to employment of several hundred colored men, he said.

St. Louis Has Problems

Out West, the commissioner reports, labor conditions among the colored population are on an upturn. In St. Louis, however, he said, there are many problems confronting the colored laborer, especially in the building trades.

While in St. Louis Mr. Oxley spoke at the Workers' Institute, held at the St. Louis University, a Catholic school. In New Orleans the labor official spent some time trying to adjust the longshormen's strike.

Adjustments Sought

In Atlanta he held conferences with carpenters, brick masons, painters and members of the Chamber of Commerce. In Birmingham, he spent time trying to adjust the strike of the coal and oil miners in Jackson County. The complaints of turpentine workers in Jacksonville were also investigated.

In his report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, not yet made public, some startling revelations are believed to be contained, with respect to the treatment of colored laborers throughout the country, especially in the South.

LABOR MEASURE IN GINNING CODE IS WITHDRAWN

Thousands Of Workers Feel Effects Of NRA Order For Industry

Post
6-13-34
Birmingham, Ala.

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 13.—National Recovery Administration has permitted cotton ginners to withdraw their proposed hours-and-wages code covering 75,000 to 100,000 Southern workers while the Agricultural Adjustment Administration proceeds with negotiations for a marketing agreement to guarantee ginners minimum prices.

Hearings will be held in the next two weeks in the cotton belt to determine what prices farmers will have to pay for ginning.

This program is being attacked here by the joint committee on national recovery, whose secretary, John P. Davis, has protested to AAA against exempting the industry from a labor code merely on the ginners' contention that the labor involved is agricultural, not industrial.

Cully Cobb, AAA cotton chief, said today "we think gin labor is industrial." And he held NRA responsible for ending the code negotiations as requested by the industry.

The NRA labor advisory board protested to AWA against going ahead with the marketing agreement without an accompanying labor code.

Meanwhile, unofficial reports indicate that the Blue Eagle agreement wages—20 cents an hour and 50 hours a week for factory and mechanical workers—are mostly ineffective.

"There will be no labor code unless NRA wants to impose one," said Jesse W. Tapp, assistant chief of the AAA commodities division. He said the agricultural classification of gin labor—farm work is specifically exempted from NRA—was based on the fact that it was a "crossroads" industry, employing farm workers during the two to four month ginning season. Others in AAA, however, doubt the validity of this contention.

Davis, however, filed a brief with AAA asserting that gin labor has been assumed, even by the industry, to be industrial. He said ginners filed a labor code, hearings were held last September, and not until May did they advance the "agricultural" contention.

LABOR SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN WAGNER'S BILL

Showdown Due On Teeth For Measure Weakened By Senate Committee

Post
6-12-34
Birmingham, Ala.

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The showdown on labor legislation will come in these closing days of congress, where interests has grown tremendously because of the steel strike peril.

The issue will be between the revised and weakened version of the Wagner labor disputes bill, and what labor experts regard as adequate legislation to meet the present crisis.

Here are presented provisions of the present Wagner bill, as revised by the senate labor committee, and additional provisions suggested by those who hold the bill should be strengthened. Among the latter is Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), author of the original bill, and chairman of the national labor board.

Provides Free Election

What the revised Wagner bill proposes:

1. Quasi-judicial power to enforce provisions banning four limited "unfair labor practices" and providing for supervision over free election of workers' representatives for collective bargaining, vested in a national industrial adjustment board. The labor department to have power to initiate complaints under this.

2. Mediation and conciliation of labor disputes is left with the labor department and National Recovery Administration code labor relations boards; the board could not arbitrate disputes without consent of both disputants.

3. Any form of labor organization is legal.

4. A majority union may represent all workers in a factory or other unit, in the discretion of the adjustment board.

Coercion Is Banned

5. Interference or coercion by employers in any activity of workers in collective bargaining, or organizing unions, is forbidden.

In addition to the above, experts hold that adequate labor legislation would:

1. Require employers to negotiate in a reasonable effort to reach an agreement with workers.

2. Forbid employer initiation of, and participation in, labor organizations. (As proposed in the original Wagner bill).

3. Allow the adjustment board to act independent of the secretary of labor.

4. Give the board discretionary jurisdiction over all labor disputes, particularly hours and wage questions.

5. Create a non-partisan, instead of a bi-partisan, board, and require it to reach decisions within a reasonable time.

Labor - 1934

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negroes And Labor

By TILLIE KAPLAN

Courier 8-18-34
Pittsburg, Pa.

The Negro As a Tactician

The now-famous description as "crazy" the suggestion made on September 18, 1933, before the Special Industry Recovery Board that a trained Negress be sent to investigate conditions of Negro workers in the South will probably be applied to the title of this article by those whites who are still trying vainly to justify the blood squeezed out of the Negroes through the exploded "race inferiority" theory.

Why before the Negro, forced to fight his way always with the rope threatening his throat, should develop the fine art of tactical maneuvering so absolutely essential for the attainment of success in the labor movement? Not sufficient consciousness of the importance of the correct tactics that must be adopted is one of the reasons for the many failures of labor organizations and for their low political development, through which they are just beginning to break.

In spite of this serious lack, however, the tremendous vitality and ingenuity which the wage-earning class shows in its moments of upheaval amaze those who look upon this group merely as instruments of labor to create profit; and most of all do the Negroes as a result of their experiences of double oppression give evidence of remarkable ingenuity. In the labor movement one must be as anticipatory as, let us say, the lover who knows his lady's every thought before she utters a word and who, watching her every step, seizes her arm to guide her even before her pretty ankle turns in its too high-heeled slipper.

A peek into the Negro-predominant local of the Building Service Employees Union in the Harlem section of New York, reveals such a development as presages the time when there will be a tremendous cooperation between Negro and white leadership to drive out every traitor from the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The correct attitude toward the Negro trade unionist is expressed by Geo. Scalise, representative for the International Union in the Eastern District. In a special statement to the writer, he declared: "No discrimination against the colored race exists in any of the locals which have Negroes as members; they are treated with the same fairness and courtesy as the other members."

The vice-president of one of the locals in New York is a Negro, as is the chairman of the Board of Trustees. About 500 Negroes is the number reported as being in the Manhattan local consisting of 1400 members. This union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In the local which has Negroes as officers, they are rapidly developing leadership for the struggle to have landlords and renting corporations enter through the union into contractual relations to regulate wages and hours for all help employed in maintaining the building, a procedure which will set a precedent for this organization. The title of this article is inspired by an experience in this local. The Negro leaders are timing perfectly their approach to the landlord for increased wages and shorter hours with a rent strike being conducted by the tenants of several houses. As a result of the excellent approach and tactics, the strikers have agreed to add the program of the union to their own demands and have promised, furthermore, not to call off their own strike until the servicemen win their increases, a superb example of the theory of unity in actual practice.

Courier 8-18-34
Pittsburgh, Pa.

That the Negroes will probably show more speed in their political and economic development than any other group in the labor movement is further evidenced in the recognition which these janitors, porters, and elevator operators evince of the dangers involved in craft unionism, a recognition more advanced than that shown by many other groups in industries far more developed than that of ringing for garbage.

Craft unionism is the policy of dividing up employees in one industry into various unions corresponding with the different classifications of trades within the industry itself, with the concomitant results that one union can be played off against the other to the detriment of all concerned. The Negro-predominant local visited by the writer is fighting against this tendency, although the strict classification of skilled and unskilled does not exist here. One sees plainly, however, the ease with which dissension and antagonism can be created in the labor movement when one watches the friction that arises even between the superintendents and the porters who are "under" them.

The Negroes in the Building Service Union are, therefore, developing their tactical ability by taking a leading part in the movement against craft unionism in steeling themselves to eradicate every bit of dissension between the various groupings in their own industry by having both the superintendents and most of his helpers in the same union and teaching them they must all stand together for their mutual interests.

WANTED JOBS FOR NEGROES

Recorder

10-27-34

Indianapolis, Ind.

The crying need of members of our group everywhere throughout the nation today is jobs, jobs, jobs!

Thousands of Negroes in Indianapolis are still without employment. Many places formerly held by colored men and women continue to be filled by members of the other group.

This is also true of nearly all occurring vacancies.

White men and women, unlike during pre-depression days, are the ones who are now benefiting at the expense of the Negro unskilled as well as skilled workers.

Meanwhile a disgracefully large number of Negro families are on relief; subsisting at the expense of public charity in Indianapolis and Marion county.

However, all the blame for our people's present day economic plight should not be placed on the door step of the other fellow.

For too long have Negroes neglected to better their industrial condition; too long have they failed to properly interpret the signs of the times and to heed urgings of better thinking members of the group to roll up their sleeves and go to work for themselves.

If there ever was a time when Negroes all over the country should cease depending so childishly upon others to provide them with employment and get into the habit of creating jobs for themselves, that time is NOW!

Certainly with necessary co-operation our people should be able to do this in interest of the group's own immediate economic salvation.

Certainly there are a sufficient number of intelligent, efficient, and public spirited race men and women in Indianapolis with the tenacity and stick-to-ilivenes capable of getting together and launching such a movement for the good of the group.

Then why should our people not start Now, not next year to do something along such lines in their own interest?

Will some one within the group answer this question?

UNCLE SAM' AIDS JOB SEEKERS

World

Thousands Receiving Much Needed Help from Government

10-25-34

EXAMPLES CITED

Atlanta, Ga.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is ministering to the neels of thousands of men and women who are wandering about the country in search of work. Through the establishment of transient camps and centers under the direction of the Transient Bureau of the FERA, scientific social treatment for the homeless has been substituted for the back door handout and a flophouse bunk.

Reports from State Relief Administrations to the Transient Bureau show that 21,000 Negroes out of approximately 200,000 persons are finding shelter at these camps and centers.

Shelters have arisen like heavens of hope, comfortably equipped and well manned with trained supervisors, business managers, art and educational directors, physicians and dentists to attend the health needs of these wanderers. Sanitary quarters, clean dining rooms, recreation, remunerative and socially valuable work projects on every hand are appurtenances of the 190 camps strategically located in every part of the country.

In Cleveland, through a peculiar quirk the Negro boys did not like the fare at downtown hotels and the colored community objected to shelters. The FERA's local transient officials made arrangements through colored families of repute with available spare rooms, interested in not only extra income but in helping the boys to appreciate home life. They were compensated at the rate of about $4.50 a week. Reports indicate excellent results.

This citation from the annual report of the Alabama transient director under the FERA gives an encouraging picture:

The largest concentration of Negro cases is in Montgomery and Birmingham divisions, each of these bureaus having a separate staff of Negro case workers. The Montgomery division uses the same registration personnel as the white clients. The following quotation from the Negro case worker on Montgomery merits insertion here.

"In spite of the fact that the bureau handles hundreds of clients (white and colored) each month and they are registered by the same registrars anl in the same office, not a complaint or an instance of friction has risen. It is the known policy of the bureau that everyone is human and each individual is due courtesy and humane treatment.

"It is the expressed policy of the FERA that everyone must have fair and just treatment; that no preference be shown; that each individual be given a hearing and that as far as humanly possible the ideals of President Franklin D. Roosevelt dominate the entire program, which knows no race, creed or color, 'only that justice be done,' a parallel program for both races."

An arrangement is now in effect with the Georgia Transient Bureau whereby the Alabama Transient Bureau is allotted a quota of interstate transient Negroes to be sent to the regional colored camp at Fort Benning, Ga.

The FERA has a most successful camp at Fort Benning, one at another army post in Arizona and a number in California and Wyoming where white and colored transients work together. There are other camps in Virginia, New York, Kentucky and Maryland with novel programs.

The most outstanding perhaps for Negroes is in Beltsville, Md. Here Leonard M. Hill, Howard University, is the social case worker and director of the social organization of the camp. T. R. Martin, another college man, is supervisor of leisure time activities. This transient program has been set up on the 6,000 acre experimental farm under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The camp has been named Camp Hopkins in honor of the FERA Administrator.

The United States radio testing station for all the short wave broadcasting in the country is located only half mile away. Opportunities to learn something of the science of the ether waves is opened to numbers of these fellows. Dairy farming, hog raising, sewing chickens and many other scientific and modern courses will be made available to the boys lucky enough to get into Camp Hopkins, for which some $19,000 has been appropriated. The boys have cleaned off the ground, felled the trees and cut some of the lumber to be used for construction purposes as well as dug the ditches and put in the general water supply and drainage system. Twenty-five of the 200 youngsters get a

Labor- 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Negroes And Labor

By TILLIE KAPLAN

Courier 8-18-34 Pittsburg, Pa.

The Negro As a Tactician

The now-famous description as "crazy" the suggestion made on September 18, 1933, before the Special Industry Recovery Board that a trained Negress be sent to investigate conditions of Negro workers in the South will probably be applied to the title of this article by those whites who are still trying vainly to justify the blood squeezed out of the Negroes through the exploded "race inferiority" theory.

Who before the Negro, forced to fight his way always with the rope threatening his throat, should develop the fine art of tactical maneuvering so absolutely essential for the attainment of success in the labor movement? Not sufficient consciousness of the importance of the correct tactics that must be adopted is one of the reasons for the many failures of labor organizations and for their low political development, through which they are just beginning to break.

In spite of this serious lack, however, the tremendous vitality and ingenuity which the wage-earning class shows in its moments of upheaval amaze those who look upon this group merely as instruments of labor to create profit; and most of all do the Negroes as a result of their experiences of double oppression give evidence of remarkable ingenuity. In the labor movement one must be as anticipatory as, let us say, the lover who knows his lady's every thought before she utters a word and who, watching her every step, seizes her arm to guide her even before her pretty ankle turns in its too high-heeled slipper.

A peek into the Negro-predominant local of the Building Service Employees Union in the Harlem section of New York, reveals such a development as presages the time when there will be a tremendous cooperation between Negro and white leadership to drive out every traitor from the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The correct attitude toward the Negro trade unionist is expressed by Geo. Scalise, representative for the International Union in the Eastern District. In a special statement to the writer, he declared: "No discrimination against the colored race exists in any of the locals which have Negroes as members; they are treated with the same fairness and courtesy as the other members."

The vice-president of one of the locals in New York is a Negro, as is the chairman of the Board of Trustees. About 500 Negroes is the number reported as being in the Manhattan local consisting of 1400 members. This union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In the local which has Negroes as officers, they are rapidly developing leadership for the struggle to have landlords and renting corporations enter through the union into contractual relations to regulate wages and hours for all help employed in maintaining the building, a procedure which will set a precedent for this organization. The title of this article is inspired by an experience in this local. The Negro leaders are timing perfectly their approach to the landlord for increased wages and shorter hours with a rent strike being conducted by the tenants of several houses. As a result of the excellent approach and tactics, the strikers have agreed to add the program of the union to their own demands and have promised, furthermore, not to call off their own strike until the servicemen win their increases, a superb example of the theory of unity in actual practice.

Courier 8-18-34 Pittsburg, Pa.

That the Negroes will probably show more speed in their political and economic development than any other group in the labor movement is further evidenced in the recognition which these janitors, porters, and elevator operators evince of the dangers involved in craft unionism, a recognition more advanced than that shown by many other groups in industries far more developed than that of ringing for garbage.

Craft unionism is the policy of dividing up employees in one industry into various unions corresponding with the different classifications of trades within the industry itself, with the concomitant results that one union can be played off against the other to the detriment of all concerned. The Negro-predominant local visited by the writer is fighting against this tendency, although the strict classification of skilled and unskilled does not exist here. One sees plainly, however, the ease with which dissension and antagonism can be created in the labor movement when one watches the friction that arises even between the superintendents and the porters who are "under" them.

The Negroes in the Building Service Union are, therefore, developing their tactical ability by taking a leading part in the movement against craft unionism in steeling themselves to eradicate every bit of dissension between the various groupings in their own industry by having both the superintendents and most of his helpers in the same union and teaching them they must all stand together for their mutual interests.

WANTED JOBS FOR NEGROES

Recorder

The crying need of members of our group everywhere throughout the nation today is jobs, jobs, jobs!

Thousands of Negroes in Indianapolis are still without employment.

Many places formerly held by colored men and women continue to be filled by members of the other group.

10-27-34

This is also true of nearly all occurring vacancies.

Indianapolis, Ind.

White men and women, unlike during pre-depression days, are the ones who are now benefiting at the expense of the Negro unskilled as well as skilled workers.

Meanwhile a disgracefully large number of Negro families are on relief; subsisting at the expense of public charity in Indianapolis and Marion county.

However, all the blame for our people's present day economic plight should not be placed on the door step of the other fellow.

For too long have Negroes neglected to better their industrial condition; too long have they failed to properly interpret the signs of the times and to heed urgings of better thinking members of the group to roll up their sleeves and go to work for themselves.

If there ever was a time when Negroes all over the country should cease depending so childishly upon others to provide them with employment and get into the habit of creating jobs for themselves, that time is NOW!

Certainly with necessary co-operation our people should be able to do this in interest of the group's own immediate economic salvation.

Certainly there are a sufficient number of intelligent, efficient, and public spirited race men and women in Indianapolis with the tenaucity and stick-to-ilivenes capable of getting together and launching such a movement for the good of the group.

Then why should our people not start Now, not next year to do something along such lines in their own interest?

Will some one within the group answer this question?

UNCLE SAM' AIDS JOB SEEKERS

World

Thousands Receiving Much Needed Help from Government

10-25-34

EXAMPLES CITED

Atlanta, Ga.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is ministering to the neels of thousands of men and women who are wandering about the country in search of work. Through the establishment of transient camps and centers under the direction of the Transient Bureau of the FERA, scientific social treatment for the homeless has been substituted for the back door handout and a flophouse bunk.

Reports from State Relief Administrations to the Transient Bureau show that 21,000 Negroes out of approximately 200,000 persons are finding shelter at these camps and centers.

Shelters have arisen like heavens of hope, comfortably equipped and well manned with trained supervisors, business managers, art and educational directors, physicians and dentists to attend the health needs of these wanderers. Sanitary quarters, clean dining rooms, recreation, remunerative and socially valuable work projects on every hand are appurtenances of the 190 camps strategically located in every part of the country.

In Cleveland, through a peculiar quirk the Negro boys did not like the fare at downtown hotels and the colored community objected to shelters. The FERA's local transient officials made arrangements through colored families of repute with available spare rooms, interested in not only extra income but in helping the boys to appreciate home life. They were compensated at the rate of about $4.50 a week. Reports indicate excellent results.

This citation from the annual report of the Alabama transient director under the FERA gives an encouraging picture:

The largest concentration of Negro cases is in Montgomery and Birmingham divisions, each of these bureaus having a separate staff of Negro case workers. The Montgomery division uses the same registration personnel as the white clients. The following quotation from the Negro case worker on Montgomery merits insertion here.

"In spite of the fact that the bureau handles hundreds of clients (white and colored) each month and they are registered by the same registrars anl in the same office, not a complaint or an instance of friction has risen. It is the known policy of the bureau that everyone is human and each individual is due courtesy and humane treatment.

"It is the expressed policy of the FERA that everyone must have fair and just treatment; that no preference be shown; that each individual be given a hearing and that as far as humanly possible the ideals of President Franklin D. Roosevelt dominate the entire program, which knows no race, creed or color, 'only that justice be done,' a parallel program for both races."

An arrangement is now in effect with the Georgia Transient Bureau whereby the Alabama Transient Bureau is allotted a quota of interstate transient Negroes to be sent to the regional colored camp at Fort Benning, Ga.

The FERA has a most successful camp at Fort Benning, one at another army post in Arizona and a number in California and Wyoming where white and colored

transients work together. There of the camp. T. R. Martin, an-station for all the short waveboys lucky enough to get into Camp
are other camps in Virginia, New ber college man, is supervisor of broadcasting in the country is lo-Hopkins. for which some $19,000
York, Kentucky and Maryland leisure time activities. This tran-cated only half mile away. Oppor-has been appropriated. The boys
with novel programs. sient program has been set up ortunities to learn something of the have cleaned off the ground, fell-
The most outstanding perhaps for the 6,000 acre experimental farm science of the ether waves is opened the trees and cut some of the
Negroes is in Beltsville, Md. Here under the jurisdiction of the U. S. to numbers of these fellows a lumber to be used for construction
Leonard M. Hill, Howard Univer- Department of Agriculture. camp. Dairy farming, hog rais-purposes as well as dug the ditches
sity, is the social case worker and has been named Camp Hopkins in ing, raising chickens and many and put in the general water sup-
director of the social organization honor of the FERA Administrator other scientific and modern courses ply and drainage system. Twenty-
The United States radio testing will be made available to the five of the 200 youngsters get a

trip into Washington, the nation's Capitol, which is 15 miles distant, each night on the camp truck. They never fail to show up at 10:30 for the trip back.

In the short two weeks Director Hill has been in charge, the boys have saved over $200 from their $1.25 weekly allowance, to go toward paying their way home at Christmas, instead of hoboing on freight trains and hitch hiking.

Of course, there are colored cooks, foremen and other workers chosen from the shelters in Washington and the Transient Treatment Center who carry on these respective jobs about Camp Hopkins.

At Camp Graycourt, New York, a similar program is carried out.

Dean Mohr, former coach of Wilberforce sends his good wishes:

"Congratulations... I am down here at Fort Benning, Georgia, as Social Service Director of the Transient Camp under the FERA. We have a fine camp and an interesting project. We hope to go places with our work."

The following information is gleaned from State reports of transient bureau activities:

In three of the Virginia bureaus classes are being conducted in elementary subjects and in some cases in high school insfuction is given the white transients. In the cities where classes for Negroes have been attempted, so little interest has been shown on the part of the recipients of the instruction that the plans were abandoned.

In the camps the educational programs have been considerably more elaborate and more successful. In the Negro camps special emphasis has been placed upon the reduction of illiteracy. One time in Chatham Negro Camp there were as many as 81 enrolled for elementary subjects out of 150 men in camp. Many men in Negro camps have been taught to read and write. Each camp operates a weekly newspaper. All articles are written by the transients. The two white camps invite and receive contributions from the bureaus in their vicinity, while the Negro camp receives contributions from the Negro enrollment of all the Negroes in the state.

In North Carolina there are six shelters for white men, one for women and two for Negro men. In Durham, Raleigh and Asheville the Negroes are on contract care and in Charlotte both white and colored are on contract care. In Charlotte colored and white transient families as well as unattached colored men are assigned to farm shelter. Supervisors of the barracks are both white and colored.

In Durham there are four caseworkers, two seniors one of whom is colored and cares for colored clines exclusifeyl. The Negroes have a cottage plan whereby a contract is made with the person in charge of that particular home to care for them, furnish three mels and lodging for 60c a day. This plan is also true of white families. Colored boys are sent to the camp for Negroes in Franklin, Va. There are two gardens cared for by white transients and four smaller ones by Negro transients labor. These gardens were donated by the Negro community and recreationla department and Watts hospital.

In Greensboro, N. C., single white and colored men desiring to enter transient camps usually remain from one to two weeks. We have found a better attitude from this group.

• Other Editors Say •

Planet

NEGRO ADVISORS

10-6-34

Richmond Va.

Miss Gretchen McRae has been crusading for some years against jim crow and segregation here. Her latest fight is against the so-called various advisors on Negro affairs. Miss McRae points out that it will not be long before the status of the American Negro will be similar to that of the American Indian—a ward of the government.

She is especially opposed to Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on Negro affairs, Department of Interior. She points out that on several occasions Dr. Foreman has shown a decided tendency to encourage segregation where Negroes are concerned and he is unfit for the position.

A separate setup for Negroes in the government gives the stamp of approval to segregation and places the race outside of the pale of regular governmental affairs and makes him a special study to be cared for different from other Americans.

Negroes should be integrated into every department of the administration and not looked upon as a foreign body to be dealt with through special advisors

—Washington Tribune

ARE CONDITIONS BECOMING WORSE?

Defender

10-27-34

Houston Texas

The Defender has been besieged with inquiries during recent months from persons who wanted to know if this paper thinks that economic conditions are becoming better or worse in this country.

The exchange of money is a fairly good barometer of economic conditions and when collections are slow and poor and little money is placed and kept in circulation, business becomes dull and conditions become aggravated.

In projecting his "New Deal" program, President Roosevelt had high hopes that if his national recovery program would revive the nationwide mental attitude, the battle on the economic sector would be more than half won.

The country generally accepted his program and proposals with much enthusiasm and bipartisanship was subordinated to national patriotism in a wellnigh concerted effort to rout the depression and resultant unemployment and human suffering.

While the federal government has appropriated and expended huge sums of money in a national recovery program, frankness compels The Defender to admit that the government's efforts along this line have not been matched in kind by many of the big business and financial leaders of the country, who have been, in the main, the chief beneficiaries of federal grants, loans, doles and gifts.

Defender

In true Dead Sea style, many of these "big shots" have taken in much, but given out very little in return to help improve economic conditions; and, if conditions are becoming worse (and it seems that they are), "ratters" rather than "chiselers" are among the contributing factors.

The American nation is one mammoth family and there must be teamwork and cooperation, or it will be impossible to emerge victorious from the cataclysmic situation which has been America's unhappy lot for practically five years.

Some of the federal agencies, projected to aid business, finance and agriculture during these trying times, have aided and profited mostly those highest up in these lines; while the masses engaged in such endeavors have been forced to eke out a bare existence in spite of their herculean efforts to do their patriotic duty during this nationwide and worldwide crisis.

Participation and not legislation is imperative in the present national emergency, and conditions will show and make no definite and permanent improvement until the national recovery program becomes inclusive rather than exclusive.

With winter approaching and millions of Americans jobless and depending upon organized charity for food, clothes and shelter, it appears that this country will yet experience its worst period of the depression; and what makes the situation more alarming and distressful is the added fact that money for relief work is growing less and less, while the popular mind is beginning to react unfavorably as it relates to the prolonged and indefinite relief program.

This onerous task of caring for the needy in such an emergency does not devolve merely upon governmental agencies and welfare boards, but upon every citizen; for the Holy Writ teaches that "the strong must bear the infirmities of the weak."

Hence, if economic conditions are becoming worse in this country, state and community, it means a more concerted and determined effort on the part of all to contribute their share toward improving such conditions and helping the country to beat back to normalcy.

trip into Washington, the nation's Capitol, which is 15 miles distant, each night on the camp truck. They never fail to show up at 10:30 for the trip back.

In the short two weeks Director Hill has been in charge, the boys have saved over $200 from their $1.25 weekly allowance, to go toward paying their way home at Christmas, instead of hoboing on freight trains and hitch hiking.

Of course, there are colored cooks, foremen and other workers chosen from the shelters in Washington and the Transient Treatment Center(who carry on these respective jobs about Camp Hopkins.

At Camp Graycourt, New York, a similar program is carried out.

Dean Mohr, former coach of Wilberforce sends his good wishes.

"Congratulations... I am down here at Fort Benning, Georgia, as Social Service Director of the Transient Camp under the FERA. We have a fine camp and an interesting project. We hope to go places with our work."

The following information is gleaned from State reports of transient bureau activities:

In three of the Virginia bureaus classes are being conducted in elementary subjects and in some cases in high school insfuction is given the white transients. In the cities where classes for Negroes have been attempted, so little interest has been shown on the part of the recipients of the instruction that the plans were abandoned.

In the camps the educational programs have been considerably more elaborate and more successful. In the Negro camps special emphasis has been placed upon the reduction of illiteracy. One time in Chatham Negro Camp there were as many as 81 enrolled for elementary subjects out of 150 men in camp. Many men in Negro camps have been taught to read and write. Each camp operates a weekly newspaper. All articles are written by the transients. The two white camps invite and receive contributions from the bureaus in their vicinity, while the Negro camp receives contributions from the Negro enrollment of all the Negroes in the state.

In North Carolina there are six shelters for white men, one for women and two for Negro men. In Durham, Raleigh and Asheville the Negroes are on contract care and in Charlotte both white and colored are on contract care. In Charlotte colored and white transient families as well as unattached colored men are assigned to farm shelter. Supervisors of the barracks are both white and colored.

In Durham there are four caseworkers, two seniors one of whom is colored and cares for colored line.s exclusifeyl. The Negroes have a cottage plan whereby a contract is made with the person in charge of that particular home to care for them, furnish three mels and lodging for 60c a day. This plan is also true of white families. Colored boys are sent to the camp for Negroes in Franklin, Va. There are two gardens cared for by white transients and four smaller ones by Negro transients labor. These gardens were donated by the Negro community and recreationla department and Watts hospital.

In Greensboro, N. C., single white and colored men desiring to enter transient camps usually remain from one to two weeks. We have found a better attitude from this group.

Other Editors Say

Planet

NEGRO ADVISORS

10-6-34

Miss Gretchen McRae has been crusading for some years against jim crow and segregation here. Her latest fight is against the so-called various advisors on Negro affairs. Miss McRae points out that it will not be long before the status of the American Negro will be similar to that of the American Indian—a ward of the government.

Richmond Va.

She is especially opposed to Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on Negro affairs, Department of Interior. She points out that on several occasions Dr. Foreman has shown a decided tendency to encourage segregation where Negroes are concerned and he is unfit for the position.

A separate setup for Negroes in the government gives the stamp of approval to segregation and places the race outside of the pale of regular governmental affairs and makes him a special study to be cared for different from other Americans.

Negroes should be integrated into every department of the administration and not looked upon as a foreign body to be dealt with through special advisors

Washington Tribune

ARE CONDITIONS BECOMING WORSE?

The Defender has been besieged with inquiries during recent months from persons who wanted to know if this paper thinks that economic conditions are becoming better or worse in this country.

Defender

The exchange of money is a fairly good barometer of economic conditions and when collections are slow and poor and little money is placed and kept in circulation, business becomes dull and conditions become aggravated.

10-27-34

In projecting his "New Deal" program, President Roosevelt had high hopes that if his national recovery program would revive the nationwide mental attitude, the battle on the economic sector would be more than half won.

Houston Texas

The country generally accepted his program and proposals with much enthusiasm and bipartisanship was subordinated to national patriotism in a wellnigh concerted effort to rout the depression and resultant unemployment and human suffering.

While the federal government has appropriated and expended huge sums of money in a national recovery program, frankness compels The Defender to admit that the government's efforts along this line have not been matched in kind by many of the big business and financial leaders of the country, who have been, in the main, the chief beneficiaries of federal grants, loans, doles and gifts.

Defender

In true Dead Sea style, many of these "big shots" have taken in much, but given out very little in return to help improve economic conditions; and, if conditions are becoming worse (and it seems that they are), "ratters" rather than "chiselers" are among the contributing factors.

The American nation is one mammoth family and there must be teamwork and cooperation, or it will be impossible to emerge victorious from the cataclysmic situation which has been America's unhappy lot for practically five years.

Some of the federal agencies, projected to aid business, finance and agriculture during these trying times, have aided and profited mostly those highest up in these lines; while the masses engaged in such endeavors have been forced to eke out a bare existence in spite of their herculean efforts to do their patriotic duty during this nationwide and worldwide crisis.

Participation and not legislation is imperative in the present national emergency, and conditions will show and make no definite and permanent improvement until the national recovery program becomes inclusive rather than exclusive.

With winter approaching and millions of Americans jobless and depending upon organized charity for food, clothes and shelter, it appears that this country will yet experience its worst period of the depression; and what makes the situation more alarming and distressful is the added fact that money for relief work is growing less and less, while the popular mind is beginning to react unfavorably as it relates to the prolonged and indefinite relief program.

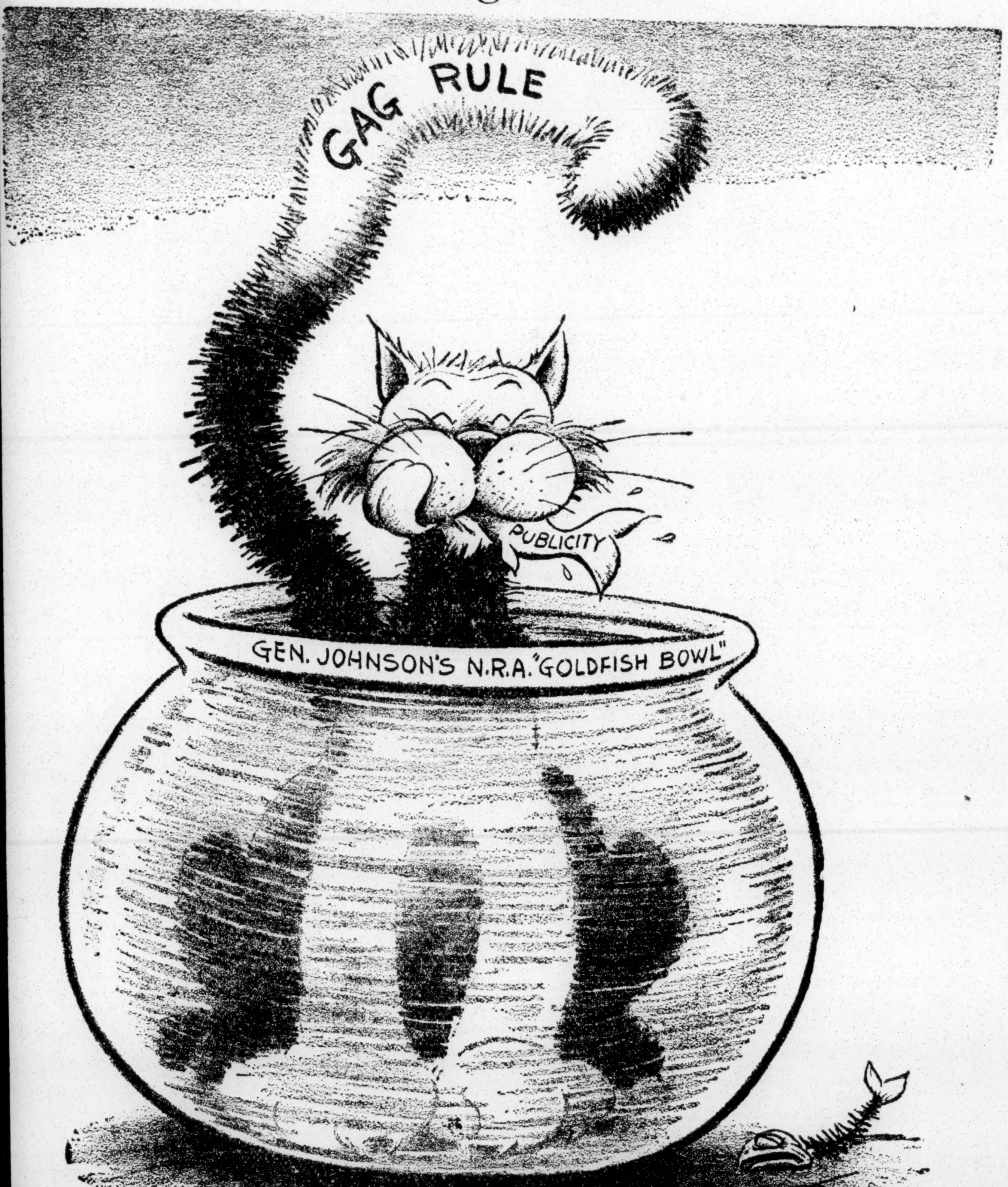
This onerous task of caring for the needy in such an emergency does not devolve merely upon governmental agencies and welfare boards, but upon every citizen; for the Holy Writ teaches that "the strong must bear the infirmities of the weak."

Hence, if economic conditions are becoming worse in this country, state and community, it means a more concerted and determined effort on the part of all to contribute their share toward improving such conditions and helping the country to beat back to normalcy.

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

A Change of Pets


GAG RULE
PUBLICITY
GEN. JOHNSON'S N.R.A. "GOLDFISH BOWL"

Birmingham Post 4-7-34 Birmingham, Ala.

ORGANIZING NEGRO WORKERS

ACCORDING to press reports, the National Urban League is about to launch upon a campaign of organizing Negro labor. This is undoubtedly the most important news of the century. We only hope that it is true, and if true that the Urban League is going about this task wholeheartedly.

Courier

Just as the Jewish and Italian workers, though members of the regular labor unions, have found it necessary to form a United Hebrew Trades and Italian Chamber of Labor to look after the special problems encountered by them, so it is very necessary that there be a United Negro Trades, to look after the numerous special problems encountered by Negro workers.

4-14-34

Every worker, black or white, should be a member of a labor organization, preferably a regularly constituted one with tradition, power and influence. We doubt the wisdom of separate Negro labor organizations or their effectiveness in negotiating with employers. There is, however, a real need of a United Negro Trades to combat both the black exclusion policies of some of the large labor unions and the discriminations practiced against Negro members of others. It is also urgently needed to carry on educational work among white workers whether unionized or not, for so long as the present prejudiced attitude of such a large percentage of white workers obtains against Negro labor, there is little hope of improving its status.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Too large a part of the time, attention and talents of Negro organizations have in the past been spent trying to re-mould the views of white capitalists and too little to re-moulding the views of white proletarians, which is far more important. That some unions practice segregation and discrimination is no more reason for completely washing our hands of them than it is for not dealing with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Catholic and Protestant churches, bankers, industrialists and merchants.

Negro workers also need to be organized for the protection of their special interests on work directed and controlled by the federal government, and from much of which Negroes are excluded or relegated to unskilled tasks. Well organized and aware of its political power and how to use it for its economic advancement, Negro labor can force open many doors now too often effectively closed.

The National Urban League has a highly trained staff familiar with the problems of the Negro workers and almost fifty branches in various parts of the country. There are over 5,000,000 Negro workers in agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits, the overwhelming majority of them unorganized. Thus, the League's work is cut out for it. May it do a good job. Negro labor will get a fairer deal in the unions when more Negroes are unionists.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

MAR 30 1934

An Unsung Profession: Waiting

By R. P. HARRISS

NOW that a law-abiding conscience may once more consider the matter of food and drink in the light of its proper relation to civilized man, good digestion does indeed wait on appetite. The old are pleased to recall, and the young to discover, that dining need no longer be an affair of solemn nutrition, nor of feeding and guzzling. More attention is being given to the manner in which a meal is served; and also to the person who serves it. For the waiter has it in his power to make or mar an evening.

Few professions demand so much natural skill and intuition. Because of this, few members of the guild ever attain perfection. Yet when they do their rewards are worth while. There have been waiters whose fame was international. There still are some. Usually such waiters become managers, then owners. The man who knows enough about food and drink, understands human nature and is ambitious still stands an excellent chance of becoming rich. Among the glamorous examples from the past which come to mind is that of Henri Mouquin. He landed in New York with $26 and the expert knowledge of a kitchen boy, to open a modest restaurant. He could, and often had to, combine the duties of chef, waiter, *sommelier* and manager. It was this fact that enabled him to train his slowly increasing staff, ingratiate himself with his growing clientele and lay the foundation of an institution which was to make his name famous and leave a fortune to his heirs.

Today, Mouquin, père, is but a memory, though an exceedingly pleasant one. Who can estimate the service he rendered? He made his mark professionally because he had all the major qualities and qualifications of the perfect waiter. Thus he was among the great exceptions, like the great chefs. As a rule, waiting is an unsung profession.

IN this sense, the term waiter does not include butler. Except for the Hollywood variety, a butler is a private concern, whereas the waiter is a public institution. The butler may be whatever his employer will put up with. The public, when it is discriminating, demands of a waiter that he be attentive without being assertive; reticent but not shy or timid. He must be capable of making, when called upon, a quick and final decision—as when a diner is wavering between the heaven of good judgment and the outer darkness of injudicious selection.

The qualities which make a really good waiter are too seldom appreciated in these days, perhaps because they are too seldom encountered. Yet they are essentially commonsensible. We like a certain aplomb, dislike showiness. Nervousness, naturally, is out of the question: a waiter who pats his foot or taps with a pencil is fit only for the quick-lunch trade. A waiter cannot be gloomy; on the other hand, overbrightness is a vice and a wisecracking waiter is worse than the Napoleonic itch. If, with all these attributes, and with long experience, he becomes a bit of a philosopher, so much the better.

There are not many really good waiters. A dozen or so first-rate ones would be a generous allowance for Baltimore, even though the city has a tradition for "good living." The number of moderately good ones is larger, and there are perhaps more than a hundred whose rating could honestly be set down as fair. This is not a criticism of waiters, as a class, but is more or less the less natural order of things, partly as a result of the Prohibition years.

FIRST-RATE waiters invariably are men. Waiting is not a profession for women — they simply aren't physically and temperamentally equipped for it. Among the thousands of waitresses who bustle about in large and small restaurants, in tiptop taverns, snuggle inns, kozy korners, ten roomies and coffee shoppes, there isn't *one* who could stack up against a first-rate waiter. At best a waitress can be willing, prompt, agreeable, adept. That is all. She remains just a well-trained artisan.

In the past certain waiter types were traditional. In many cities the German waiter was a well-known and well-liked figure, even becoming—in rather unkind caricature—a stock character for vaudeville skits and in burlesque. As time goes on, most of the racial types tend to disappear, and with them a certain pleasant quality which will be missed. In Baltimore, where the German influence was a noticeable feature of restaurant life, there is now scarcely a trace of accent to be encountered.

Many of the old-time colored waiters were good, if not quite first-rate. A few of them are still to be found, chiefly in the older hotel-restaurants. Burr-headed grave and unctuous, they are a credit not only to their own but to the entire human race. It is a pleasure to be served by them, especially if you happen to be one of the thousands of city dwellers who must take many meals in restaurants. The tragedy is that they are so old. The are like lobby fixtures, only less permanent. One by one they are being called Above and their progeny, alas, all are graduates of Tuskegee or Howard or the Chicago Conservatory and have gone in for medicine, insurance, pedagogy or singing spirituals with a Yankee stress.

IT is said that the Negro waiters in those places of established reputation and a certain air used to garner tidy sums in tips. The question of tipping is hotly debated and has been for years. It has been denounced an "un-American," even in the face of statistics purporting to show Americans disbursing between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 a year in tips, a considerable portion of which goes to waiters. My personal feeling is that waiters generally earn most of their tips, but that, if their wages are regulated, the scale of tipping ought to be lowered. Generally, however, the prospect of straight wages and no tipping has never been popular with those who wait.

That there was less pride taken in their jobs during Prohibition has been amply shown. The incentive to superior work was lost in the kitchen and likewise lost by the men who fetched indifferent food from a harassed chef to an apathetic customer. The pleasure of dining out gone, people began to stay at home, except for occasional desperate parties in speakeasy restaurants where tranquillity was not even hoped for. In the cheaper places "hash slinging" became less of a phrase than a fact, and self-service joints also flourished as never before, without any waiters at all.

Even the word "waiter" fell into disfavor in some cities. In 1925 a large restaurant association in New York insisted upon guests saying "Service, please," when a waiter was wanted. Nevertheless, the waiters themselves never got around to the adaptation of a high-toned synonym comparable to the barber's "tonsorpractor" and the hair dresser's "beautician." It is rather remarkable that they did not, for they are a group in the need of compensatory self-expression. Consider: for every patron who shows some slight appreciation (other than the customary gratuity) there must be ten who are grossly indifferent to the best of waiters.

And then there is the type of diner who baits the waiter, yapping at him at every point in the meal, never happy unless he can badger, confuse, chivvy and browbeat the man who is trying to serve him. That undoubtedly explains why some sour waiters, when given the chance, will contrive to make a meal miserable for some one without quite doing anything sufficiently disagreeable to bring to the attention of the management.

—o—

REPEAL, it is to be hoped, will bring back the lost graces. It will bring back with them that judicious, sometimes rather picturesque specialist, the wine waiter. He is in quite a different category from the table waiter, being primarily a cellar expert. The good cellarer should know all about wine, beer and ales, and a great deal about liquors. There will be good ones in America, given a little more time. When the wine waiter knows his business, which is largely technical, too much need not be expected of him otherwise.

In most small restaurants, however, waiters usually have to serve the wine as well as the food. At the moment, they know virtually nothing about wine, with the result that incidents like this (a true one) are likely to happen for a while: A diner ordered a California claret of a "brand" with which he was unfamiliar. The waiter, a rather aggressive chap, brought a bottle of riesling, insisting that "all clarets are white." Seeing it was useless to argue, the customer took beer.

Of course, such lack of elementary knowledge is not yet a crime, nor should it ever, perhaps, be punishable by hanging. It simply is offered as an incident showing the disorganized present, a product of the barbarous recent past. Also, it shows that this particular waiter would never merit the rating of first-rate.

But it is not worthwhile fretting and getting warm under the collar about such things. There are still a few good waiters and intelligent proprietors, and service generally should improve. Everyone cannot become a Mouquin, but there undoubtedly will arise minor geniuses who will master the difficult art of food, well-cooked and well-served. Then dining out will regain its former significance, and to call a waiter by his first name will be not an act of condescension but a privilege.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

JUN 14 1934

SEES NO NRA NEGRO AID

THE NEW DEAL IS ASSAILED BY OSCAR DE PRIEST.

The Illinois Representative Urges Trust in Constitution to Obtain Rights—Opposed to Turning to Communism.

Terming the new deal "a humbug all the way around for the Negro," Oscar DePriest of Chicago, Negro member of congress from Illinois, last night urged Negroes to unite to turn the Democrats out of office. Speaking before a large crowd at the Grand Avenue temple, DePriest assailed what he termed disregard for the Constitution under the leadership of President Roosevelt. The economy act, the NRA, the AAA were criticized by DePriest.

"The economy act was supposed to balance the budget," he said. "That is a myth. In the last fifteen months the national debt has increased 8 billion dollars, and if congress appropriates all the money the President wants before the end of the next fiscal year 7 billion dollars more will be added to that debt. It has been a tragic sight to me to witness the gradual transfer of the legislative powers to our executive.

SAYS NRA IS DETRIMENTAL.

"No piece of legislation in years has been so detrimental to the Negro as the national recovery act. Under it the Negro is not given shorter hours and higher wages; he is discharged.

"In Washington there are a lot of young fellows who sing a song about soaking the rich. I never did believe in soaking the rich. I want to give everyone a square deal. The rich in this country are the ones who developed it. I believe that the capitalist should have a fair return on his money and that the laborer should have a fair return on his efforts.

"The AAA is the biggest fool thing the administration has done yet. It is little short of criminal to destroy millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs while thousands of people are walking the streets hungry."

When DePriest pleaded for the rights of his race the audience applauded.

"I will not say that all Republicans are your friends and that all Democrats are your enemies," he said, "but I say that as long as the South is in the saddle you have as much chance to get a square deal as there would be for a herd of cattle to go through the eye of a needle. No other group has been more loyal to the Stars and Stripes, and if we are good enough to lay down our lives as American soldiers we are good enough to have everything that every other American has.

DEPEND UPON CONSTITUTION.

"There is only one way for you to get what you deserve. That is through your constitutional rights."

DePriest closed with a warning against Communism.

"I have been told that the Communists are trying to start a movement among the colored people of the country," he said. "Let me beg you not to be led into joining it. Communism can never work in this country because it is against the teachings of Christ and because it puts business into the hands of the government. It cannot gain you your rights. Only an intelligent use of the ballot can do that."

The meeting was sponsored by the Negro Baptist Young People's Union which is holding a convention in Kansas City this week.

Dr. W. M. Blunt, Kansas City, Kansas, representative from the eighth district in the Kansas legislature, introduced DePriest.

JOHNSON INVOLVED IN 7-A TROUBLES

Post 6-19-34 Birmingham Alabama

Accused Of Firing Man For Union Activities

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson who has been fighting the battles of section 7-A of the recovery act ever since National Recovery Administration came into being had a little 7-A rouble right in his own back yard today.

The fight centered around John Donovan, president of the Federal Employes Union of NRA. Last night he was discharged by Johnson for "inefficiency, inattention to duty, unauthorized absence from duty and insubordination."

Today the Washington Central Labor union was protesting to the NRA Labor Advisory board and to President Roosevelt that the discharge was motivated by Donovan's union activities and was in fact, just another violation of the famous section 7-A.

Business for NRA

Post 6-19-34 Birmingham Alabama

American business, after one year's experience, seems to prefer the so-called regimentation of National Recovery Administration to the old dog eat dog rules of competition so sacred to the traditions of rugged individualism.

Thirty of the nation's business leaders, meeting at Hot Springs, Va., decided that NRA or something closely akin to it should be preserved permanently, and that business should be more active in its support of and more helpful in its advice to NRA.

Thus do the industrial captains recognize that they have more to gain in the long run by recognizing the community of interests between capital, labor and the government. They prefer not to return to the alternative of capitalistic anarchy with its destructive economic warfare. They concede that the government has a right to a voice in industrial relations and planning.

But what the American people want to know of these business leaders is: Does big business intend to continue trying to skim off for itself all of the cream of NRA? The news dispatches out of Hot Springs say nothing of any consideration being given by the conference to the widespread violations of the collective bargaining section of the National Industrial Recovery Act law. They say nothing of any concern over the failure of mass purchasing power to rise faster than consumer prices, or of the failure of codified business to absorb a larger portion of the unemployed.

Do not the business leaders realize that NRA has succeeded only to the extent that it has spread jobs and purchasing power, and that all other achievements are mere superstructure which will collapse unless the foundation is made more secure?

'Wages of Decent Living'

Post 6-19-34 Birmingham Ala

The federal government is faced with a critical test of the recovery act through the cleaners' and dyers' attempt to escape from the minimum wage and maximum hour restrictions of their code.

The trade seeks to scrap the code, now that National Recovery Administration has eliminated the price fixing clauses and other trade practice provisions.

The issue is whether these tradesmen in every city and village are to be permitted to slash wages below the rather pitiful minimum of the code, and to work their men and women employes longer hours, and to employ child labor. The effort to scrap the labor provisions is based on the contention that these tradesmen cannot continue their business against price-cutting competitors—without reducing their own prices and labor costs.

NRA officials are firm in their statement that an industry cannot drop its code without presidential consent. They hint they will act against code-violating business men.

President Roosevelt has answered the question in advance. A year ago, in signing the recovery act, he said:

"It seems to me to be plain that no business which depends for existence on paying **less than living wages to its workers** has any right to continue in this country. By 'business' I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean all workers—the white collar class as well as the men in overalls; and by living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of decent living."

Negro Brain Trusters to Go Forth and Tell of New Deal

Tribune 7-5-34 Washington D.C.

By MANUEL R. ROQUE

Now that Congress has adjourned and Senators and Congressmen have gone to repair their political fences, Administration is girding its loins to present the people of the country with a realistic picture of the true conditions of the nation, together with one of its accomplishments since the inauguration of its New Deal almost eighteen months ago. It will make this presentation very shortly, in anticipation of the Congressional elections not far off.

And it is almost safe to say every man available—key-men drawing huge salaries from the Federal government—will be deployed and pressed into service in the field to tell the people hower wonderful their country is today, and what has been done by President Roosevelt to help the American people onward from the day Herbert Hoover left off by popular demand.

To Tell of New Deal

What is true of the white heralders of the New Deal, will also be true of the colored. For almost every colored man or woman holdinp a position of authority and distinction in and out of Washington will be expected to go forth and tell the people that Democracy's New Deal is the boon of the people, and by this they will learn that every person, regardless of race, color, or creed, has benefited from the New Deal.

But most likely these men will meet with a lot of opposition. The Republicans are just waiting around the corner with a stuffed gun for something to be said for them to pounce on and then try to shoot it full of holes. And the burden of proof will be on the shoulders of the Administration and its spokesmens. To place the "ins" on the defensive is an old trick of political strategy. The "uots" are now the Republicans, and they will be on the offensive from the start to finish. Those who are in are naturally intrenched with the power that comes from patronage and authority, and all they have to do is to lean out of the window and hurl back the brickbats at the besiegers.

Good Jobs Distributed

The Democrats, however, will have plenty to show the Republicans, and, barring accidents, they stand a good chance of convincing the voters that they have a record hard to bring down from its perch. It will be easy for them to point out with pride at what has so far been done for the Negro. They will say that the Negroes' interests have been protected, and that good jobs have been given men of the race from one end of the country to the other. And this, they will add, is more than any other Administration has every done.

But to effectively convince, they will have to clarify their position and prove just what all these jobs mean to the welfare of the Negro group in general, and particularly to the little fellow on the street. Most likely they will do so by pointing out to the record, which, in many instances,trascends almost everything that has been tried before in the interests of the Negro race in America.

Race As Whole Considered

However, one point is very clear to those who have been watching the workings of the New Deal in respect to the Negro at close range, and that is that the Administration itself is trying awfully hard to work out something constructive for the race at large, and that it has not overlooked any reasonable demand for assistance and co-operation, which range all the way from placing Negro case workers in the administration of relief to the saving of a home in some remote corner of the country.

But even then, the Republicans will cling to straws when it comes to tearing down this argument. They have not done so well themselves in this direction in the past, all arguments to the contrary, but most likely they will make an attempt to say that the jobs of some of these men are "rubber-stamp" jobs meaning little or nothing to the mass of Negroes throughout the country. Although this argument would be weak and far-fetched, the odds are a hundred to one that they will cling to it like a drowning sailor to a straw.

First Lady Shows Interest

But that something tangible and lasting has been done, there is no question. President Roosevelt himself has seen to it that the colored race and its problems are given prompt and just consideration. while Mrs. Roosevelt has also displayed a great deal of interest in the welfare of all minority groups, and the Negro is no exception to the rule.

Again, as to Negro New Dealers, it must be said that they are working strenously hard toward the solution of such problems as come under their respective jurisdiction. Intra-departmental and inter-departmental conferences have been held in which the needs of the race have been discussed at length, and there have been no "meally-mouthings" from the part of these men when they asked for what they felt members of their race should have under the New Deal.

But now that the Congressional elections are approaching, the result of **which will determine** just how **far the people have** intelligently **adopted the New Deal's** teachings **of social and economic** advancement, these **men will** probably have **to lay down** their tool and show the people throughout the States just how far they have travelled under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership, and how far they expect to get. They will have to show, too, that so far their incumbency has not gone to waste, and that their future in office is not going to seed.

Those on Sidelines

Some of these men, however, will not be able to place their finger on just what they definitely have done to improve the lot of the colored race under the New Deal. Their work does not stand out for the simple reason that they form no part of the "live" departments, or of those agencies daily in the spotlight. These are the outright politicians who stand on the sidelines and help formulate policies without being called upon to execute a single one of them. Seldom, if ever, do they openly project themselves into the swift current of events, although their influence is constantly felt, sometimes near, sometimes afar.

Even the most seasoned observers conjecture on what this group of men will say aside of how and why they got their jobs. But that they will have plenty to say, is a foregone conclusion. For they are the trained salesmen of the whole program, the stand-patters and spokesmen of the party that made the program possible of realization. Without their help it would have been a bit difficult for the Administration seriously to think of the colored man and his problems. It was they who helped elect men and women whose Congressional support gave Mr. Roosevelt the power to do the things that he has done for the American people.

New Deal Snipers

But like anything that is gotten out of appreciation, these politicos will have to continue to prove their worth to the party. They cannot sit idly by one minute of their day and see the "enemy" tear down their prestige and their gains. They will have to get up early these summer mornings and keep up the work they started back in 1932, when they pierced through Herbert Hoover's cuirass.

However, all things being equal, what the Republicans will have to say is not a matter of conjecture, not even at this early date. For they are already snipping at the New Deal and, like the elephant that represents them, they seem to forget nothing, no matter how trivial it may be. So they will have to do better than that if they hope to put up a good show, if they want to get anywhere and show that the pachyderm is not dead. Mere arrow-shooting at the edifice Mr. Roosevelt and his New Dealers have built during the past year will not suffice. The people out in the country, who decide who shall lead and who shall not, will want to know what is all the shootinp about, and the why and wherefore of their shoutings.

Kelly Miller Asks

What is the Negro Brain Trust Doing Under the New Deal?

Tribune

I believe in the brain trust for the government at large as well as for the Negro group. The mind should not only agitate the masses but guide them in the way they shoul go.

7-5-34

Washington D.C.

President Roosevelt has gathered about him the proggressive minds of the country to formulate plans and policies for the New Deal. Ordinarily mediocre minds run American politics, unlike England and Germany where the best trained minds enlist in the government service. A genuine thinker in American politics is generally ridiculed as a doctrinnaire. But President Roosevelt has cut across the old tradition and has enlisted the best talent of the schools and colleges to recruit the government personal. The government constitutes the highest agency in society and should command the "Best we breed" to conduct its affairs. To readjust the industrial, economic and political and social regiment of the nation to the requirements of present day demands demans the minds of the highest caliber and finest quality. The brain trust has been requisitioned to save the nation from the rocks to which it was headed under the old mediocre regime.

Mr. Roosevelt has also called or retained in the public service the most intelligent and thoughtful group of colored men that has ever recruited the public service. They are, to a man, men of academic training and intellectual respectability. Even his appointees of a purely political character possess college and professional training. Robert L. Vann and Dr. Thompkins measure up to this requirement. Judge Cobb, up to now retained, and we hope to be retained on the District of Columbia bench, is a collegiate and a law graduate. Academic equipment is especially noticeable in the colored govermental contingent who hold special assignments under the New Deal. A list of the names will disclose the caliber and equipment of those within this catagory. Eu- of Labor, and Oxley, Special Assistant in the Department of Labor; Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Higher Education; Forester B. Washington, Special Assistant in the Department of Labor and Oxley, Special Assistant in the Department of Agriculture—not to mention the several Assistants to Mr. Clark Howell Foreman in the Department of the Interior, reveal a body of highly trained Negro experts and specialists such as has never been known before in the public service.

OLD TIMERS WERE NOT QUALIFIED

Under the old regime prominent Negroes were awarded places in the Federal Government as reward for political activities in the campaign. Little or no regard was paid to their special fitness or qualification for the posts assigned. Indeed in the main their positions were looked upon as sinecures. They were hardly expected to render any essential public service but to keep open house and keep the political bosses in good humor. Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to exact high grade, efficient public service of his colored appointees. Up to that time, some reliable white man was given a subordinate post and was expected to do the real work of the office and to humor the black chief as a dignified figure head and to advise him where to sign on the dotted line. From their official station these Negro office holders were expected to keep the race in line with the policies of the administration and to direct racial partizan support for the next campaign.

The question is often asked, "What is the Negro Brain Trust doing under the New Deal?" The only fair answer is that it has not yet been given time and opportunity to adjust itself to the new situation. These well trained and highly equipped Negro experts must shortly give an account of their stewardship or stand belittled, if not discredited in the public estimation. The Negro today stands in the most critical position which he has occupied since emancipation. What is the New Deal calculated to do for him? Where will he be be when the cards have been dealt? What will be his status in industry, agriculture, trade, transportation and business? No intelligent answer has yet been vouchsafed to these queries. Tht official Negro brain trust must be busily engaged upon pondering an answer. We must be patient and give sufficient time to study and digest the situation. It will not be sufficient for these brain trusters to perform efficiently the ministerial tasks marked out for them. They must blaze the way and show the race how to walk therein. The fall campaign is approaching, the old lint politicians are gegtting ready for their accustomed attack upon the administration and its New Deal. I can now sit down a write out the outline of every campaign speech with which the opposition spellbinders will fill the air during the approaching campaign months. Their stock in trade is severely limited. The Negro brain trust must bestir itself to dispel the charge which is sure to be made concerning its inaction, non-effectiveness and inutility.

I believe in the brain trust for the government at large as well as for the Negro group. The mind should not only agitate the masses but guide them in the way they should go.

General

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

STEEL UNION CHIEFS OFFER PEACE PLAN

Post 6-19-34 Birmingham, Alabama.

Leaders Go To Washington For Parley With Secretary Perkins; Hope To Reach President Roosevelt's Office

QUICK AGREEMENT HELD DOUBTFUL

Concession From Industry Essential And Owners Are Due To Balk At Labor Representation On Board

BULLETIN

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today told steel union officials that she would present their proposal for settlement of labor difficulties to President Roosevelt this afternoon.

* * *

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Steel labor union leaders came to Washington today in an effort to obtain appointment of a federal arbitration board which would definitely end strike threats which still overhang the great industry.

The leaders headed by the veteran Michael Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron & Tin Workers, had a conference with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Later they hoped to obtain an audience with President Roosevelt.

Accompanying the steel delegation in its interview with Miss Perkins, was President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor and author of the union's four-point settlement plan.

Difficulties Numerous

The union asks appointment of a three-man conciliation board, representing labor, industry and the public; immediate elections to determine majority representatives for collective bargaining; collective bargaining through the union which holds a majority; final decision on all workers grievances by the board.

Several difficulties lie in the way of quick agreement on that plan. Powers of President Roosevelt provided by emergency legislation passed just before congress' adjournment are limited. The full union program undoubtedly would require agreement by the industry. This, it was agreed, might not be easy to get.

The new law directs elections under an arbitration board but allows the board to fix the time and place. Appointment of members is left to the president. The union is expected to demand that one member be a union leader which probably would draw a request by the steel firms for representation of company unions.

Power To Call Strike

The union delegation which was named at a Pittsburgh conference of workers is hopeful of seeing the president immediately but no appointment has been arranged as yet. However, the president is known to be anxious to get a settlement well underway before leaving on his vacation at the end of the month.

The union committee has power to order a strike at any time without notice in advance if the compromise proposals fail. Once started, federal power to halt a strike is lacking. A specific amendment to the new law states that nothing in the act shall interfere with the right of labor to strike.

* * *

New Strike Affects 700 Coal Miners

Post 6-19-34

The Birmingham district had a new strike on its hands today following a walkout of some 700 miners employed at three coal mines operated by the firm of Moss & McCormack.

William Mitch, district president of United Mine Workers of America, said a numer of issues are involved in the walkout and that already plans are being speeded to bring the case before an arbitration committee. The strike was not called by union headquarters, he said.

On the arbitration committee will be William Raney, U. M. W. A. official and Paul Lanier, company official. If these two are unable to agree on a question an impartial member will be named to break the tie.

Renewed efforts to end Birmingham's six-week-old ore miners' strike continued today. After a joint meeting yesterday with Woodward Iron Co. officials and employe representatives, C. L. Richardson, U. S. department of labor mediator, was to confer today with the union spokesmen alone.

It was expected, he said, that another joint session with Woodward officials would follow soon.

As soon as the Woodward negotiations are well under way, Mr. Richardson will seek similar conferences with the other firms involved: Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. and Republic Steel Corp.

Post 6-19-34

H. A. Berg, Woodward president, headed the company representation at yesterday's session. Representing the workers was an employe committee and George R. Coles, vice president of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and V. C. Finch, of the American Federation of Labor.

Men for Company Union

The "company union-labor union" issue, cause of a strike now in progress at Republic Steel Corp.'s Thomas blast furnace, was brought up today by Wade H. Oldham, Republic vice-president. He cited results of an employe election at Thomas last week as evidence that men now at work at the plant favor the "company union" plan.

All but two of 645 Thomas employes eligible to vote, Mr. Oldham said, took part in the election, which was for the purpose of choosing eight representatives for collective bargaining under the existing "employe representation plan."

Denies Intimidation

The Thomas vote, the executive said, represented 99.7 per cent of those eligible to participate, as compared to an average vote of 91.5 per cent at the various Republic operations over the country. More than 26,000 employes voted in all.

Mr. Oldham denied the charges of labor union leaders that these and similar elections at other plants are influenced by company intimidation and coercion.

"These elections," he declared, "are conducted by and among the employes themselves. The company has no part in them. Neither executives nor foremen are allowed to vote."

CONGRESSMAN DE PRIEST IS AGAINST NRA

Call

Flays Administration for Destroying Food While People Hunger

6-22-34

Kansas City, Mo.

Oscar DePriest, congressman from the first Illinois congressional district, a former resident of Kansas, the only Negro representative in congress, went on the war path Wednesday night, June 13, at Grand Avenue Temple and severely criticised the President and the Democratic administration.

The fiery, white-haired veteran of many a political battle seared the members of the seventy-third congress for their gift of absolute authority to the President which Mr. DePriest claimed was illegal—that right being the authority of congress. He charged congress with having unloaded power vested in that body by the constitution on the shoulders of the President. He said that he was sent to Washington from his district and that his constituents didn't want him ducking what he was sent there for, nor did they want to make the President do his (DePriest's) work.

Audience is Small

"I am not making any political speech," he said in a voice that had grown hoarse from speaking both on the floor of the house and in many cities. "But I believe you want to know something about what is going on in Washington," he continued. The audience which did not fill the main floor of the auditorium nodded its approval. It was a sad audience from some respects—many of Kansas City's social and civic minded folks, those who believe Negroes are not getting a fair deal here, were noticeably absent.

"I not only represent the voters of my district (the richest congressional district in the United States) but I represent the Negroes of America," the congressman said. "I am the only Negro in congress and when I raise my voice it is in the interest of 12,000,000 of my race.

"You don't know what they are doing down there in Washington. They don't know what they are doing themselves. They have repudiated the government's promise to pay the interest on the gold bonds in gold. They turned around and lessened the gold in the dollar until now your dollar is worth 58 cents. I believe if you are promised $5 a day for labor, you ought to get $5 and not have to do $5 worth of work and receive money which has the value of $2.90.

Scores Spending Orgy

"They talk about balancing the budget. Those Democrats are keeping two sets of books. The government owes more money now than it did following the World War.

"The total indebtedness WAS decreased—then it was increased until today, the government already owes 800 million dollars and congress is voting out money every day. Before the end of the fiscal year, March 1, 1935, the congress will have appropriated seven billion (700 million dollars) more.

"You pay the tax—tax on clothing, tax on tobacco, tax on gasoline, tax on whiskey, if you are foolish enough to drink it, and taxing on this and that—and you are going to keep on being taxed. The unborn of generations to come will pay for the tom-foolery they are doing down there (meaning Washington)."

DePriest ripped into President Roosevelt's cutting of the federal employes' salaries which were reduced 15 per cent. He ripped the hide off of those responsible for cutting down the pensions of Spanish-American war veterans and others who had served in the army and navy.

Attacks Recovery Codes

Then he hopped on the codes with a vengeance. "I never voted for the Agriculture Adjustment Act, the National Recovery Act nor any of the 'blank' acts.

"No piece of federal legislation in recent years has harmed the Negro as has the NRA. General Hugh Johnson has approved codes that are driving the Negro to charity. In certain sections white employes, rather than pay the Negro the code wage, discharge him and hire a white face and the Negro is left to shift for himself the best he can.

"Under the NRA the government is becoming a competitor to the small business man and is driving him out of business. It is nothing short of a tragedy to me to see congress invest in the President such legislative powers."

Mr. DePriest then took up the AAA. "You don't know how it affects the Negro. When I refused to vote for it, I had in mind those hundreds of thousands of Negro tenant farmers scattered throughout the southland.

Government is Cheated

"Here is what the government is doing. You sell wheat for a price, get a receipt and take that receipt to a farm credit bank and the government pays you the difference between what you sold your wheat for and what that wheat would have brought between the years of 1914 and 1922. But how about the Negro. I am using wheat just as an example. The plantation farm owner pays the Negro tenant farmer for what he, the owner, buys or can sell. The white owner takes the receipt to the bank and collects the difference and the Negro never gets any part of it. It goes in the owner's pocket.

"In Florida (he pronounced it Flo-i-dy), Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and other parts of the South, they are ploughing under land on which nothing has ever been planted and collecting from the government. The Negro sharecropper is left to shift for himself. With the land ploughed in, there is no work for the Negro to do. The planter collects from the government—the Negro from nobody.

"That the government is up a tree was plainly shown last year. They bought up all the hogs to keep from over producing and destroyed them either by burning or by making fertilizer to raise the price. Now, this year, congress is appropriating 500 millions to raise hogs. It was the biggest fool thing the administration has done. Why didn't they put the meat in cold storage for a rainy day. It is nothing short of criminal to destroy millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs with millions of people walking about the streets of a supposed prosperous country, hungry."

Tells of Howard Fight

A drink of cold water gave the congressman new life. Those who knew him from the time when he embarked on his political career as county commission Cook county, Illinois, th city council of Chicag st c ro alderman , Neg ois Comn to Illin to be and the th gress to fill f the death Madden, frie his election by re-elections Priest wasn't

He told of hi ard university $426,000 for a heating plant, how Democratic members from Dixie states sought to defeat him, how they had told him it couldn't be had in face of the economy program of the President. It took all the inside knowledge of the rules of the house and how to manipulate them for him to win the appropriation.

"My mind was on the Negro students at Howard and the patients at Freedman's hospital the 200—bed hospital in Washington, the only one in the city to which Negroes can go for medical attention," he said.

Denounces Missouri Congressmen

Then came the bitter denunciation of Missouri congressmen for their failure to vote with him on the investigation of the Jim-Crow rule in the public restaurant operated by the House, the same restaurant in which his secretary, Morris Lewis, and his son, Morris Lewis Jr., had been refused service after Mr. Lewis had been eating there for five years.

"Representative Shannon was absent. I don't know how he would have voted but I do know he was absent. He was probably attending to some justice of peace appointment.

I understand that Congressman Cochran of St. Louis is going to run again. I will have something to say about it when election time comes. He not only voted against my resolution but wrote that he would agree to a restaurant in the basement if there were enough Negroes in the government service who wanted to be fed daily.

"My friend, Tom Blanton, the fiery Democrat from Texas, asked me to yield and I agreed that I would yield to the gentleman from Texas. In congress if the member who has the floor refuses to yield no one can interrupt him under the rules of the house. Tom wanted to know if I hadn't been eating in the House restaurant and I told him 'I had.'

Personal Treatment O. K.

"'Haven't you been always treated right there? Blanted sarcastically inquired to the amusement of the Dixie congressman and I answered, 'I expected no other treatment. As a member of congress I am due to be treated right.'

"Then my Texas friend roared, 'What else do you want?' and I told him 'It isn't what Oscar DePriest gets or how Oscar DePriest is treated. I'll be treated all right. What concerns me is how Negroes who have the right to eat in the public restaurant, supported by the house, are treated."

DePriest then told how he went into the procedure used by Dixie members of the congress in an attempt to block his measure, of the whitewash by the committee which at first was for a denouncement of Senator Warren's method of barring Negroes but under pressure the committee ignored the evidence and found nothing for which to criticize Warren. "But, I'm not licked. It is unfinished business and I am going to bring it to a show down at the opening of the next congress. I am going to ask for tellers and I will count noses again."

Urges Use of Ballot

Mr. DePriest said he could not understand how Negroes, denied the right of franchise in the South, move North and vote for a party which intends to deprive them of equal justice and equal education. I am not saying all Democrats are your enemies nor am I saying all Republicans are your friends. I do say that a northern Democrat is helpless in congress with that gang of Negro haters who are in power from the southland.

"Use the only power you have, the right vested in you by the constitution—the ballot. Vote for those who are your friends and see that men go to congress who believe in a fair deal for the Negro."

Mr. DePriest paid a tribute to every congressman in Kansas. They supported him in the cafe ban fight.

He took a fling at the Social equality bugaboo. He said many of his own race said that he would get "in bad" for his militant methods. "Well, if I get in bad for doing something I think is right, I will just have to get in bad, that's all."

With a warning on Communism because it is against the teachings of Christ, the assurance that despite the ill-treatment here, Negroes liver better in the United States than anywhere in the world—much better than the surfs of Europe, the congressman brought his talk to a close.

Mr. DePriest spoke here under the auspices of the New Era District Young People's Baptist Union. The money made, if there was any, went to the Western Baptist college.

Dr. DePriest was introduced by Dr. W. M. Blount, representative in the Kansas state legislature from the eighth district. Those on the program were; the Lincoln high school band, the Rev. T. H. Wiseman, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church; the Melody Four, Miss Dorothy Guilford, director of the First Baptist church choir of Kansas City, Kansas; Eric Franker at the organ, George Randol, former member of "the Green Pastures" company in a solo; the Deep River quartet, the Rev. S. C. Doyle, pastor of Friendship Baptist church and president of the Missouri state Baptist convention; Col. Ruby Garret, member of the city council and legal adviser for the Chamber of Commerce who represented Conrad Mann, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Bishop William T. Vernon, former register of the treasury and now president of Western university in Quindaro, Kansas.

ROOSEVELT NAMES PERKINS MEDIATOR IN STEEL DISPUTE

Constitution 6-20-34 Atlanta

President Hears Union Proposals, Signs Labor Bill; Full Authority Given Cabinet Member.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(UP) President Roosevelt tonight expressed hope that the threatened steel strike may be averted "without sacrificing any principle involved."

Simultaneously he placed authority to negotiate settlement of the controversy in the hands of the nation's first woman cabinet officer—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

The chief executive paused in last-minute preparations to depart on his vacation to review the situation with Secretary Perkins, Senator Robert F. Wagner, democrat, New York, chairman of the national labor board; President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and Michael Tighe, head of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers.

Signs Bill.

Shortly before they went to the White House, Mr. Roosevelt signed the new labor disputes act, a weapon designed to avoid industrial strife.

The union leaders submitted a four-point program which, they assured the president, would bring peace to the steel industry. The original settlement plan drafted by NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson which was accepted by the steel executives but rejected by labor, also was discussed.

Settlement.

At the close of the conference, the president issued this statement:

"I have discussed with the secretary of labor every detail of the proposal that has been made by a committee of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron & Tin Workers on behalf of employes in the steel industry. The secretary has described to me also the proposal that the employers in the steel industry made last week to the administrator for the NRA.

"It is my hope that some method will be found to adjust all the points that are in controversy and to preserve orderly relations without sacrificing any principle that is involved.

"I have referred the proposal to the secretary of labor for careful study and to undertake any negotiations that seem advisable. The secretary is fully empowered to represent me in taking whatever action seems advisable under the circumstances and will, of course, consult and co-operate with all other agencies of government concerned."

Green and Tighe, who earlier in the day appeared enthusiastic over the prospects of early settlement of the dispute, had lost none of their optimism as they emerged from the conference. They declined to comment, however, on what transpired in the meeting.

The new labor act authorizes the president to create a board or boards to conciliate disputes between the worker and the employer. The proposed agencies would be empowered to order and supervise employe elections to determine majority representation.

The program submitted to the chief executive by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, follows closely the provisions of the labor measure.

Labor Proposal.

The labor leaders asked for:

1. Appointment by the president of an impartial board of three empowered to correct violations under the iron and steel code.

2. Authority for the board to mediate disputes between employers and workers under the code and arrange collective bargaining with any employer when so requested by employes' representatives under the recovery act.

3. The board to order and supervise employe elections to determine majority representation. The organization selected by a majority of the employes to be recognized as the organization of the workers for purposes of collective bargaining.

4. Authority for the board to arbitrate all grievances regarding wages, hours and conditions of employment if adjustment is impossible in negotiations between the management and the workers.

The union leaders headed by Mike Tighe, veteran labor organizer, met today with President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and later with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Miss Perkins placed their program before the president at a meeting of the cabinet today.

Note of Optimism.

There was a general note of optimism as the conference ended. Members of the Iron and Steel Institute, code authority for the steel industry, were understood to be studying the labor demands.

Green was one of the most enthusiastic about prospects of early settlement of the dispute.

"We are not threatening a strike," he said. "We are trying to avert one. We want everyone to have a clear understanding."

Besides Secretary Perkins, Green and Tighe, participants in the conference were Senator Robert F. Wagner, democrat, New York, chairman of the national labor board; Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, and Thomas G. Gillis, Edward W. Miller, John Savage, William J. Jones and P. E. Christie, members of the union executive committee.

The new plan is different in some respects from the one drafted several days ago by Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, of the NRA, accepted by the steel employers but rejected by the workers.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Constitution 6-16-34
Atlanta, Ga.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON.

NRA BIRTHDAY There is no need to tell how good or bad the NRA is on its first birthday. General Johnson and Clarence Darrow will attend to that. What they will not tell is how big it is. No figures have ever been given out, but you can get them from the right parties.

Constitution 6-16-34 Atlanta, Ga.

These show that NRA population has jumped to 3,000. It has its own postoffice, telegraph office, railroad ticket office and publishes its own daily newspaper. Last month its wage bill was over half a million dollars. It has two huge floors of the Commerce building and overflows into eight other office buildings. Its telephone directory lists 2,600 extensions, and it has two private wires to New York. Every day it gets 4,000 letters and mails 6,000. The daily paper is a digest of what the country's leading newspapers are saying about this most publicized of New Deal agencies.

Almost everything NRA says or does has to be broadcast in black and white, so it has a mimeograph plant consisting of 15 mimeograph presses and 16 multigraph presses. On an average day, 325,000 sheets pass through these presses. That comes to about three tons of paper a week just for mimeographing.

CODES NRA officials have held 652 public code hearings. So far, there are 1,230 codes. Of these, 461 have been approved and 769 hope to be. These are only the big national codes. The smaller local codes run into the thousands.

Sometimes the NRA gets so tangled up in its own intricacies that even its corps of 125 lawyers cannot straighten things out.

NOTES General Johnson was just 97 per cent too low in estimating a year ago what the size of the NRA would be today. He expected to have a staff of 200.

It is true, as charged, that an official of General Motors Acceptance Corporation helped frame the housing bill. He is reputed to be the best expert in the country on consumer credit.

There is a lot of talk about making Mr. Farley's man, Emil Hurja, new chairman of the democratic national committee. If it is not Hurja, it will be a similar trusted lieutenant of Farley.

Considerable inside political pressure is being brought to prevent the appointment of Federal Trade Commissioner Mathews to the new securities control board. The conservatives do not like him because he is a Wisconsin progressive. Mathews gave up a high salaried job as adviser to the Insull receivers, at Mr. Roosevelt's insistence, to take his federal trade commission job.

DARROW BOARD SAYS JOHNSON CHANGED CODE

Claims Retail Pact Was Shifted Before Going To President

Birmingham [illegible] 6-16-34 Ala.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 12.— The unofficial text of the Darrow board's second report, a new attack on National Recovery Administration oppression of small business, was revealed today.

The second Darrow report also charged that the retail code was altered after it had been approved by the industry and before it was submitted to President Roosevelt for signature.

The document covers 13 more codes and, while hardly as excoriating as the first report, levies its strongest criticism against the retail trade code.

Other codes covered are petroleum, bedding, boot and shoe, cement, coffee, electrical manufacturing, lumber, merchandise warehousing, plumbing fixtures, retail food and grocery, embroidery and lead pencils.

Large Firm Domination

Principal criticisms were:

Trade associations controlled by large firms dominate code authorities.

Production control measures throttle small units and raise prices.

Basing point systems raise prices and hamper small competition.

Lumber and cement codes hamper recovery through elimination of competitive bidding and high prices.

The board took sarcastic notice of the recent NRA order regarding price-fixing and continued its attack on the administration of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Johnson Is Blamed

Responsibility for "sinister changes" in the retail trade code was placed upon Johnson and the board recommended "most emphatically that all codes, once adopted, should be free from left-handed manipulations without authority and without notice, unless it is desired to cast the whole experiment of the National Recovery Act into the hands of irresponsible dictatorship."

The changing of provisions of the retail code after its approval by the industry and before submission to the president was characterized as "an arbitrary exercise of power that seems to demand searching inquiry on even graver grounds than those of economic justice."

NRA administration was described as the "rule of the military dictator" which is "totally unsuited to the genius, habits, traditions or psychology of the American people and wholly ineffectual in meeting the present crisis."

Price Policy Lauded

Referring to the NRA policy changes, the board said:

"It is most encouraging to know that the defects we pointed out (in the first report) are to have prompt and doubtless efficient attention; that monopolistic practices are to be curbed or prevented, that the oppressions of small industries are to be combatted."

The price policy change was called "a complete verification of the criticisms we made in the first report of existing evils in certain codes."

Retail code features most strongly criticized were weakening of original underselling provisions, truth-in-advertising claims, and the labor mark-up provision.

Laundry Industry Quits Code Adherence

Constitution 6-16-34 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(UP) The laundry industry handed NRA a sour birthday present tonight by withdrawing its assent to the laundry code and asking that it not be renewed when it expires tomorrow.

A resolution by the code authority charged cancellation of fair practice and price stabilization provisions in the laundry and other service trade codes "has discouraged further activities on the part of local areas working toward the full effectiveness of the laundry code in their areas."

The authority asserted that NRA has been lax in code enforcement and it is impossible for laundries to pay code wages "without the compensating feature of stabilized prices."

FOREMAN HAS FAILED RACE SAYS CHISUM

Says Economic Advisor Shelved All Colored Projects.

REAL EXPOSE IS THREATENED

Afro-American

Whites Getting Millions in Homesteads

Chisum Cites 14 All-Colored Towns in Need of Aid.

6-23-34

(Special to the AFRO)

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — Dr. Clarke Foreman, economic advisor on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior, has betrayed his trust and has done nothing for the colored race which he is supposed to help, according to Melvin Chisum, investigator in an expose turned over to the AFRO this week.

Mr. Chisum, who traveled extensively making a survey of immediate needs of the race just after the appointment of Dr. Foreman turned over to him a series of projects, which he claims would have meant thousands of dollars to colored workers, contractors, skilled laborers and administrators and after almost a year in office Dr. Foreman has failed to recommend any of these relief programs.

In the meantime, Mr. Chisum charges, millions of dollars are being spent on similar projects for whites.

Promises Broken

Mr. Chisum declares that in his goodwill tour for the Department of the Interior he urged the colored citizens of the various communities which he visited not to oppose the appointment of Dr. Foreman, as he believed that the advisor honestly intended to help them and he did much to allay the resentment which first attended the appointment of Dr. Foreman because he was a southerner.

Mr. Chisum declares now that he was greatly deceived in Dr. Foreman, and all of the promises which he (Chisum) made to the groups which he addressed in Dr. Foreman's interest have been broken.

Names Two

Mr. Chisum names John P. Murchison, of Texas, an appointee of Dr. Foreman, and Victor Cools, of New York, also named through Foreman's efforts, as the two colored advsors who, he says, are helping to defeat the projects which will mean money and labor to colored workers.

Mr. Chisum charges that Dr. Foreman is hiding behind the subterfuge of avoiding discrimination to keep from placing any of the government homesteading funds at the disposal of colored administrators.

Although white towns and homesteads are going up all over the country, furnishing both homes and employment to whites, all homestead projects for colored have been turned down on the ground that colored people do not want to be discriminated against and set aside as a definite body, he charges.

Behind this pretext, Mr. Chisum charges, no money at all is being spent for colored citizens and Dr. Foreman and his co-workers are doing little more than drawing their salaries.

Excerpts from Mr. Chisum's report following his tour made to Dr. Foreman reveal the following recommendations and existing conditions:

REPORT OF MELVIN J. CHISUM TO DR. CLARKE H. FOREMAN, SUBMITTED IN NOVEMBER, 1933.

BRISTOL, Tenn.-Va. — A most formative visit here amongst colored people of this tobacco growing and manufacturing section.

The local colored folk here, as elsewhere, are being "unloaded" from the pay car just as rapidly as they can be "put down."

My opinion is that I have been able to reveal to many men and women their duty toward their country and have convinced them that to oppose Secretary Ickes's appointment of Dr. Foreman meant to do injustice to our race and great and lasting damage to themselves. I believe the seed were sown in fallow fields both here and at Chattanooga where my work was equally friendship creating for the PWA.

Hale Objects

While here, I strove to interest Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, in leading a movement which would foster a project on the Tennessee River which would have for its purpose the building of a colored town as one of the mediums of providing payrolls for large numbers of colored unemployed.

Dr. Hale declined because he fears that they would never be able to satisfy the governmental red tape. I tried to get him to change his position, but to no avail.

At Jackson, Tenn.

At Lane College, I encouraged them to apply for additional funds. Here is the Booker T. Washington Taxpayers' League, of which P. L. Harden is president.

Here also is a hospital being operated by colored people, but wholly inadequately equipped. They inquired of me if they could get aid of the PWA, and I advised them to write to Dr. Foreman.

To Muskogee, Okla.

By letter, I made appointment to speak at the colored church Sunday night. Meeting had been well advertised by the pastor, who is a good friend. The meeting was wholly one of propaganda for Public Works Administration and the upholding the hands of Secretary Ickes in the appointment of Dr. Foreman. Fine outpouring of the people. The speaker was enthusiastically received and made most happy by the fine welcome given his views.

At Boley, Okla.

Here again was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The writer had been in touch with C. P. Young, the mayor of Boley.

Boley, like Bert Williams, having need for everything, turned out a crowd which was anxious to know: "Who is Mr. Ickes?"

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

~~Constitution~~ 6-16-34 Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution 6-16-34 Atlanta, Ga.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON.

NRA BIRTHDAY There is no need to tell how good or bad the NRA is on its first birthday. General Johnson and Clarence Darrow will attend to that. What they will not tell is how big it is. No figures have ever been given out, but you can get them from the right parties.

These show that NRA population has jumped to 3,000. It has its own postoffice, telegraph office, railroad ticket office and publishes its own daily newspaper. Last month its wage bill was over half a million dollars. It has two huge floors of the Commerce building and overflows into eight other office buildings. Its telephone directory lists 2,600 extensions, and it has two private wires to New York. Every day it gets 4,000 letters and mails 6,000. The daily paper is a digest of what the country's leading newspapers are saying about this most publicized of New Deal agencies.

Almost everything NRA says or does has to be broadcast in black and white, so it has a mimeograph plant consisting of 15 mimeograph presses and 16 multigraph presses. On an average day, 325,000 sheets pass through these presses. That comes to about three tons of paper a week just for mimeographing.

CODES NRA officials have held 652 public code hearings. So far, there are 1,230 codes. Of these, 461 have been approved and 769 hope to be. These are only the big national codes. The smaller local codes run into the thousands.

Sometimes the NRA gets so tangled up in its own intricacies that even its corps of 125 lawyers cannot straighten things out.

NOTES General Johnson was just 97 per cent too low in estimating a year ago what the size of the NRA would be today. He expected to have a staff of 200.

It is true, as charged, that an official of General Motors Acceptance Corporation helped frame the housing bill. He is reputed to be the best expert in the country on consumer credit.

There is a lot of talk about making Mr. Farley's man, Emil Hurja, new chairman of the democratic national committee. If it is not Hurja, it will be a similar trusted lieutenant of Farley.

Considerable inside political pressure is being brought to prevent the appointment of Federal Trade Commissioner Mathews to the new securities control board. The conservatives do not like him because he is a Wisconsin progressive. Mathews gave up a high salaried job as adviser to the Insull receivers, at Mr. Roosevelt's insistence, to take his federal trade commission job.

Birmingham News 6-12-34 Birmingham, Ala.

DARROW BOARD SAYS JOHNSON CHANGED CODE

Claims Retail Pact Was Shifted Before Going To President

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The unofficial text of the Darrow board's second report, a new attack on National Recovery Administration oppression of small business, was revealed today.

The second Darrow report also charged that the retail code was altered after it had been approved by the industry and before it was submitted to President Roosevelt for signature.

The document covers 13 more codes and, while hardly as excoriating as the first report, levies its strongest criticism against the retail trade code.

Other codes covered are linoleum, bedding, boot and shoe cement, coffee, electrical manufacturing, lumber, merchandise warehousing, plumbing fixtures, retail food and grocery, embroidery and lead pencils.

Large Firm Domination

Principal criticisms were:

Trade associations controlled by large firms dominate code authorities.

Production control measures throttle small units and raise prices.

Basing point systems raise prices and hamper small competition.

Lumber and cement codes hamper recovery through elimination of competitive bidding and high prices.

The board took sarcastic notice of the recent NRA order regarding price-fixing and continued its attack on the administration of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Johnson Is Blamed

Responsibility for "sinister changes" in the retail trade code was placed upon Johnson and the board recommended "most emphatically that all codes, once adopted, should be free from left-handed manipulations without authority and without notice, unless it is desired to cast the whole experiment of the National Recovery Act into the hands of irresponsible dictatorship."

The changing of provisions of the retail code after its approval by the industry and before submission to the president was characterized as "an arbitrary exercise of power that seems to demand searching inquiry on even graver grounds than those of economic justice."

NRA administration was described as the "rule of the military dictator" which is "totally unsuited to the genius, habits, traditions or psychology of the American people and wholly ineffectual in meeting the present crisis."

Price Policy Lauded

Referring to the NRA policy changes, the board said:

"It is most encouraging to know that the defects we pointed out (in the first report) are to have prompt and doubtless efficient attention; that monopolistic practices are to be curbed or prevented, that the oppressions of small industries are to be combatted."

The price policy change was called "a complete verification of the criticisms we made in the first report of existing evils in certain codes."

Retail code features most strongly criticized were weakening of original underselling provisions, truth-in-advertising claims, and the labor mark-up provision.

Laundry Industry Quits Code Adherence

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(UP) The laundry industry handed NRA a sour birthday present tonight by withdrawing its assent to the laundry code and asking that it not be renewed when it expires tomorrow.

A resolution by the code authority charged cancellation of fair practice and price stabilization provisions in the laundry and other service trade codes has discouraged further activities on the part of local areas working toward the full effectiveness of the laundry code in their areas."

The authority asserted that NRA has been lax in code enforcement and it is impossible for laundries to pay code wages "without the compensating feature of stabilized prices."

Afro-American 6-23-34 Baltimore, Md.

FOREMAN HAS FAILED RACE SAYS CHISUM

Says Economic Advisor Shelved All Colored Projects.

REAL EXPOSE IS THREATENED

Whites Getting Millions in Homesteads

Chisum Cites 14 All-Colored Towns in Need of Aid.

(Special to the AFRO)

WASHINGTON — Dr. Clarke Foreman, economic advisor on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior, has betrayed his trust and has done nothing for the colored race which he is supposed to help, according to Melvin Chisum, investigator in an expose turned over to the AFRO this week.

Mr. Chisum, who traveled extensively making a survey of immediate needs of the race just after the appointment of Dr. Foreman turned over to him a series of projects, which he claims would have meant thousands of dollars to colored workers, contractors, skilled laborers and administrators and after almost a year in office Dr. Foreman has failed to recommend any of these relief programs.

In the meantime, Mr. Chisum charges, millions of dollars are being spent on similar projects for whites.

Promises Broken

Mr. Chisum declares that in his goodwill tour for the Department of the Interior he urged the colored citizens of the various communities which he visited not to oppose the appointment of Dr. Foreman, as he believed that the advisor honestly intended to help them and he did much to allay the resentment which first attended the appointment of Dr. Foreman because he was a southerner.

Mr. Chisum declares now that he was greatly deceived in Dr. Foreman, and all of the promises which he (Chisum) made to the groups which he addressed in Dr. Foreman's interest have been broken.

Names Two

Mr. Chisum names John P. Murchison, of Texas, an appointee of Dr. Foreman, and Victor Cools, of New York, also named through Foreman's efforts, as the two colored advsors who, he says, are helping to defeat the projects which will mean money and labor to colored workers.

Mr. Chisum charges that Dr. Foreman is hiding behind the subterfuge of avoiding discrimination to keep from placing any of the government homesteading funds at the disposal of colored administrators.

Although white towns and homesteads are going up all over the country, furnishing both homes and employment to whites, all homestead projects for colored have been turned down on the ground that colored people do not want to be discriminated against and set aside as a definite body, he charges.

Behind this pretext, Mr. Chisum charges, no money at all is being spent for colored citizens and Dr. Foreman and his co-workers are doing little more than drawing their salaries.

Excerpts from Mr. Chisum's report following his tour made to Dr. Foreman reveal the following recommendations and existing conditions:

REPORT OF MELVIN J. CHISUM TO DR. CLARKE H. FOREMAN, SUBMITTED IN NOVEMBER, 1933.

BRISTOL, Tenn.-Va. — A most formative visit here amongst colored people of this tobacco growing and manufacturing section.

The local colored folk here, as elsewhere, are being "unloaded" from the pay car just as rapidly as they can be "put down."

My opinion is that I have been able to reveal to many men and women their duty toward their country and have convinced them that to oppose Secretary Ickes's appointment of Dr. Foreman meant to do injustice to our race and great and lasting damage to themselves. I believe the seed were sown in fallow fields both here and at Chattanooga where my work was equally friendship creating for the PWA.

Hale Objects

While here, I strove to interest Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, in leading a movement which would foster a project on the Tennessee River which would have for its purpose the building of a colored town as one of the mediums of providing payrolls for large numbers of colored unemployed.

Dr. Hale declined because he fears that they would never be able to satisfy the governmental red tape. I tried to get him to change his position, but to no avail.

At Jackson, Tenn.

At Lane College, I encouraged them to apply for additional funds. Here is the Booker T. Washington Taxpayers' League, of which P. L. Harden is president. Here also is a hospital being operated by colored people, but wholly inadequately equipped. They inquired of me if they could get aid of the PWA, and I advised them to write to Dr. Foreman.

To Muskogee, Okla.

By letter, I made appointment to speak at the colored church Sunday night. Meeting had been well advertised by the pastor, who is a good friend. The meeting was wholly one of propaganda for Public Works Administration and the upholding the hands of Secretary Ickes in the appointment of Dr. Foreman. Fine outpouring of the people. The speaker was enthusiastically received and made most happy by the fine welcome given his views.

At Boley, Okla.

Here again was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The writer had been in touch with C. P. Young, the mayor of Boley.

Boley, like Bert Williams, having need for everything, turned out a crowd which was anxious to know: "Who is Mr. Ickes?"

"What does he know about us?"

"Who is this man, Foreman?"

"Does he mean black folks any good?"

"Will the PWA really turn loose any real money or is it all a lot of hooey?", etc.

The writer believes he answered all questions with a good deal of satisfaction to a majority of the inquisitors.

Mass meeting at Boley, Monday night, November 20.

Business meeting with town officials, Tuesday, November 21.

The writer learned that Boley had made inquiry of the local PWA office at Oklahoma City, but was pessimistic as to being able to get assistance here unless they gave up all the contracts to white men.

The writer sought to inspire them to believe thev could get real relief and strove also to assure them that there is a way to get the contracts in the hands of colored citizens.

When the business conference was concluded, the town officials were fully ready to move full speed ahead in the matter of properly filing their plans and specifications for a million-dollar loan.

Taft Wants Funds

Mass meeting here Tuesday night, November 21.

Large attendance. Kindly reception extended, but never a more pessimistic audience faced a speaker.

They did not believe the New Deal included the colored people of the nation. This attitude was due, of course, to treatment accorded them in their own native heath. They had made inquiries of the white administrators of PWA at Oklahoma City as to how to proceed to get PWA aid and had been told they were too small for government consideration, and they believed the statement.

Hence, very "hot" under the collar against the Public Works Administration; against Mr. Ickes, the administrator, and particularly were they "hot" under the collar with Dr. Clarke Foreman, because they thought he had been plucked from the Hell's Half Acre of Georgia for the specific purpose of seeing to it that the colored people of the nation got a particularly raw deal.

By this time an application for a quarter of a million dollars for the public improvement of the town of Taft should be in your office, according to the speed they were making when I bade them adieu.

Homestead Projects

Mr. Chisum cited several all-colored towns in the South which were in sad need of funds where constructive work could be done. Among them was:

Vernon, Okla.

Population, 100. Has a good graded school with four teachers. This school takes care of the colored children of the countryside for miles around. Prof. W. Kemp is the principal of the school and Vernon's leading citizen. No organized township here, but the making of a fine project.

ANDERSON SAYS MINIMUM WAGE WILL SOLVE PROBLEMS OF LABOR

Editor Tells Rotary Club NRA Provision Will Redeem South's Small Towns

Georgia 6-21-34 Macon Ga.

Application of the minimum wage provision of the NRA to the labor of the south will solve the economic problems of the small towns of this section, W. T. Anderson, editor of The Macon Telegraph, told members of the Rotary club and their guests yesterday at the luncheon meeting in the Y. W. C. A. hall.

He spoke on how the NRA would affect the south and emphasized, at the outset, that with people traveling by automobile to the larger markets the small towns were doomed to dry up unless they could be redeemed through increased wages provided under the NRA.

"The south has 20,000,000 people who have lived on a corn and fodder ration," Mr. Anderson related. "They are paid 75 cents a day for labor and are expected to get all their food, clothing and other purchases out of it. If all the people crowding into the country towns on a Saturday had a dollar to spend, you can well see what the difference would be.

Compare These Figures

Some of these same people who steal to get enough to live on are sent to the chain gang where they are paid $1.77 a day for that is what it costs to keep them.

"The south has 10,000,000 Negroes who are being kept on small wages. When I think of that large number I always think of what Booker T. Washington said many years ago: You can't keep one man in the ditch without another man being with him to keep him there.

"We in the south have the greatest chance to benefit from the NRA on account of the large number whose wages would be increased by application of the minimum wage provisions."

The speaker added that the system of low wages had been forced upon the south by the economic conditions after the war.

"With a minimum wage of $12 a week, a town could be increased three and four times its present size on account of the economic benefits of the community.

Endorse NRA Anyway

"Let us endorse the program of the NRA, even though it may have some provisions that are irksome to us. The three provisions of the minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor are of such great value that they should become permanent provisions for dealing with labor."

Visitors at the luncheon were H. J. Pemberton, Winter Garden; Dr. Milton Heard, Jr., Chicago; Dr. W. O. Hampton, Wilmington, N. C.; William Corfield, Philadelphia; S. H. Barnes, Fort Pierce, Fla.; Roland Hall, Atlanta.

Milo B. Medlock was presented a night lamp for a birthday present and W. E. Dunwody won the attendance prize.

GARAGE CODE AGENTS QUIT

National Authority Resigns As Protest To Bar On Price Fixing

Post 6-29-34 Birmingham Ala.

By United Press.

ATLANTA, June 29.—Because the National Recovery Administration order of May 26 eliminating price-fixing elements from the code has wiped out all possible value in the code to the trade, the entire national code authority for the motor vehicle storage and parking trade has resigned, Walter T. Candler, Southeastern representative of the code, announced today.

Candler made public the authority's letter to President Roosevelt in which they made their resignations effective as soon as the president appoints successors. The letter declares that those operating under the code increased wages 25 per cent and reduced working hours 25 per cent with the understanding that the NRA would fix prices to be charged in order to eliminate cut-throat competition.

Other members of the code are: Glenn S. Witham, of Boston, chairman; Horace B. Peabody, Detroit; Paul J. Rossman, Milwaukee; Harry A. Rubin, Kansas City; Roy C. Schall, Seattle, and Willis W. Smith, Camden, N. J.

* * *

Birmingham Delegation To Confer With Johnson

Post 6-29-34 Birmingham Ala.

Following announcement of the resignation of the entire national code authority for the motor vehicle storage and parking trade, a delegation representing the Birmingham Garage Assn. was to leave for Memphis this afternoon to discuss the situation with Hugh S. Johnson, NRA.

They will ask Johnson to rescind his order eliminating price-fixing.

The Birmingham delegation includes W. W. Hooton, president of the association; Van Hayes, chairman of the local garage code committee; G. C. Ruff, W. E. Wilson, R. O. Oliver.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

JUN 2 1934

He's Only Surprised There Aren't More Negroes on Relief

Editor, The News:

I READ with deep interest and concern a recent article in The News headed, "76 Per Cent on D. C. Relief Rolls Colored."

Immediately I began a careful analysis of the situation, with the following result. I think it is fairly well known that the chief avenue of employment at present in the District of Columbia is afforded by Federal and municipal projects. Where does the Negro stand with reference thereto?

In the building trades he has scarcely a look in. There are hundreds of colored bricklayers, carpenters, plasters, painters and other tradesmen, but I have yet to see the first colored one working at his trade on any major project. I have seen a sprinkling of colored men working as bricklayers' helpers, carpenters' helpers, plasterers' helpers and the like, with a scale of wages approximating $12 a week. Who is it, pray tell me, who can live decently, support a family and rear children on $50 per month? It becomes absolutely necessary for relief of some kind from somewhere to be furnished.

In the public utilities, to which he is a liberal patron, the Negro's share of employment is rigidly limited. He contributes to the support of the gas, electric, telephone and telegraph companies, he rides our street cars and busses, but I have yet to see the first colored bus driver, motorman, conductor, or telegraph runner in the District. I am not unmindful of the fact that these companies have a limited number of colored employes, in low salaried positions, and I trust the day is not far distant, when a sense of fair play will impregnate liberal minded officials and a co-operative public to the extent that some plan may be worked out whereby the Negro can be absorbed in greater numbers and with increased wages.

It is pathetic, that in the domestic field, in which he is so largely employed, his hours of labor are long and exacting and his pay, as a rule, a mere pittance.

In a word, in every field of endeavor, in which the Negro may secure employment, he is the last to be hired and the first to be fired.

No wonder he furnishes 76 per cent on District relief rolls. The wonder is he does not furnish a higher percentage.

OVERSEAS VETERAN.

A Healthy Sign

Tribune

Big business is awakening to the fact that the Negro market is worth going after.

Two of the world's largest oil and gas companies recently hired Negroes in positions other than menial. The Standard Oil Company has employed J. A. (Billboard) Jackson as a sort of official ambassador of goodwill to encourage Negro trade. Mr. Jackson is well known in Washington having at one time worked in the editorial department of *The Tribune* and before going to New York he was employed in the government. 8-11-34

And in the city this week we had Dudley Luck, a graduate of Armstrong and Howard here in the interest of th Continental Oil Company. He has been with the company for nine years an recently was promoted to marketing expert to contact users of gas, oil an other motor supplies.

We are all familiar with the American Oil Company through the facilitie of the radio and its program last yea in which Ethel Waters was featured.

The Rumford Baking Powder Company has two colored persons, a ma and woman, employed in goodwill work Already both have been in Washingto and told local housewives of the meri of their wares. Washington D. C.

If Negroes fail to see it, white business men—do—it's the dollar that speaks the language that makes jobs. In the keen competition for more business the Negro is gradually coming into the picture.

Labor-1934

General

Occupations, Wages, etc.

SERVANTS' CODE CALLS FOR $50 A MONTH WAGE

Afro-American

Effort Made to Bring Domestics Under the NRA Too.

1-13-34

LAUNDRESS' PAY IS FIXED AT $60

Baltimore, Md.

Cook $60, Chambermaid $50; Chauf. $90.

WASHINGTON (CNS)—"Women with hired help are the hardest slave-drivers in the world and incredibly stingy," said Edward C. Rybicki, white, of New York City, head of the agency sponsoring a code of fair competition for domestic servants.

"There are exceptions, but I am speaking of the average. We get scores of letters every month in which servants complain because they are expected to work 16 hours a day for small pay and perhaps for no pay at all.

Want a Break

"Although women have been treating household help outrageously for years, there was nothing servants could do about it," he continued. "A man will let his help organize, but not a woman. Now I think there ought to be a chance for them to get a break," said Mr Rybicki.

Hugh S. Johnson, National Administrator of the NRA, has received the code for domestic workers from Rybicki, who is director of the City Free Employment Agency, and Joseph T. Fagan, president of the Household Club, Inc., of New York. It provides a forty-eight-hour, six-day week and a minimum salary of $30 a month for "sleep-in" household employees.

"Sleeping-in"

The term "sleeping-in," the code explained, means a domestic who lives in the home of the employer and is furnished three meals a day at the latter's expense, while a "sleep-out" employee is one who lives elsewhere and is not fed by the employer. The lowest wage is paid to "inexperienced workers," who receive $30 a month, according to the code, while "couples-combination," receive the highest minimum salary of $110 a month.

Wage Scale

The code as reecived in Washington contained the following wage scale which, if made effective, will provide for 5,000,000 additional part-time jobs—a worth while effort for the NRA.

On and after the effective date of this code, and to and until the expiration date, the minimum wages of domestic workers covered hereby shall be at the following monthly rate:

	Minimum monthly wag "Sleep-in"
Cook's (first)	$ 80.00
Cook's (second)	60.00
Butler's (first)	75.00
Butler's (second)	60.00
Chambermaid's	50.00
Parlormaid's	50.00
Chambermaid-Waitress	60.00
Kitchenmaid's	40 00
Nurse Maid's	40.00
Laundresses	60.00
Companion Nurses (not graduate)	50.00
Housekeeper's (directing, working)	65.00
Housekeeper's (supervising secretaries)	75.00
Houseworkers (experienced)	50.00
Housekeeper's (inexperienced)	30.00
Housemen	60.00
Chauffeurs	90.00
Pantrymen	50.00
Footmen	60.00
Gardener's	60.00
Couples (combination)	110.00
Chef's	90.00
Valet's (useful men)	60.00
Personal maids	65.00
Governesses (first)	90.00
Governesses (second)	65.00
Part-time (hourly rate)	.50
Acommodators	.50

For all workers, whether urban or suburban, if transportation is required, it shall be paid by the employer. Employment for less than a month shall be 50 cents extra in addition to the above scale of wages.

Six Days, 48 Hours

Six days of 48 hours shall constitute a working week. The eight hours of service daily shall be arranged between employer and employes.

Any time in excess of eight hours of work daily is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half, computed at the regular monthly wage.

Senator Copeland Of New York Reads Famed Hoey Radio Speech Into Congressional Record

U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue's Noted Address, Telling of Plight of Negro Under NRA. Gets to Congress.

By DUTTON FERGUSON

Courier 1-20-34

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Strictly in line with relentless efforts of the Joint Committee on National Recovery to effectively thrust the cause of hundreds of thousands of Negro workers into the NRA, Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, secured unanimous consent of the Senate to have printed in the Congressional Record of January 11th the strong radio address of Hon. James J. Hoey, United States collector of internal revenue at New York City.

Delivered by a nation-wide hookup on Sunday, December 31, 1933, the famous Hoey address is regarded as one of the most fearless speeches in favor of a "New Deal" for the Negro in the entire National Recovery program.

The high points of Senator Copeland's entire quotation of Hon. James J. Hoey's address, appearing in the Congressional Record, follows.

"I realize that the Negro is confronted with a host of problems which concern and affect the future of the race, and yet it seems to me that the most serious and far-reaching problem, one which demands an early solution, is that of occupational opportunity and employment. The field for vocational opportunity for the Negro who is equipped with a higher education and the opportunities for employment in the various trades and industries are distressingly limited and restricted. While this problem dates back from the time of the Emancipation Proclamation, it has become infinitely more serious during our present economic depression."

NRA Sufferings Nation-wide

"Some months ago I made an investigation of the unemployment problem among our Negro citizens in Harlem and was alarmed to find that the unemployment of the Negroes in our own city is more than 60 per cent. Incidentally, I am informed that in some cities it is as high as 90 per cent. I have learned that wherever there is a condition of unemployment, the Negro is the first to be fired, and as conditions improve he is the last to be rehired. I find that this condition is nation-wide; that Negroes as a group are the greatest sufferers in the depression and do not receive the benefits of employment under the NRA. In fact, the minimum-wage provision of the NRA operates to the distinct disadvantage of the Negro."

Continues the Hoey address in the Congressional Record: "For example, where an employer had a Negro elevator operator at $10 a week, finding himself forced by law to pay a minimum wage of $15 weekly, he fires the colored man and hires a white man to take his place. I realize that this condition could not have been foreseen during the enactment of the law, and yet the fact remains that the National Industrial Recovery Act up to the present time has been of no advantage to the Negro. That is all the more reason why some other steps should be taken to help the Negro."

Education Not Put To Use

"At the present time, the number of vocational and occupational opportunities for the thoroughly qualified Negro is so limited that we find the Negro college graduates are forced to accept employment in the most menial capacities as porters, cleaners and elevator operators, and yet tens of thousands of our Negro youth are today attending colleges with high hopes of the future, but with little chance of being able to utilize their education in their chosen field of endeavor."

Says Senator Copeland's contribution of James J. Hoey's radio speech to the Congressional Record, further: "While I am in favor of higher education for the properly qualified youth of every race in America, I feel the most important problem for those individuals, associations and foundations interested in the future of the Negro is this question of opportunity. These associations should, for the time being at least, suspend their interest in higher education and devote their efforts principally to the task of creating wider opportunities of endeavor and employment for the Negro, and impress upon the employers of America the necessity of giving the colored race a just and proportionate share in the opportunities of employment."

Job Opportunities Sought

"Up to now no adequate appeal has been made urging the employers of America to employ a just and fair proportion of Negroes, both in clerical position and in the ranks of skilled and unskilled labor," continues the Hoey radio address.

"Although this may be called good economics and sound sense, it is essentially a question of opportunity and justice. As has been well said by a leading sociologist:

" 'Nothing is so dangerous for a country as when a considerable number of men come up against a wall of despair of their future progress. Next to that is the danger when any considerable number of men get the idea that there is no opportunity. On the other hand, nothing makes a man work and strive like the open door of opportunity. The chance of improving one's conditions is a tonic to anyone to work and serve. The importance of the idea of opportunity in American citizenship must be obvious.'

"I suggest that the various philanthropic groups, institutions and educational foundations, such as the Carnegie Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation and the Phelps-Stokes Fund investigate this great problem. They should make a survey to determine all the facts and publish their finds and recommendations. Thereafter they should lead an extensive campaign of education among the employers and industrial leaders of America to see that th eneglected Negro majority may, in greater numbers, secure the essential opportunity of employment and livelihood and the chance of promotions and advancement, each in his own field of occupation.

"In conclusion let me say that such a program carried to a successful completion would prove the greatest single achievement in racial justice for the Negroes in America since the Emancipation Proclamation of the great liberator, Abraham Lincoln."

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATOR MAKES REPORT

Call

Trezzvat Anderson Tells of Conditions Below Mason-Dixon Line

2-16-34

WASHINGTON.—Following his return from a 3,000 mile tour through seven southern states, Trezzvant W. Anderson, president of the Washington press club, has filed charges with Harry L. Hopkins, public works administrator, and director of federal emergency relief, that Negro laborers under projects of the PWA and the CWA are being exploited by the white officials in a number of southern cities and states.

Kansas City

In a letter to Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Anderson cited a number of cases, also furnished the administrator with the names of some of the white officials who are responsible for these exploitations. He also provided Mr. Hopkins with a list of Negroes in a number of states who would file affidavits for the government, or testify to the accuracy of the charges.

Mr. Anderson made the tour, at his own expense, to undertake a private investigation of the treatment being given Negro laborers on these CWA and PWA projects. He stated that after one instance of "short" wages had been called to his attention in a South Carolina city, he felt that similar conduct prevailed in a number of southern cities, and so he set out to investigate.

Make Weekly Donations

A report of his findings were made to Mr. Hopkins last Wednesday. They included citations of cases such as the following:

In Charlotte, N. C., female workers, doing needle-work, are requested to make "donations" each pay day to the person who brings the money to pay them. If these "donations" are not made voluntarily then they are taken out of their pay just the same.

In Florence, S. C., laborers doing the full 30 hours per week under the schedule calling for 40 cents per hour ($12.00 per week) were receiving only $9 per week, or $3 per week less than that stipulated by the Government act.

In Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Anderson found that there are some Negro laborers who have been on the registration lists of the CWA and the PWA since last September, and to date have not been given any work; while white workers were being hired on all hands.

Mr. Anderson also turned over to Mr. Hopkins the name of a white Jewish merchant in Montgomery who will get Negroes jobs on these projects, provided they pay him a $2 fee. Witnesses who stated their willingness to furnish affidavits in that case were also listed to Mr. Hopkins.

In Pass Christian, Miss., Mr. Anderson states that he found Negroes receiving only two days' work each week, while whites were getting in the full week. The distributions of food under the Food Relief provisions, he found, were being similarly mishandled. The names of the local white officials in charge of the projects in Pass Christian were furnished Mr. Hopkins by Anderson, together with names of witnesses who are willing to furnish affidavits and further proof.

Afraid to Disclose Facts

Mr. Anderson told the administrator that the Negroes in these southern states are, in a large number of cases, afraid to disclose these facts because, as one Birmingham Negro told him: "We would tell all about these things but we are scared to; these white folks would come to our house at night and mob us and kill us." This man is the father of four children.

Anderson told the press that his trip was made because he felt that the Washington offices of the PWA and CWA were unaware of the practices being enforced on the Negro laborers in the South, and because he felt that if they were provided with some specific instances upon which to work, they would endeavor to put a stop to these discriminations. Mr. Anderson made this statement to the press:

"These conditions are alarming. Take, for instance, a case where workers should get $12 per week, and actually get only $9. If there are 100 workers, then there is a bulk sum of $300 per week difference. That money goes somewhere. Washington sends $12 per man. Where does the balance go? Into the pockets of grafters; and meanwhile Washington goes on thinking the laborers are all getting $12 per man. Such injustice deserves official investigation."

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

FEB 9 1934

FORGETTING 12 MILLION

IT IS NOT surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet, conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the Negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million Negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet, where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that Negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers, it still could and should see to it that Negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the Blue Eagle.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for Negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearihg.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

FEB 13 1934

FORGETTING 12,000,000

IT is not surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the Negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12,000,000 Negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power.

General.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES WILL GET MORE WORK UNDER SUGGESTED PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of Labor, through its Division or Negro Labor, is developing and pushing a nation-wide program to aid Negro workers by stimulating increased occupational opportunities. The plight of the Negro worker is recognized by the Department of Labor as a primary problems in promoting the good of all labor. However, it is recognized that the condition of Negro labor can best be remedied by local action. Therefore, every effort is being made to stimulate local interest and action which will insure to Negro workers a fair and equitable share of employment opportunities in Federal and state projects, and in private industry.

The longterm objectives of the program are to conserve for Negro workers those jobs which they now hold; to recover those jobs which have been traditionally theirs, and which through the period of depression with its intensified job competition they have lost; to reopen those avenues of employment to Negroes which weer theirs in more prosperous times; and to open up new employment opportunities in the skilled and white collar groups to qualified Negroes.

The immediate objectives of the Department of Labor are concerned with stimulating local interest and with gathering such current factual information on the exact status of the Negro worker as will enable the rendering of intelligent and constructive service to thousands of Negro wage earners. It may be pointed out that the gathering of statistics on the occupational status of the Negro worker is a step toward the realization of one of the long-term objectives of the program, for it opens up new employment opportunities in the skilled and white collar group to qualified Negroes. There are thousands of unemployed Negro rollege graduates, and it is the hope of the Department of Labor that many of these persons may be taken from the Relief rolls and employed, as the result of the demand created by the undertaking of this industrial occupational study of the Negro worker—employed at tasks comparable with their training.

The first steps in accomplishing the immediate objectives have been taken by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Chief of the Division of Negro Labor. Lieutenant Oxley has spent the last three weeks in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and West Virginia, where conferences were held with interested and outstanding key people. Lieutenant Oxley also conducted group conferences at the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, the University of Iillinois, Lincoln University, Missour; St. Lous and Washington Universities, St. Louis, Missouri; the University of Indiana, and West Virginia State College. In those states vsited the chief of the Division of Negro Labor was successful in stimulating the formaton of local state policy and planning committees to develop and supervise the local program. These committees are composed of representative citizens, scholars, experts in the field of labor and in race relations, and outstanding Negro leaders. The following is the committee personnel for the state of Illinois: Dr. Paul Douglas, University of Chicago; Mr. George Arthur, Rosenwald Fund; Mr. A. L. Foster, Chicago Urban League; Mr. Wilfred Reynolds, Illinois Emergency Relief Administration; Dr. Frederick Shipp Deibler, Northwestern University; Miss Edith Abbott, University of Chicago; Miss Thyra Edwards, Lincoln Settlement; Dr. Albert Theodore Helbing, University of Illinois; and Mr. Howard D. Gould, Chicago Urban League.

For the state of Missouri: Dr. Harry J. O'Neil, St. Louis University; Dr. Charles W. Florence, Lincoln University; Mr. Peter Kasius, St. Louis Emergency Relief Commission; Dean Sidney E. Sweet, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis; Mr. John T. Clark, St. Louis; Mr. John T. Clark, St. Louis Urban League; Mr. Ottoway O. Morris, St. Louis Y.M.C.A.; Mr. B. T. McGraw, Lincoln University; and Mr. Edwin Msissena, President, St. Louis Car Co.

The new program of the Department of Labor is another expression of the earnest desire of Secretary Frances Perkins that all labor receives a square deal, and that the Negro is not left out of the picture.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

1,700,000 Jobless in Illinois and Indiana; Negroes Suffer Most

More Than 50,000 Participated in Numerous Strike Struggles During Last Period

By BILL GEBERT

Daily Worker 4-28-34 New York

THE workers of Chicago, the industrial heart of the country, are suffering under the lashes of the Roosevelt, N. R. A. New Deal in the fifth year of the prolonged crisis. The wages of the workers in all basic industries have been reduced to a starvation level. Under the N. R. A., in the factories, mines and workshops, men are driven by inhuman speed-up and forced to work long hours. Real wages have been slashed while prices of food are rising. The Hoover stagger system, under the New Deal, is being spread further, with its misery and starvation.

One million seven hundred thousand are unemployed in the states of Illinois and Indiana. Hunger, misery and starvation spreads to the working class neighborhoods.

The Negro masses suffer the most. They are jim-crowed, segregated and doubly oppressed and exploited. Over 35,000 single and young workers are herded intc despicable flophouses in Chicago many of them dying from poisoned food and unsanitary conditions. Young workers, boys and girls, are roaming the streets.

The budget for schools has been cut. Teachers and school employes are unpaid. Children in the schools are lacking milk, food and clothing. Working class families in the city of Chicago are forced to live in hovels and shacks while there are thousands of empty apartments and buildings in the city.

Democratic Demagogy

The N. R. A. New Deal policy is carried in the State of Illinois by the Democratic machine of Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner, the lackeys of finance capital, the public utilities, McCormick interests, the railroad and stock yards magnates This policy of attack upon the working class is carried out under the shameless cover of demagogy.

Governor Horner was elected under the slogan of "a great humanitarian." This "great humanitarian" is also commander-in-chief of the National Guard, which, according to its own organ "The Illinois Guardsman" (March, 1934), declares that: **"Bloodshed is necessary to quell disturbances,"** and in the article describes how the National Guard attacked the striking Illinois miners, declaring:

> **"Several other attacks of this nature were prevented only by the use of bayonets, with the result that several members of the mob suffered minor wounds from bayonet jabs."**

While Governor Horner claims that he has no money for the hungry unemployed, for the starving children, he appropriated in 1933 a quarter of a million ($250,000) additional funds for the National Guard, for policing the mining area, and in 1934 a million and a half dollars for improvement of the National Guard and its quarters.

Mayor Kelly carries a sharp attack upon the workers, Negro people by attacks upon meetings, picket lines of strikes, etc.

The State and City Federations of Labor are part and parcel of the New Deal machine. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is a member of the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board. Victor Oleander, Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is a member of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

* * *

THE Socialist Party likewise gives open support to the New Deal. A prominent member of the Socialist Party, Karl Borders, is now in the Federal Government relief administration. Sam Levine, a burocrat in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, a member of the Socialist Party, is on the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board The "left" variety of the Socialist Party and the Musteites, under cover of mild opposition to the N. R. A., are giving objective support by means of vicious attacks upon the Communist Party, the only fighting revolutionary force of the working class, and which mobilizes and leads the struggle against the Roosevelt New Deal administration.

Similar Conditions in Indiana

The characterization of the situation in the State of Illinois holds true for the State of Indiana, where Democratic Governor McNutt, former National Commander of the American Legion, carries the New Deal policy through dictatorial methods, such as arbitrary abolition of the municipal elections for one year, adjournment of the State Legislature, by sending militia against the striking miners and against the unemployed in South Bend.

The introduction of the N. R. A. codes in the industries of Illinois and Indiana brought about a decline in the weekly earnings of the workers in steel, packing, metal and manufacturing industries, notwithstanding the insignificant increase in some factories in hourly rates, gained through the pressure of the workers.

Inflation Cuts Wages

Inflation, with its rising cost of living, has cut the wages of the entire working class and further lowered the standard of living of the toiling masses. The whole nature of the New Deal is one of lowering the living standards of the toiling masses, combined with a sharpening attack upon the working class. **To what extent this is true, we will characterize by one** example. At the time this is written, the laundry workers employed by the Saratoga Laundry Service Co., 214 W. Huron St., are striking against the 12½ cents an hour scale. They are primarily Negro women, and their weekly earnings average $7.25 a week for 55 to 60 hours work per week, that is, an average of 12½ cents an hour, working under the most brutal speed-up and unsanitary conditions. And because they dared to go on strike demanding an eight hour day and minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, Mayor Kelly sent his police to club and arrest the women, who are thrown into jails because they revolted against the sweat-shop conditions of the N. R. A.

In the Stewart-Warner, Stock Yards and other factories, the bosses are displacing men by women workers for lower rates of pay.

1,700,000 in Two States Jobless

All the promises of Roosevelt's "reemployment," "creating new jobs," "nobody will starve." etc., finds in the States of Illinois and Indiana 1,700,000 men, women and youth out of work. Through closing the C. W. A. jobs, nearly 300,000 workers were thrown out of jobs. The few that will remain on so-called "relief jobs," which means forced labor, are forced to work at 30 cents an hour. And they will not be allowed to spend their money as they wish, but according to the relief plan laid down by the Relief Commission. Young men are driven into the military-controlled C. C. C. camps. Taxation has been shifted upon the toiling masses through the means of the sales tax and upon the small property owners by increasing taxes and releasing large corporations. The city employes together with the teachers, are not receiving wages regularly. The overwhelming majority of the workers do not earn a livelihood.

* * *

THE Roosevelt New Deal promise for "the right to organize" expressed itself in practice in our District in the form of forcing workers in such important plants as International Harvester, Illinois Steel, Wisconsin Steel, Stock Yards railroads and in the metal industry, into company unions. This is carried through by terror in the shops, threats of discharging and blacklisting workers, by means of spying upon workers, for any attempt to organize into class struggle unions and in struggle for their rights and improvement of their conditions. Injunctions are being introduced as a means of breaking strikes. The unemployed workers, previous to the New Deal, won through mass militant struggles the right to their committees at the Relief Stations. Now, under the New Deal, this has been denied and has been enforced through the most vicious bloody attack upon those workers who dared to take their rights into their own hands. This terror has been carried through in Chicago through the bloodhounds of the Red Squad, particularly on the South Side against the Negro masses.

BILL GEBERT

50,000 in Recent Strikes

It is under these conditions that the Chicago workers and workers throughout the State of Illinois are developing their struggle against the lashes and offensive of the Roosevelt New Deal as carried on in Illinois through the Kelly-Horner Democratic machine. In the last period more than 50,000 workers have been involved in numerous strike struggles. Tens of thousands of unemployed demonstrated in numerous cities; also school teachers, students and post office employes. Farmers struggled for increased prices for their products. Demonstrations against evictions and foreclosures.

In these struggles the most outstanding was the general strike in Centralia, Illinois, which began with a strike in one department in a shoe factory for the demand of firing a slave-driving foreman who abused women and a forelady who worked with him, spread throughout the shop and in a period of three days spreading to all trades, C. W. A. projects and finally among the miners, despite the bitter opposition of the officialdom of the U. M. W. A. It was a complete general strike in this town of 12,000 population. This strike carried in it political elements and showed that in this period a strike which can begin around some small grievance, can be developed to a higher stage and further shows that workers realize that their strength lies in unity.

Steel and Packing Strikes

In this period **also we had the first partial strikes since 1919-21 in** the steel and packing industries of Chicago. Many workers who participated in strikes in this period have entered the class struggle for the first time, such as the Negro women in Sopkin Dress, young workers in leather, food, needle trades, etc.

The resistance to the company unions in the steel mills, particularly in the Illinois Steel in Gary, and South Chicago, where the majority of the workers in the recent elections in the company union ballots expressed their hatred against the company unions by voting "NO" on the proposed plan of "reforms of the company unions." A similar resentment against company unionism is noticeable among the railroad and metal workers. There is also a noticeable upsurge among the Illinois miners, particularly those organized in the P. M. A.

The growing demand for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) now before U. S. Congress, the growing desire for organization into trade unions among the Negro proletariat on the South Side of Chicago—these are indications that the Chicago proletariat is entering on the path of struggles and begins to realize the real meaning of the Roosevelt N. R. A. New Deal, not only as far as their worsened conditions, wages, standard of living, etc., is concerned, but there is a growing realization that the Roosevelt New Deal leads toward fascization and towards imperialist war.

* * *

May Day Born in Chicago

THE Chicago working class has a heritage of which it is proud, namely, that it was the Chicago working class, on May 1st, 1886 that gave birth to May Day, a day of struggle of the working class against capitalism. This is seen, for instance, in the fact that the Harvester locals of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, in connection with preparations for May Day demonstration in the City of Chicago, adopted the following resolution:

"We, the workers of the International Harvester, in the City of Chicago, greet the May Day Conference and Lucy Parsons, co-worker of Parson, the Haymarket martyr, leader of the workers of the McCormick Reaper Works in their struggle for the eight-hour day in 1886, now known the world over as a day of struggle of the working and toiling masses.

"We pledge our full support to the united May Day Conference to carry the tasks in mobilizing the workers of the International Harvester Co. for May Day in the spirit of Lucy Parson and the Haymarket martyrs."

The main task confronting the Chicago working class is to defeat the ideological, political and organizational influence of the A. F. of L., with its burocratic, racketeering machine, under the leadership of John Fitzpatrick, which took full advantage of its position as part and parcel of the N. R. A., as being openly supported by the government, which stifles the militant moods, dissatisfaction and radicalization of the Chicago working class.

S. P. Collaborates With A. F. of L.

The Socialist Party collaboration with the Fitzpatrick machine, in all the important events in the struggles of the workers, has been shown clearly in the case of the united front Job March on March 31st, where the leadership of the Socialist Party and Chicago Federation of Labor, together with Duffy, a Democratic politician in control of the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment, united in an attempt to defeat united front action on the part of the workers. Their efforts were not quite successful. A larger number of locals of the A. F. of L and Socialist-controlled organizations participated in the united front than ever before. The task **confronting the Chicago proletariat is to develop its struggle and in the** course of it to brush aside the agents of the capitalist class in its ranks, the Fitzpatricks, Nockles, Nelsons, Kruegers, Seniors, Duffys and company.

The miners in the Illinois coal fields are making headway precisely because they are carrying a struggle against the U. M. W. A. burocratic machine and Pearcy-Keck reactionary officialdom in control of the P. M. A.

The Chicago working class will review its strength and power in the May Day parade and demonstration. Throughout the whole year the Chicago workers carried struggles on all fronts. On May Day they will unite workers from shops, unemployed, Negro and white, youth and women workers, workers organized into the A. F. of L. and T. U. U. L., unorganized workers, under the banner against capitalism, against imperialist war, for defense of the Soviet Union, for the revolutionary workers government and for the immediate demand for the enactment of the **Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), for shortened** working hours, and for increase in wages.

Great Interest in U. S. S. R.

The Chicago proletariat with great interest watches the progress in building socialism in the Soviet Union and is inspired by the results of the October Revolution, in which it sees the way out for itself. The way for the American working class is the road of the October revolution.

The Communist Party in the last year strengthened itself in the shops. It increased its membership. Its influence is felt in the ranks of the A. F. of L. It consolidated itself to quite an extent among the Negro masses. But all this is very inadequate. The task confronting the Communist Party and the whole Chicago proletariat is to take power in the decisive and basic industries of the city, stock yards, steel, metal, railroad—to win for its program the Negro masses, young workers, to win the support of the middle class elements, teachers, intellectuals, professionals, etc.

The Communist Party is the only Party which daily participates in the struggles of the workers, which calls upon the workers to organize class struggle unions of the Trade Union Unity League. It supports the opposition movement inside the A. F. of L., supports organizations of the unemployed, so that they will be able through their mass pressure and strikes to improve their conditions and lead the way out of capitalist slavery, for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, for a revolutionary workers' government. It is only under the banner of the Communist Party that the Chicago workers can march forward. The Communist Party is the only one that inherits the heroic traditions of the Haymarket martyrs. It is the only force that paves the way for the freedom of the working class.

The Daily Worker gives you the truth about the Soviet Union, the truth about working-class strikes in the United States and abroad. Subscribe to the Daily Worker today.

Proclaims
w Pay Scale
For Coal Mines

Advertiser

South's Wage Differentia Maintained, But Daily Minimum Set At $3.8

4-23-34

7-H[illegible]r Day Kept

Montgomery

ompromise Accompanied By Plea From President For End Of Labor Strife

WASHINGTON, April 22. — (AP) — The soft coal industry was given a new wage structure tonight, the South was assured its wage differentials were not endangered, and President Roosevelt requested striking miners, numbering nearly 50,000, to return to work.

Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, ordered a $3.80 daily wage for Alabama miners, thus restoring the State's differential which virtually had been erased by the March 31 NRA mandate establishing a $4.60 scale.

The new order—retaining the seven-hour day throughout the industry—also partially restored the differentials in favor of the Southwestern operators in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and in Southern Tennessee, but sustained the March 31 amendment scales for the Fairmont region of West Virginia, the Southern Appalachian fields of West Virginia and Western Kentucky.

Table of New Wages

The following table gives the wages proclaimed today in the principal affected areas, the code wage effective from last October to April 1, and the March 31 amendment scale:

Region—	Today	Old Code	March 31
Alabama	$3.80	$3.40	$4.60
Southwest	4.35	3.75	4.60
Southern Tennnessee Counties of Marion, Grundy, Suquatchi, Vanburan, Bledsoe, and Warren	4.24	3.84	4.44
Western Kentucky	4.60	4.00	4.60
South. Appalachian	4.60	4.20	4.60
Fairmont	5.00	4.36	5.00

Under the new wage setup, the Alabama operators will be prohibited from selling coal in other districts at less than the prevailing prices in those districts.

Also, in the Fairmont region of West Virginia, where the dispute centered on the allowances for loading and cutting, the schedule prescribed an additional 2 1-2 cents a ton for loading and 1 1-2 cents a ton for cutting, an addition to the $5 a day rate established by the amendment.

On the question of wage differentials between North and South, which moved one Southern industrialist to warn the South might "secede" if the advantage were destroyed, President Roosevelt said:

"The Recovery Act (Section 7-C) recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change to impair Southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials. On the other hand, no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards."

The President commended mine owners and union officials representing workers for "mutual consideration evidenced throughout the negotiations" to settle the dispute which had brought the mining industry in several regions particularly in Alabama where 21,000 men were on strike, to a standstill.

Roosevelt Asks Peace

In a personal appeal to the employers and employes, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"All employers are requested to respect their schedules and all employes are requested to go back to work on these rates at once. All employers and trade unions have been most patriotic and considerate in the meantime and we have no criticism to make of either for any action taken up to date. It is now time for all concerned to cease controversy, get back into production on this rate and with the least possible delay."

Johnson ordered simultaneously with the wage revision the creation of a bituminous coal research unit, under the NRA division of research and planning, to study and advise on price structures in the industry.

The widespread strike in the soft coal fields was in protest against resistence by operators to the March 31 code amendment which they said tended to destroy the wage variations in the different fields.

Alabama mine owners who led the fight against the amendment, obtained a court order against its enforcement and came to Washington to tell NRA they preferred "civil war" within the industry to attempting to operate under a wage system which they declared would mean certain ruin for their industry.

Today's order by Administrator Johnson was a retreat for the March 31 mandate which proclaimed the seven-hour day for the industry and sharply raised wages in Southern fields. In Alabama, the scale was raised from 50 to 70 per cent.

Forney Johnston, attorney for the operators, said NRA had violated both the coal code and the National Recovery Act in amending the code without a public hearing. He said narrowing of wage variations as between regions in the coal industry was the entering wedge for eliminating all differential which traditionally existed between the North and South.

As Southern industry was founded upon a lower wage level than the scales paid in the North, Johnston said, his section could not survive industrially without the perpetuation of the differentials.

Both the operators' and miners' representatives returned to Alabama without stating whether they were satisfied with the settlement.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

What the FERA Is Doing for the Unemployed

Transient Bureau Has Improved in Caring for and Training Homeless Workers. Back-Door Handout and Flophouse Bunk Are Displaced.

By EDGAR G. BROWN

10-27-34

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is ministering to the needs of thousands of men and women who are wandering about the country in search of work.

Through the establishment of transient camps and centers under the direction of the Transient Bureau of the FERA, scientific social treatment for the homeless has been substituted for the back-door handout and a flophouse bunk.

Reports from state relief administrations to the Transient Bureau show that 2[illegible],000 colored out of approximately 200,000 persons are finding shelter at these camps and centers.

Cleveland Has Special Plan

In Cleveland, through a peculiar quirk, the colored boys did not like the fare at downtown hotels and the colored community objected to shelters. The FERA's local transient officials made arrangements through colored families of repute with available spare rooms, interested not only in extra income but in helping the boys to appreciate home life. They were compensated at the rate of about $4.50 a week. Reports indicate excellent results.

In Alabama

This citation from the annual report of the Alabama transient director under the FERA gives an encouraging picture:

"The largest concentration of colored cases is in the Montgomery and Birmingham divisions, each of these bureaus having a separate staff of colored case workers. The Montgomery division uses the same registration personnel that serves white clients."

In spite of the fact that the bureau handles hundreds of clients (white and colored) each month, and they are registered by the same registrars and in the same office, no complaint of friction has been heard.

Regional Camps Successful

An arrangement is now in effect with the Georgia Transient Bureau whereby the Alabama Transient Bureau is allotted a quota of interstate transients to be sent to the regional colored camp at Fort Benning, Ga.

The FERA has a most successful camp at Fort Benning, one at another army post in Arizona and a number in California and Wyoming, where white and colored transients work together. There are other camps in Virginia, New York, Kentucky and Maryland, with novel programs.

Maryland Camp Outstanding

The most outstanding of these camps is in Beltsville, Md. Here, Leonard M. Hill, formerly of Howard University, is the social case worker and director of the social organizations of the camp. T. R. Martin, another college man, is supervisor of leisure time activities.

This transient program has been set up on the 6,000-acre experimental farm under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It has been named Camp Hopkins in honor of the FERA administrator.

The United States radio testing station for all the short wave broadcasting in the country is located only a half mile away. Opportunities to learn something of the science of the ether waves is open to numbers of these fellows at camp.

New Courses Planned

Dairy farming, hog raising, sexing chickens and many other scientific and modern courses will be made available to the boys lucky enough to get into Camp Hopkins, for which some $19,000 has been appropriated.

The boys have cleaned off the ground, felled the trees and cut some of the lumber to be used for construction purposes, as well as dug the ditches and put in the general water supply and drainage system.

Twenty-five of the two hundred youngsters get a trip into Washington, fifteen miles distant, each night on the camp truck. They never fail to show up at 10:30 for the trip back.

Save for Christmas Trip

In the short two weeks Director Hill has been in charge, the boys have saved over $200 from their $1.25 weekly allowance, to go toward paying their way home at Christmas, instead of hoboing on freight trains and hitch-hiking.

Of course, there are colored cooks, foremen and other workers chosen from the shelters in Washington and the Transient Treatment Center, who carry on these respective jobs about Camp Hopkins.

At Camp Graycourt, New York a similar program is carried out.

Kentucky Camp Reports

Some excerpts from a recent report on the camp at Paducah, Ky., follow:

"A new colored teacher in the school is doing commendable work. Five men have learned to sign their names and all manifest a live interest in instruction. A three-hour period is held for illiterates and other pupils up to the third grade in the mornings.

"With only such textbooks as could be borrowed from colored schools (and they are pitifully few) the teacher has accomplished a lot. A few men read from magazines to those who cannot, and find a ready audience. Night finds the school tent well filled with men practicing on the blackboard the lessons studied that day.."

Contract Care Used in North Carolina

In North Carolina there are six shelters for white men, one for women and two for colored men. In Durham, Raleigh and Asheville the colored are on contract care and in Charlotte both colored and white are on contract care.

In Charlotte, colored and white transient families, as well as unattached colored men, are assigned to farm shelters. Supervisors of the barracks are both colored and white.

In Durham there are four caseworkers, two seniors, one of whom is colored, and cares for colored clients exclusively. The colored have a cottage plan whereby a contract is made with the person in charge of that particular home to care for them, furnishing three meals and lodging for sixty cents a day. This plan is also true of white families.

Colored boys are sent to the camp in Franklin, Va. There are two gardens cared for by white transients and four smaller ones by colored transient labor. These gardens were donated by the colored community and recreational department and Watts Hospital.

In Greensboro, N.C., single colored and white men desiring to enter transient camps usually remain from one to two weeks.

Cause For Misgiving

LAST week the Federal Emergency Relief Administration abandoned its 30-cents an hour minimum wage for work relief.

In its stead it has surrendered to the insistence of certain forces—a keynote of [illegible] hearings on the NRA codes—that the rate of pay match what is described as the prevailing wage scale of the respective localities where work relief is done.

12-1-34

The change was announced by Administrator HARRY L. HOPKINS in an order to all state administrators. Previous rules and regulations were abandoned, and responsibility for determining wages in the future will be placed upon the local communities through committees representing labor, business, and the local relief administration—which committees have been functioning for some time, minus Negro representation in the vast majority of cases.

Officials said they expected the new order to result in an increase in the number of persons on work relief, according to news dispatches. We see small reason for jubilation in this. A lot of people were working under the system of slavery that was a part of the American scene in a past era, but nobody contends now that slavery was a good thing. This new order is not the New Deal, but decidedly the Old Deal. And the Old Deal is more vicious than ever, because it has gained a victory over progress.

It were better that the New Deal had never taken this definite overnight step than to have taken it and retreated. Social flashbacks are always costly. Another move ahead will be doubly difficult because of this very surrender in mid-stride.

Under the FERA as it operated, particularly in the South, the Negro got no work relief of certain sorts, and what he got was of the most meager kind—as meager as those in control could make it. The prospect now is even gloomier. There is certain to be a reversion to the wage slavery of past days, and not only the Negro but the whole South will suffer. A great proportion of southerners cannot seem to realize this fact, however.

There never was much benefit under that portion of the Rooseveltian recovery program that headed up under the NRA. What advantages that did exist vanished with the evasions and deliberate acts of the drafters of various industrial codes, who had an eye to keeping the Negro outside of the code pale.

It is significant that this order, so vital that it must have come on the order of or by the specific approval of President ROOSEVELT, followed a visit to the President of Governor TALMADGE of Georgia, one of the most flagrant offenders in the matter of relief and other recovery benefits, and other officials of various southern states.

It is not to say that the Democratic administration and the Roosevelt program don't have their benefits for the Negro ,along with other groups of Americans, when we ask:

"Was the New Deal a political shibboleth—a catch phrase—and was the promise held for the Forgotten Man just a piece of vote-getting bait?"

The New Deal seems to have made a misdeal. Mr. ROOSEVELT, see if all of the cards are still in the deck.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 21, 1934

Negroes Are Seen Loyal to New Deal Despite Alleged Injustices

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The writer expected the New Deal would be indorsed at the polls in a big way, but the election returns far surpassed his expectations, far exceeded his fondest hopes. Almost needless to say that the final results bring general rejoicing among intelligent leaders of the Negro race.

Negro voters were loyal to the New Deal despite the fact, that some administrators of its policies failed to play fair with the colored people. Negro voters did not magnify or emphasize these failures, did not stop to criticize errors or mistakes. They indorsed whole-heartedly, President Roosevelt's recovery acts and the New Deal. They will continue, however, to insisit upon getting a fair share of opportunities and benefits guaranteed to alll under the New Deal.

It should be remembered that President Roosevelt has stated again and again that the New Deal is an experiment, and such may require changes as conditions change. Some observers feel that changes also should be made in the official control to meet varying situations.

In this connection, we desire to note that it is unfortunate so many officers appointed to carry out the operations of the New Deal are professional politicians. This personnel is no guarantee that equal justice is being meted out to both races, but on the contrary not a few of their administrative acts tend to bring the New Deal into disrepute.

No one expects the New Deal dispensation to constitute a paradise for Negroes. But that they are the helpless victims of color prejudice and its attendant injustices under the New Deal are well-established facts. Many outstanding examples of administrtive unfairness can be cited. On the other hand, it may be recalled that Negroes never experienced a square deal under Republican administrations because of race, color and previous conditions of servitude.

The situation seems to indicate that the Negro's condition is bad, but his case does not require emergency treatment; that the black man, like the Jew, must learn reformation is a plant of slow growth; that it requires the time, patience and perseverance to accomplish reforms. For example, it required 16 years to repeal national prohibition. In view of these facts, it is unreasonable to expect President Roosevelt or the New Deal to immediately free colored people from the hand of oppression and discrimination, or to deliver the Negro race from color prejudice engendered by more than 250 years of chattel bondage in the space of two short years.

Since Franklin D. Roosevelt is a wise, fair-minded and courageous leader; since his hands are tremendously strengthened by the recent election the undersigned feels that colored people may confidently expect in due time the President will seek to abolish discrimination and proscription in whatever guise they may appear, and that he will also move to speed up work for the Negro race under the New Deal, which they so loyally supported at the polls November 6. Work is the supreme need.

In closing the writer would add, it is a safe bet that beyond the immediate present the Negroes' loyalty to President Roosevelt can be relied upon, especially in the more important presidential election two years hence.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond

Urban League Forms Jim-Crow Councils To Divide Workers

Workers Expose Sham Of Effort to "Study" Discrimination

Daily Worker
9-3-34
New York

By T. HOLMES

The labor program of the National Urban League states that white and Negro workers must be together in the labor organizations, aims and policies. It states further that the proposed workers' councils are to prepare the way for workers seeking these ends. It declares that specific objectives of each workers' council are education and action—education in the problems of workers, the objectives of labor, the principles of industrial organization, and action on violation of principles and practices that make for the security of the workers, on exclusion from labor bodies and on racial weaknesses that handicap effective collective action. In the course of its existence, the councils will consider and plan corrective programs for:

Handling of grievances within the ranks of Negro workers.

Insttuting efforts for the inclusion of Negro workers in organized bodies of workers representing crafts, trades and occupations excluding Negroes.

Studying problems and methods of discrimination and exclusion, and planning ways to overcome them.

Participating in labor programs that are current from time to time in the efforts for social legislation, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, maximum wage, sickness insurance, and legislation on hours and conditions of work.

Educating the Negro community, the white community, and white workers on the history of Negro labor and Negro workers.

Thus is presented the false purpose of the National Urban League in launching this "nationwide" organization of Workers' Councils. The real purpose, however, was glaringly revealed, in the recent meetings held for the formation of the New York Workers' Council.

On Monday, June 18, 1934, at the New York Urban League Center, the following organizations were represented: Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Dining Car Employes, Universal Hotel Chefs, Culinary Arts Association. Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Needle Trades Industrial Union; Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers Union; Dressmakers Industrial Union; Food Workers Industrial Union and the Fur Dyers and Dressers Industrial Union.

Urban League Heads Present

Present were the officials of the Urban League—Jesse O. Thomas, T. Arnold Hill and John T. Clark of the National Urban League. James H. Hubert and Emma S. Gilbert of the New York Urban League. Mr. Hubert at thi smeeting, noticing a number of white workers present, stated that the Council was for Negroes only. Clara Meltzer, a white workers, and Holmes, categorically pointed out that to even think of setting up a Jim-Crow Council would be contrary to the so-called principles of the Urban League. They pointed out also that the League contradicted themselves when they talked of developing harmony between the white and Negro workers, by excluding the white workers from the Council,

Mr. Totten, a lackey from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, then stated that it was impossible to free the white workers absolutely from color prejudice. He thought Jim-Crow Councils the most logical solution.

The discussion, however, terminated with the decision to hold over such matters until the Constitution was formed.

During the formation of the Constitution T. Holmes and F. E. A. Welsh were advised to visit the National Office of the Urban League after heated opposition on the proposal of Mr. Clark of the League to the Constitution Committee that white workers could not be members of the Council (Decision of the Urban League Executives).

Executives Evade Issue

The workers asked T. Arnold Hill why, on the highest body of the Executive of the Urban League there were white ladies and gentlemen with Negroes who objected to white workers and Negro workers organizing together.

No definite answer was ever given to this question, because the white and Negro gentlemen on the Executive of the Urban League, are determined to continue their role of confusing and dividing the Negro and white workers precisely by their latest scheme of organizing Negro Workers Councils. They even went so far as to suggest that the name should be changed to Negro Workers Council.

In the foreword of the Constitution adopted by the workers it is stated that it is the intention of the National Urban League merely to initate the organization of the Workers Council and then to leave the operation and conduct of it to duly elected officers of the workers.

The secretary of the Workers Council made several attempts to persuade the officials to attend the meetings, but although promised, has failed to get any of them to come down and prove to the workers that they are not liars and hypocrites. It is assumed, by the workers after the admission of Mr. T. A. Hill that the Urban League organized Negro scabs in Boston, that a guilty conscience has kept him away.

The Workers Council, however, with Negro and white workers operating without the assistance of the Urban League officials, has investigated the Painters' strike and was able to enforce the demands of the Negro workers in the Alteration Painters Union. Other unions were investigated with remarkable achievements for Negro workers. On all of these investigating committees of the Workers Council were Negro and white workers.

Labor-1934

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.
6

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

FEB 18 1934

A RIDICULOUS DIFFERENTIAL

On Friday night in Washington the President signed a code which had come to him with a note of apology from the NRA. While it provided for 30 cents an hour in other parts of the country it called for only 14 cents an hour in the laundries of the South. This code, one of those designed to increase buying power, carries to the most shameful point the differential which has grown in code after code to keep down the buying power of the South.

This means that people working at regular jobs in Southern communities will receive 31 cents an hour less than the least skilled worker on the CWA projects has been receiving and 16 cents an hour less than the least skilled CWA worker will receive in the future. There is certainly an inconsistency here which approaches the ridiculous. If CWA wages are too high, certainly these wages paid to regular workers on regular jobs are too low to serve any purpose of increasing buying power or lifting living standards in America.

This "Southern" wage differential is fast becoming one of the most discreditable feature of the whole NRA program. If it were a definite thing based upon difinite studies and findings as to costs of living and efficiency of labor, such a differential might be justified as representing a gradual lifting of wages and living standards in various sections from an uneven past. As a matter of fact, however, the South set up in the codes is a region so nebulous and so diverse that it means little more than the success of some unwilling employers to pay such wages as would carry out the purposes of NRA itself.

More than sixty codes have taken advantage of the wage differential to establish lower wages in the South than in the rest of the country. They vary in their description of "the South" from three states to 16 states and the District of Columbia. The salt producing industry defines the South as including only Texas, Louisiana and West Virginia. Delaware is a Southern state under the fertilizer code. The laundry code itself sets up several regions and one dividing line splits two Texas towns in half so that wages on one side of their streets will be lower than on the other.

If there is any virtue in the central idea of the NRA, which is that higher wages and shorter hours will provide the buying power for the lack of which industry has sickened unto death, then the wage differential operates to withhold from the South the same measure of buying power and recovery which it provides for other sections. It keeps the South the poverty stricken, underprivileged, poor black and poor white section of America. It operates not only against a Negro man or woman working in a laundry ~~but~~ directly against every Southern wage earner, every Southern merchant, every Southern lawyer and doctor. It damns them all to sectional poverty in a rich nation.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

FEB 28 1934

WAGE SCALES AND NEGROES

Editor The Advertiser:

There seems to be an effort being made by a few Negroes to embarrass the entire group by requesting the United States Government to make permanent the temporary code of a manufacturing concern that works its employes for less than the minimum wage scale set by the Department of Labor for the South. This is being done on the assumption that the workmanship of Negro workers is of an inferior quality. This stamps an unremovable stigma on the group, and must not go unchallenged. It is tantamount to acknowledging that Negro workers are woefully inefficient, and are not worth as much as other workers.

Furthermore, it is against the governmental policy to discriminate in any manner against its citizens, and this action is exceedingly embarrassing and humiliating to large group who is urgng its fellows to measure up to the standards required in a modern civilization, and who only seek and ask an opportunity to work for equal pay.

There is an unescapable principle involved more far-reaching in its effect than the mere keeping of a few hundred girls in work.

Thoughtful Negroes will condemn in no uncertain terms this type of leadership.

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
POST

FEB 27 1934

Wage Differentials

Men in the South who match social theory with industrial fact met at the Tutwiler hotel yesterday and reiterated their stand that the wage differentials allowed the South in the National Recovery Administration codes are not large enough.

Many of those who took this point of view were men like Donald Comer and J. F. Ames, of Selma, who are known as enlightened employers of labor. These men declare that if the industrial development of the South is to go forward, the code differentials must be increased.

The old arguments that it costs less to live in the South—that clothing and food are cheaper and required in lesser quantities—were repeated for whatever value they may have, which is little indeed. Insofar as these advantages exist, they should accrue to the benefit of the employe and not the employer.

A more valid ground for code differentials was urged by Mr. Ames, who cited figures showing that labor in southern mills, particularly negro labor, is less productive and less expert than in northern mills.

Mr. Ames read from a study showing that Italian girls in his mills in Cleveland, Ohio, produce two and a half times as many finished cloth bags per employe as the negro girls in his mills at Selma. Later he admitted that part of this difference may be accounted for by a higher degree of mechanization in the Cleveland mills, but he insisted that the negro girls could only with difficulty be taught to handle specialized machinery.

He said also that white girls in southern mills usually have an agricultural background and are slow to acquire deftness and speed in operating machines. He said that both negro and white girls are "likely to start out like a house a-fire," but will slow up sharply after an hour or two, whereas women employes in northern mills are likely to go at an accelerated pace for the full day.

Pressed for an explanation, he said this probably was due to the fact that southern employes do not eat a sufficient amount of the proper foods and do not pay proper attention to the rules of healthful living.

Granted that this is the experience of an appreciable number of other southern employers, certain lessons seem to be clear.

First, if higher wages are paid, standards of living will be raised, more and better foods will be consumed, more attention will be paid to health conditions, and the general capacity of the labor will be increased.

Second, if southern labor is slow in acquiring deftness and speed in operating machines, it is certainly not due to an inferior intelligence but rather to low prevailing educational standards in the rural sections from which the workers are drawn. Here again the necessity for maintaining and furthering our educational system is demonstrated. Apparently the earning power of even industrial labor is conditioned by its schooling.

One thing is certain: If it can be conclusively shown that wage differentials are necessary for the reason Mr. Ames cites, then it is up to the people of Alabama and other sections of the South to busy themselves to remove the reasons.

The furtherance of public education, health work and social work are important agencies whereby these ends may be achieved.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
March 8, 1934

A PROBLEM AHEAD

Apprehension is felt by not a few citizens as the time draws near for a total cessation of CWA work.

What will the workers under this plan do now that no work is to be had?

It is inconceivable that the Federal Government should keep up the support of millions of people by forms of work that are not needed or are not even of a so-called permanent nature.

Individuals who have been beneficiaries of the plan must realize that a time is bound to come when the bounty of high pay from Washington will stop.

Manna did not fall forever for the children of Israel and the miracle of perpetual high wages for small laborers is too much to expect now.

The ignorant day laborer in some cases will not understand this just as he has not understood what it was all about anyway.

Reports can be heard in every town and city of Negro tenants who have left the farm and moved to town to "work fur de guvment." This was to be expected from the very nature of things but it is hoped these are isolated cases. If not, then we have a new problem ahead of us.

The Case Of The Pullman Porters

THE WAGES of Pullman porters has been a subject of controversy long before the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which **A. Phillip Randolph** is president. Mr. **Randolph**, who is an indefatigable worker, has labored long and hard to improve the lot of the sleeping car workers, which has grown more and more precarious during the past decade. The earnings of a Pullman car porter, like the earnings of hotel waiters, bellmen, and other workers in allied vocations, have depended largely upon "tips." The anicent practice of tipping has come to be almost a thing of the past, due to laws and public pressure against tipping and changes in the modes of travel and personal service. But there has been little or no disposition upon the part of anybody to compensate the loss of tips by a fair wage.

Journal and Guide

Sleeping car porters, like so many other personal service people were excluded from the operations of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Consequently, as President **Randolph** pointed out in a recent report, some porters received recently checks as small as 29c for two weeks work. It was also disclosed that the maximum pay for a Pullman porter is $72.50 a month. From this amount is deducted $33.50 to cover meals on trains in transit, shoe polish and appartus for shining passengers' shoes, two uniforms a year, lodging at terminii and two insurance policies. Thus, the porter who manages to get a full month's work receives a net wage of $38.88. For this he labors sometimes 18 hours a day. There is no minimum wage.

3-3-34

The Pullman Company is evidently a prosperous concern, and could, without much loss to stockholders, afford to pay their porters a more equitable wage. Last year, despite the depression, **D. A. Crawford**, president of the company was paid a salary of $51,300, plus $500 other compensation. His salary for *one day* represents exactly $15.30 *more than one of his porters receives for a month's pay.* Of course there is a wide spread between a Pulman president and a Pullman porter where their relative duties and responsibilities are concerned, and the figures are quoted more to show the financial ability of the company to pay than otherwise. But taking these circumstances into consideration, with all the other contributing facts, there is nothing to justify the Recovery Administration in permitting the injustice to the sleeping car porters to continue.

Norfolk Va.

In framing the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 Congress the Pullman company was exempted from its provisions covering the class of labor done by its porters and maids. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has induced Senator **Dill**, of the state of Washington, to introduce a bill which is designed to bring the Pullman company within its scope. If the bill is favorably reported by committee it will doubtless meet plenty of opposition on the floor because the Pullman company is owned by a group among whom are **J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, Harold S. Vanderbilt, George Whitney, R. K. Mellon, Alfred P. Sloan** and other financial giants with whom dividends come before the interests and welfare of labor. In this fight for a chance to live the porters and maids deserve and should have the support of the American public.

PAY DIFFERENTIAL IN SOUTH, NORTH UPHELD

Hilltop Expert Points To Variance In The Output Of Labor In Two Sections

News

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, widely known economist, discusses in the following article reasons why there are production cost differences between Southern and Northern industry and agriculture.

Birmingham, Ala.

DR. E. Q. HAWK
Birmingham-Southern Economist

After the War Between the States the federal government undertook to reconstruct the South. This first reconstruction arbitrarily imposed upon the South retarded economic development for almost two decades. Then from 1885 to 1929, the South went through a period of rapid economic development. Industries sprang up in the highland and Piedmont regions of the South while the rest of the section remained predominantly agricultural. The depression of 1929 apparently wiped out many of these gains.

4-8-34.

Once again the federal government now undertakes to reconstruct the South. In this second reconstruction, no one in the South doubts the sincerity and good purpose of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Furthermore, Southern labor is intelligent enough to understand that there are certain problems peculiar to the South. Due to the disturbances now widespread throughout the section, it has become essential to ask the question, "Are the policies adopted by the federal government at the present time sound when applied to the South?" Are they sound either as emergency measures, or from the standpoint of the long run? These questions can only be answered intelligently by careful appraisal of the peculiar problems involved in Southern industry and agriculture.

One of the greatest handicaps to Southern industry since the destructive effects of the War Between the States has been that of obtaining capital as a factor of production. Another handicap to Southern industry has been the almost sudden transference of workers from rural surroundings to factory communities,—these workers, without industrial background, have had to learn new processes and the technique of new machines. The third factor which has handicaped Southern industry has been the lack of wide markets. At the present time the coal industry in Alabama is a specific illustration of the peculiar industrial problems in the South. As compared with the deposits of Northern mines, the veins of coal in Alabama are narrower and sloping rather than horizontal. This fact alone tends to preclude the mechanization of Alabama mines. Due to the fact that the ton production of coal per miner per day in Alabama is only 3½ tons. While in the West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines, where mining machinery can and is being used, the production per man is five to six tons per day. In other words, the Alabama coal mines are forced to use more labor and less machinery than the Northern mines But in spite of this fact and in spite of the fact that the NRA technical adviser on coal, declared that the industry could not stand further increases in wages at this time, an order has been issued from Washington to raise wages in the Alabama coal industry to nearly a parity with wages paid in the Northern mines where coal is produced considerably more cheaply by the use of machinery and less labor per ton than in the Alabama mines.

In the textile industry, a somewhat similar condition prevails in that the code authorities seem to have disregarded fundamental differentials between the Southern and Northern industry. It cannot be shown that Southern labor in textile mills is as efficient ~~as in Northern~~ mills. On the contrary, it is obvious that due to lack of technical background and due to climate, Southern labor, particularly in the Summer months, works at a slower tempo than Northern industry.

Of course, there are a few industries in the South like the sulphur industry and, to a lesser extent, the petroleum industry which do not have to compete with Northern industries because they operate under the principle of absolute rather than comparative advantage. It would seem that wages can be arbitrarily fixed by statute law, certainly in these industries. But it must be remembered that wages are advanced out of working capital to the employes, and that the employers can only recoup these wages out of the sale of their products. In other words, the employer can agree to assume the cost of wages only if he can recover it from the sale of his products. It can be shown, in many instances in Southern industry, that the codes have disregarded this fact and, by raising wages, have arbitrarily increased the total cost of the product above the total cost of similar products manufactured elsewhere at lower costs. Southern industry depends largely upon Southern and foreign markets. This puts Southern industry in an unfair competitive position. Control of agricultural production in the South compels the Southern farmer to depend upon a subsidy.

Birmingham, Ala.

4-8-34.

On the other hand, Northern manufacturers are unwilling to scale down the protective tariff and thereby help to open up world markets. This leads to foreign retaliation, which potentially infringes upon Southern exports. To offset this, we have set artificial arrangements for subsidizing the Southern farmer. The effect of this curtailment of agricultural production in the South, in the long run, must inevitably be the dislocation of many farm tenants and the further undermining of Southern railroads which haul cotton and tobacco to the deep-water ports.

Factors Disregarded

In short, while the New Deal has clearly benefited the South in suspending child labor and removing certain abuses of labor, at the same time by attempting to arbitrarily fix commodity prices and wages, it has disregarded the fundamental factors involved in the Southern economic organization. Responsibility for this is not to be placed upon President Roosevelt, but instead either upon his so-called "brain trust" or upon certain Northern manufacturers and coal operators. The "brain trust" seems to be divided into two parts—one a group of young men most of whom possess different social theories upon which they hope to evolve policies of government. Another group of experts are delegated to check data and to make statistical analyses, but apparently have little influence upon governmental policy. Apparently, the "brain trust" has not taken the trouble to investigate the peculiar problems of the South, because they are not Southern men and because they are social philosophers rather than scientific economists.

In speaking of the Northern manufacturers, I am not unaware of the fact that many of them have subsidiary companies in the South, but there are certain instances where this is not true. It must be pointed out that of 2,033 leaders, taken from American industry to serve on 210 code authorities, only 181 are from the 13 Southern states. Northern manufacturers and producers have dominated in formulating the important codes.

In conclusion, the fundamental difficulty seems to be that the South still is a political minority and, for this reason, is supposed to passively furnish votes for politicians and take orders from Washington, handed down ex cathedra, without adequate study of the South's peculiar problems. This is no fault of President Roosevelt, but rather his advisers particularly that group of the "brain trust" who try to influence governmental action. For this reason, the Southern people will have to appeal directly to President Roosevelt forms of work that are not needed or are not even of a so-called permanent nature.

Individuals who have been beneficiaries of the plan must realize that a time is bound to come when the bounty of high pay from Washington will stop.

Manna did not fall forever for the children of Israel and the miracle of perpetual high wages for small laborers is too much to expect now.

The ignorant day laborer in some cases will not understand this just as he has not understood what it was all about anyway.

Reports can be heard in every town and city of Negro tenants who have left the farm and moved to town to "work fur de guvment." This was to be expected from the very nature of things but it is hoped these are isolated cases. If not, then we have a new problem ahead of us.

Norfolk, Va.

Journal and Guide

3-3-34

The Case Of The Pullman Porters

THE WAGES of Pullman porters has been a subject of controversy long before the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH is president. Mr. RANDOLPH, who is an indefatigable worker, has labored long and hard to improve the lot of the sleeping car workers, which has grown more and more precarious during the past decade. The earnings of a Pullman car porter, like the earnings of hotel waiters, bellmen, and other workers in allied vocations, have depended largely upon "tips." The anicent practice of tipping has come to be almost a thing of the past, due to laws and public pressure against tipping and changes in the modes of travel and personal service. But there has been little or no disposition upon the part of anybody to compensate the loss of tips by a fair wage.

Sleeping car porters, like so many other personal service people were excluded from the operations of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Consequently, as President RANDOLPH pointed out in a recent report, some porters received recently checks as small as 29c for two weeks work. It was also disclosed that the maximum pay for a Pullman porter is $72.50 a month. From this amount is deducted $33.50 to cover meals on trains in transit, shoe polish and appartus for shining passengers' shoes, two uniforms a year, lodging at terminii and two insurance policies. Thus, the porter who manages to get a full month's work receives a net wage of $38.88. For this he labors sometimes 18 hours a day. There is no minimum wage.

The Pullman Company is evidently a prosperous concern, and could, without much loss to stockholders, afford to pay their porters a more equitable wage. Last year, despite the depression, D. A. CRAWFORD, president of the company was paid a salary of $51,300, plus $500 other compensation. His salary for *one day* represents exactly $15.30 *more than one of his porters receives for a month's pay.* Of course there is a wide spread between a Pulman president and a Pullman porter where their relative duties and responsibilities are concerned, and the figures are quoted more to show the financial ability of the company to pay than otherwise. But taking these circumstances into consideration, with all the other contributing facts, there is nothing to justify the Recovery Administration in permitting the injustice to the sleeping car porters to continue.

In framing the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 Congress the Pullman company was exempted from its provisions covering the class of labor done by its porters and maids. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has induced Senator DILL, of the state of Washington, to introduce a bill which is designed to bring the Pullman company within its scope. If the bill is favorably reported by committee it will doubtless meet plenty of opposition on the floor because the Pullman company is owned by a group among whom are J. PIERPONT MORGAN, GEORGE F. BAKER, HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, GEORGE WHITNEY, R. K. MELLON, ALFRED P. SLOAN and other financial giants with whom dividends come before the interests and welfare of labor. In this fight for a chance to live the porters and maids deserve and should have the support of the American public.

PAY DIFFERENTIAL IN SOUTH, NORTH UPHELD

Hilltop Expert Points To Variance In The Output Of Labor In Two Sections

News

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, widely known economist, discusses in the following article reasons why there are production cost differences between Southern and Northern industry and agriculture.

Birmingham, Ala.

DR. E. Q. HAWK
Birmingham-Southern Economist

After the War Between the States the federal government undertook to reconstruct the South. This first reconstruction arbitrarily imposed upon the South retarded economic development for almost two decades. Then from 1885 to 1929, the South went through a period of rapid economic development. Industries sprang up in the highland and Piedmont regions of the South while the rest of the section remained predominantly agricultural. The depression of 1929 apparently wiped out many of these gains.

4-8-34.

Once again the federal government now undertakes to reconstruct the South. In this second reconstruction, no one in the South doubts the sincerity and good purpose of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Furthermore, Southern labor is intelligent enough to understand that there are certain problems peculiar to the South. Due to the disturbances now widespread throughout the section, it has become essential to ask the question, "Are the policies adopted by the federal government at the present time sound when applied to the South?" Are they sound either as emergency measures, or from the standpoint of the long run? These questions can only be answered intelligently by careful appraisal of the peculiar problems involved in Southern industry and agriculture.

One of the greatest handicaps to Southern industry since the destructive effects of the War Between the States has been that of obtaining capital as a factor of production. Another handicap to Southern industry has been the almost sudden transference of workers from rural surroundings to factory communities, —these workers, without industrial background, have had to learn new processes and the technique of new machines. The third factor which has handicaped Southern industry has been the lack of wide markets. At the present time the coal industry in Alabama is a specific illustration of the peculiar industrial problems in the South. As compared with the deposits of Northern mines, the veins of coal in Alabama are narrower and sloping rather than horizontal. This fact alone tends to preclude the mechanization of Alabama mines. Due to the fact that the ton production of coal per miner per day in Alabama is only 3½ tons. While in the West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines, where mining machinery can and is being used, the production per man is five to six tons per day. In other words, the Alabama coal mines are forced to use more labor and less machinery than the Northern mines. But in spite of this fact and in spite of the fact that the NRA technical adviser on coal, declared that the industry could not stand further increases in wages at this time, an order has been issued from Washington to raise wages in the Alabama coal industry to nearly a parity with wages paid in the Northern mines where coal is produced considerably more cheaply by the use of machinery and less labor per ton than in the Alabama mines.

In the textile industry, a somewhat similar condition prevails in that the code authorities seem to have disregarded fundamental differentials between the Southern and Northern industry. It cannot be shown that Southern labor in textile mills is as efficient as Northern mills. On the contrary, it is obvious that due to lack of technical background and due to climate, Southern labor, particularly in the Summer months, works at a slower tempo than Northern industry.

Of course, there are a few industries in the South like the sulphur industry and, to a lesser extent, the petroleum industry which do not have to compete with Northern industries because they operate under the principle of absolute rather than comparative advantage. It would seem that wages can be arbitrarily fixed by statute law, certainly in these industries. But it must be remembered that wages are advanced out of working capital by the employes, and that the employers can only recoup these wages out of the sale of their products. In other words, the employer can agree to assume the cost of wages only if he can recover it from the sale of his products. It can be shown, in many instances in Southern industry, that the codes have disregarded this fact and, by raising wages, have arbitrarily increased the total cost of the product above the total cost of similar products manufactured elsewhere at lower costs. Southern industry depends largely upon Southern and foreign markets. This puts Southern industry in an unfair competitive position. Control of agricultural production in the South compels the Southern farmer to depend upon a subsidy.

Birmingham
Ala.
4-8-34.

On the other hand, Northern manufacturers are unwilling to scale down the protective tariff and thereby help to open up world markets. This leads to foreign retaliation, which potentially infringes upon Southern exports. To offset this, we have set artificial arrangements for subsidizing the Southern farmer. The effect of this curtailment of agricultural production in the South, in the long run, must inevitably be the dislocation of many farm tenants and the further undermining of Southern railroads which haul cotton and tobacco to the deep-water ports.

Factors Disregarded

In short, while the New Deal has clearly benefited the South in suspending child labor and removing certain abuses of labor, at the same time by attempting to arbitrarily fix commodity prices and wages, it has disregarded the fundamental factors involved in the Southern economic organization. Responsibility for this is not to be placed upon President Roosevelt, but instead either upon his so-called "brain trust" or upon certain Northern manufacturers and coal operators. The "brain trust" seems to be divided into two parts—one a group of young men most of whom possess different social theories upon which they hope to evolve policies of government. Another group of experts are delegated to check data and to make statistical analyses, but apparently have little influence upon governmental policy. Apparently, the "brain trust" has not taken the trouble to investigate the peculiar problems of the South, because they are not Southern men and because they are social philosophers rather than scientific economists.

In speaking of the Northern manufacturers, I am not unaware of the fact that many of them have subsidiary companies in the South, but there are certain instances where this is not true. It must be pointed out that of 2,033 leaders, taken from American industry to serve on 210 code authorities, only 181 are from the 13 Southern states. Northern manufacturers and producers have dominated in formulating the important codes.

In conclusion, the fundamental difficulty seems to be that the South still is a political minority and, for this reason, is supposed to passively furnish votes for politicians and take orders from Washington, handed down ex cathedra, without adequate study of the South's peculiar problems. This is no fault of President Roosevelt, but rather his advisers, particularly that group of the "brain trust" who try to influence governmental action. For this reason, the Southern people will have to appeal directly to President Roosevelt.

General.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

REVOLT IS SURE, JOHN P. DAVIS TELLS LID BODY

Afro-American

Gen. Johnson Flayed for Inequality in the Dixie Codes.

3-10-34

NEW DEAL IS CALLED "RAW"

Baltimore, Md.

Block Cabinet: Jones, Foreman, Weaver.

The Congress of Farmers and Workers, representing 2,000 organizations with 2,000,000 members, held public hearings, March 3 and 4, at the Friends Meeting House, 2111 Florida Avenue, northwest.

First called in May, 1933, "'to draw up a program to right the grievous wrongs we have suffered,' and to find ways and means of winning 'freedom from poverty, hunger and incurity,'" the congress has now gone on record as seeking:

$3,000,000,000 for direct unemployment relief and farm relief.

$6,000,000,000 for public works.

Thirty-hour week with adequite pay.

No foreclosures, evictions, or forced sales.

Taxes on the wealthy, not on those with little property.

Insurance against unemployment, old age, and sickness.

Broadening of the postal savings system.

Ending of war.

Right to freedom of speech, press, assemblage, and fair trial.

WASHINGTON— In an address before the Continental Congress of Farmers and Workers this week, George Streator, now managing editor of The Crisis, said, "The question of racial discrimination under the codes boils down to discrimination against blacks."

The lot of the black man under the codes is nothing new, in the opinion of Mr. Streator. The codes, he says, have simply legalized and recognized existing traditional discriminations.

Little Black Cabinet

Denouncing the constantly discriminatory practices of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Streator charged that, faced with the question of black farm labor, in the South, the Government had resorted to the formation of a "Little Black Cabinet," at least three members of which were known to receive their salaries from the coffers of private philanthropy, and to be its mouthpieces.

That philanthropy, said Mr. Streator, is dictating the policy of the Government with regard to the black man in America.

Jones, Foreman, Weaver

The AFRO was told by one of the delegates, that the three members of the "Little Black Cabinet," to whom Mr. Streator referred, were Eugene Kinckle Jones, alleged to be on the pay roll of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Clark Foreman and Robert Weaver, said to be receiving their salaries from the Rosenwald Fund.

Darlington Hoopes of Reading,

Face Revolution

John P. Davis followed Mr. Streator, declaring, "I am convinced that we face a revolution whether we like it or not. I am convinced that the black man will be the spearhead of this revolution, whether he likes it or not—whether you like it or not."

Agreeing that the codes were highly unsatisfactory, he did not admit that they were total failures, and cited wages averaging 5 and 6 cents an hour before the code, and 14 cents since the code, with due recognition of open violations, and evasions, such as secret rebates.

Hits NRA Chief

Scathingly arraigning the "investigations" of the exploitation of cotton textile workers, by agents of General Hugh S. Johnson, Mr. Davis charged that such workers were, of course, "at liberty" to walk 7 miles and get goods 35 or 40 per cent cheaper.IF there was anything left in their pay envelopes, and IF all other things were equal.

"What is the use of talking about a theoretical minimum wage of $25 Mr. Davis asked in exasperation, "when I have facts from the South showing that in many places the highest wage reported is $3.50 for a 60-hour week?"

Among the most flagrant violations reported by Mr. Davis was that of a fertilizer plant working its black man-power 78 hours a week at 8 and 9 cents an hour.

White Members Too

"Will Alexander, one of the white members of Mr. Streator's 'Black Cabinet,' says that the occupational differential is not based on race," scoffed Mr. Davis, adding, "It doesn't have to be."

Raw Deal

The New Deal was branded by Howard Kester as a "Raw Deal." The Tennessee Valley Administration, he says, has not even considered the black man.

Emancipation he labelled as an illusion, asserting that there were just as many slaves as ever in the deep South.

Jim Crow

Black labor must be included in any intelligent labor movement in America, said Mr. Kester. "The American Federation of Labor," he challenged, "was born out of a desire to make the labor movement in America jim crow."

"Labor," he reiterated, "has not been the friend of the black man—on the contrary it has been his enemy. The man in the big house—the capitalist—has been his friend."

Norman Thomas Speaks

Norman Thomas, who was present, reported that in Atlanta, Ga., almost complete discrimination existed under the PWA and the CWA, citing the fact that there were no colored artisans employed on the colored high school in Atlanta. In Birmingham, he said, he was obliged to speak to colored and white workers in separate groups, and found the dark comrades "far superior."

COMER FAVORS ADJUSTED WAGE SCALE IN SOUTH

Birmingham Textile Man Pleads For Action Before Code Authorities

PROGRESS OF MILLS UNDER NRA REGULATION PRAISED

Advertiser 3-7-34

Montgomery

WASHINGTON, March 6.—(AP)—A plea for adjustments in the recovery program to give the agricultural South an opportunity to develop industrially was made today by Donald Comer, of Birmingham, Ala., large textile operator

Before an assembly of code authorities from throughout the country, the Alabamian, a member of the cotton textile code committee, gave his support to wage differentials between the North and South and praised the NRA, saying:

"Under NRA we have made apparently miraculous progress. I believe in NRA. My greatest concern today is to make secure and lasting its benefits."

Comer said the wage differential had meant progress, but expressed the hope a better way would be found to balance industry with agriculture in the cotton States.

"We can't raise tariff barriers between the States!" he asserted, "but in a spirit of fairness and justice a way must be found to give the agricultural sections the necessary protection for their industrial beginnings."

Describing the effect of NRA on the textile manufacturing industry, the Alabamian cited that in March, 1933, 325,000 persons were employed in the industry, while in August, four months later, 460,000 were on the payrolls which rose in that period from $12,000,000 a month to over $26,000,000.

Pointing out that his industry was the first to execute a code, Comer said there were more people working today in cotton mills than ever before.

"We did not wish to delay recovery by prolonged argument over the question of differentials," he said. "At best we felt that it was only a beginning and that initial errors would be subject to future correction."

The Southerner quoted figures showing cotton consumption by New England mills was mounting while at the same time dropping in Southern mills and declared:

"I think I am justified in stating today that we are all becoming more and more concerned about this question of differentials. He prophesied, however, "such controversial questions will in due time be adjusted, based on facts."

"We are in accord with their efforts to secure for all the workers of this country just as high a wage as the tariff will bear," said Comer, "but are opposed to a plan which will favor the maintaining and strengthening of present industrial centers and which will deny a fair chance for industrial development to agricultural sections."

Denied the benefit of tariff walls, the Southern rural sections, Comer pointed out, had to depend upon other things to encourage the coming of industry. At this point he said:

"Exemptions from taxes and the labor of men and women from washed away hillside farms for long hours and low wages have been used and abused, but even so, the transition has continued slow. Industrial codes are here, by the will of all of us, to stop abuses but not to stop the fair chance of any section to make some of the things not only needed at home, but also needed in the other States.

"Unless the industry comes with a high minded leadership, unless differentials come without threat of exploitation, unless they come with freedom from industrial strife, as bad as rural conditions are, our agriculture section might better continue agricultural."

Comer listed the South's reasons for wage differentials, among them that the long hot Summers are enervating, thus requiring more hours for a given task, racial characteristics and handicaps and that because of the warmer climate there is less need for higher prices, heavier clothing, less need of the costlier heat producing foods, of expensive fuel and expensively built houses.

But, the speaker declared, "wage scales and wage differentials are faulty at best. The building of them under Government approved codes represents tremendous progress. However, wage incentive alone has not and will not solve industrial relations......A way must be found to supplement the wage incentive that will more nearly guarantee a fairer sharing of all concerned. We should all keep looking for that better way."

SOUTH PROSPERING UNDER NEW DEAL

Improvement Reported in Agriculture, Industry and General Business.

PRESIDENT GETS CREDIT

Times

Some Criticisms and Uncertainties Develop, but Dixie Is Satisfied.

3-4-34

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Dixie salutes President Roosevelt as the first year of the New Deal comes to a close. Improvement in agricultural, industrial and general business conditions that has taken place in this region during the past twelve months makes the South even more solidly pro-Roosevelt than in 1932.

True, there is uneasiness here and there as to how the bill for PWA, CWA, AAA and the alphabetical others is going to be paid, but the general feeling is one of confidence in the leadership of the President. Some who might be inclined to oppose him openly under other circumstances cannot deny that his policies have been remarkably successful so far.

He has brought about large increases in the price of cotton and tobacco, the South's two chief crops. He has put the great textile industry back on its feet, while eliminating child labor and raising the wages of many thousands of employes. And he has reduced unemployment and stimulated business in many lines.

Whites Benefit Most.

It must be stated, however, that the benefits of the New Deal in the

South have gone primarily to the whites. In fact, it is doubtful if NRA has helped the Negroes at all. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes, indeed, that their position in industry has been made worse. The reason for this is that many Southern employers are unwilling to pay Negroes the minimum wage required under the codes. Consequently they are discharging Negroes and substituting whites for them.

Southern industrialists have looked upon the NRA codes with mixed emotions, in some instances. While they see a measure of prosperity returning in the wake of the Roosevelt policies, they realize that the old days of virtually unhampered exploitation of labor are numbered. However, the more far-sighted among them are wholeheartedly thankful, for they recognize that low wages have long cursed the South.

Indications that Washington is preparing to abandon some of its more nationalistic notions and to move for the stimulation of the country's export trade, is good news for Dixie. Some of this section's leading economists were beginning to view the nationalistic trend with alarm. Among these was Professor Claudius Murchison of the University of North Carolina, who contributed to the current issue of The Virginia Quarterly Review a thought-provoking article entitled "Nationalism and the South."

Foreign Trade Necessary.

Dr. Murchison points out that the South now exports from 50 to 60 per cent of its cotton and 20 per cent of its tobacco, together with quantities of petroleum, machinery, cigarettes, smoking tobacco and textiles. He concludes that the South should bend all its efforts in the direction of reductions in the obstacles to foreign trade which this country has set up, and should seek reciprocal action on the part of other nations.

Cancellation of the war debts is another plank in Dr. Murchison's platform, for he feels that agriculture and industry would reap quickly such benefits from increased foreign trade as would offset the temporary loss. He regards devaluation of the dollar as of substantial benefit to the South's debt-ridden farmers and as a marked stimulus to the purchase of Southern products abroad.

The Roosevelt cotton program has been highly successful on the whole, since it has doubled the price of this commodity in the past year, but the plan has not worked perfectly. Consider, for example, the fact that acreage reduction has made thousands of tenant farmers homeless. Reports have come from North Carolina, for instance, that 10,000 tenant families living east of Raleigh have been cut adrift.

But it can be said that the South regards the Roosevelt program as highly beneficial on the whole. The average inhabitant of the region feels that its excellencies outweigh its defects. And if he is uncertain as to just where the New Deal is taking him, he is satisfied with results to date and is willing to follow the President.

NRA COLOR BAR SCORED BY MAN BILKED OF JOB

Nelson Nichols, Attorney, Tells Committee of Discrimination.

CONGRESSMAN ENDORSED HIM

Afro-American

Says Personnel Director Reneged on Sight.

3-10-34

Baltimore

WASHINGTON — Amid the cheers of both colored and white after testifying before the NRA Committee Tuesday, Nelson H. Nichols, young attorney, was greeted and given the greatest reception and applause by reporters and well wishers ever given any man offering a protest to NRA.

The hearing was before a committee of NRA officials lisitening to complaints concerning the NRA.

Nichols charged that he had applied for a job as a clerical typist, having been endorsed by Congressman Ben Cravens of Arkansas, who had written Linton Collins, white, of the NRA, and had been informed that Nichols would be considered.

Received Report

On February 16, Nichols charged in testifying, he received a report to go to the office of J. C. Sinnigen, assistant personnel director of the NRA and was told by Mr. Sinnegen upon reaching the office, that he could not be employed because he was colored.

Mr. Nichols turned over to the committee a stenographic report of the conversation he had with Sinnigen, and a letter from General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, upholding Sinnigen's stand.

The testimony of Nichols before the committee follows:

"On August 31st, 1933, I made application for a position under the National Recovery Administration, outlining my qualifications and with the proper references as to character.

Requested to Report

"On February 16, I was requested to report to the office of J. C. Sinnigen, assistant personnal director of the N.R.A., for a personal interview. Mr. Sinnigen said to me:

"'I'll just cut the Gordian knot with you and be frank. When I slated you for this position, I was unaware—I did not know that—er—you were a man of color. Your ability is not in doubt, and your qualifications are all good and in order. You are qualified for the position. But it is a position which can be filled only by a—er—white man.

"'That is the only reason why I cannot put you in this position. Personally, I have no feeling in the matter, and if I may ever be able personally to do anything for you, you may rest assured that I shall keep you in mind. I guess this is not the first time you have run into this, but I thought I might as well be frank with you and tell you.'

Writes to Director

"Under letter dated February 16, I protested the policy of racial discrimination made manifest by the above statement directly to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery program, and I received a letter signed by him which reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Replying to yours of February 16, you know as well as I do that there are some situations in which the races can be mixed and some where they can't. The situation in your letter of February 16 was one of the latter.

I am gratified for what you have done. I hope the chance to use your fine services here arise again.

Sincerely,
HUGH S. JOHNSON,
Administrator.

"This letter enclosed a memorandum purporting to show the good results alleged to be directly attributable to the effort of the National Recovery Administration.

"My complaint goes far deeper than a surface code prepared for the direction and regulation of industry. It goes to the very fundamental basis and challenges the very nature of the spirit of the whole movement, and is, in my opinion, far more important.

Was NRA Speaker

"I was a 'four-minute speaker' for the N.R.A., appointed under Major George W. Beasley's division of speakers, and I went before my people and spoke to them from platform and pulpit, urging them to 'fly to prosperity with the Blue Eagle.'

"I received no pay for making those speeches; I asked none. I did my bit with the firm conviction that the cause was worthy of my best efforts, or the best efforts of any loyal American. But when a chance comes for me to take a job in the N.R.A., and my qualifications are good and sufficient, my character is good and my loyalty to the cause is unquestioned, what kind of perversion of human nature, what kind of subtle purpose could make you deny me an opportunity to support myself and three dependents? Why should the authorized agents of the government affirmatively undertake to turn good citizens into bad ones?

"No nation or cause can prosper which improperly denies recognition of the elementary civil rights of citizenship to the humblest of its loyal citizens, who have laboured to support it,—the United States and the National Recovery Administration none the less so. If this proposition is wrong, then are nature, history and reason likewise so.

Discrimination Illegal

"I do now, and I will actively protest, with every resource at my command, this vicious, arbitrary and prejudiced policy of unlawful discrimination on the part of this administration, and I will do so from no other motive than because I think I am in the RIGHT. If I am wrong I stand to be corrected."

Mr. Nichols has filed letters with Congressman DePriest, President Roosevelt, James Farley, the N.A.A.C.P., Charles Houston and the Washington Post. He has received no answer from either the President or Farley.

Congressman DePriest wrote Mr Nichols in part:

"While regretting the experience you had, **I am nevertheless glad to be informed of the matter. It seems to be in line with a new policy that is slowly shaping itself . . . The South is on our necks, and there is but one way to knock it off, and that is by every peaceful force that is at our hand."**

Morris Lewis, secretary to Mr. DePriest, also wrote Nichols, saying that he was in sympathy with him, and lamenting his treatment of January 23 in the restaurant of the House Office Building. Mr. Lewis's letter follows in part:

"I can appreciate your resolve as of February 16, when an attempt was made 'to put you in your place.' My resolve was made Tuesday, January 23, when I was informed in the public restaurant of the House of Representatives that it was reserved for white people only . . . This, followed by the equally reprehensible actions in the public restaurant of the Senate, brings the whole thing home to us in a most emphatic way. I am with you and should be glad to talk with you."

Mr. Nichols told the AFRO that he had run across a number of persons who have had an experience similar to his since the establishment of the NRA. He gave the names of four, with whose cases he was familiar in detail, and can supply names of others, he said. In each case, the person had received appointment by mail or phone, and had been turned down when he put in his personal appearance.

Slave-Scale Wages Upheld By Relief Administrators

Informer

Methods Now Used In South Considered Fair For Employees

12-8-34

Houston
Texas

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington considers its recent surrender to the South's fight for local determination of prevailing rates of wages "to be a thoroughly satisfactory method", according to Jacob Baker, assistant administrator, who replied today to a telegram of protest sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on November 23.

"Because of the fact that the determination of prevailing rates of wages by county wage rate committees has turned out to be a thoroughly satisfactory method for skilled labor, it seemed the part of consistency to apply it to all labor," Mr. Baker wrote. "I note that you fear a number of unfortunate results from it. We do not expect any developments as you suggest. If you hear of any specific cases of the sort that you anticipate in your telegram, I would be grateful if you would let us know about them at once."

According to N. A. A. C. P. officials, this statement would be humorous if it were not so tragic. When the FERA adrinistration set the minimum wage as 30 cents an hour, the South violated this provision wholesale, especially in the case of Negroes, many of whom received as low as fifty cents a day. Now that the determination of wage rates is to be exclusively in the hands of local committees, the Negroes are likely to receive even less, says the association, thus forcing them into a condition worse than chattel slavery

General

Occupation, Wages, etc

New Unfavorable Freight Differentials And Proposed NRA Wage Scale Would Mean Death of Southern Industry

Constitution 4-18-34 Atlanta Ga

Editor Constitution: With reference further to your admirable editorial in this morning's Constitution, discussing the injustice done the south in the freight differentials in favor of the north, permit me to call your attention to certain details emphasizing the correctness of our position:

Southern industry is undoubtedly facing a crisis at this time with respect to their ability to market southern products within the more densely populated sections of the country, due primarily to:

1. The greater cost of transporting products of the south that necessarily must move for relative long distances; and

2. The wage requirements of the various codes promulgated by the NRA that fails to give proper consideration to the unfavorable position of southern industry as to transportation costs as compared with northern competition.

Even under an equal level of freight rates, southern industry would be at a disadvantage in reaching northern markets, due to the much longer haul involved from the south as compared with the comparatively short haul of the northern manufacturers. Any violent disruption of wage differentials that have existed between the north and the south that does not take into account the disadvantage of southern industry as to transportation costs will prove disastrous.

This condition also prevails with respect to the production and marketing of southern mineral resources, such as coal, clay, natural stone, etc. As to bituminous coal, this condition presents a serious situation. The southern coal producers, even under the wage differences obtaining in the past, found it difficult indeed to participate in the volume tonnage to the north, due to their disadvantage as to transportation cost. The interstate commerce commission now has before them the matter of a general readjustment of rates on two of the south's most important products, i. e., textiles and natural stone. Both of these products are highly competitive with similar products produced within the north, particularly within New England, and the very existence of this important industry is dependent upon the ability of southern producers to reach northern markets on a transportation equality.

High Rates Enforced.

The record in each of these important cases (which is voluminous, indeed), submitted by the southern shippers at a great expense, undoubtedly prove that the unit cost of transportation within the south is even longer than within the north. Notwithstanding this showing by the southern interests, the recommendation of the presiding examiners of the interstate commerce commission in both the natural stone and textile cases are that the rates from the south to the north should be much higher than from northern producing points to the principal consuming territory of the country.

On textiles, the rates from the south would become 18 per cent higher, mile for mile, than within the north; and on finished stone (marble and granite), the rate would become 20 per cent higher, mile for mile, although, today, the present level of rates within the south on natural stone is lower mile for mile, than within the north. This is equally true in many respects as to the rates from the south into the north, which condition the interstate commerce commission proposes to reverse. And on stoves, the interstate commerce commission has fixed a level of rates from the south into the north 26 per cent higher to certain sections and 39 per cent higher to other sections than obtain within the north, thus the rate on coal and wood stoves, carload, from Gardner, Mass., to Mansfield, Ohio, would be 45 cents per 100 pounds for 670 miles, while from Atlanta the rate would be 57 cents per 100 pounds for 650 miles.

As indicating the changed relationship as to transportation charges on natural stone, the present rate on dressed granite, from Elberton, Ga., to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 652 miles, is $4.68 per net ton; and from a representative producing point in New England, for a distance of 691 miles, the present rate is $5.20 per net ton, or a difference in favor of Elberton of 52 cents. The commission fixes the rate from Elberton at $8.20 per net ton and from the New England point at $7.40 per net ton, or a difference of 80 cents in favor of New England.

On textiles, using Chicago as representing the most important western market, the present rate from Atlanta and other Georgia mill points is 83 cents for a distance of 729 miles; and from Boston, a distance of 972 miles the rate is 86 cents. The commission proposes a rate of $1.05 from Atlanta, Ga., and $1 from Boston, a change in relationship of 8 cents. To an equal distant point in central territory, such as Detroit, a distance of 728 miles, the present rate from Atlanta is 83 cents and from Boston, a distance of 706 miles, 86 cents. Whereas Atlanta has an advantage of 3 cents today, the commission proposes to fix the rate from Atlanta at $1.06 and from Boston 85 cents, or 21 cents over Boston.

From Boston to 34 representative destinations in central territory, the average of the present rates on cotton piece goods is 89 cents. From Atlanta to the same destinations the average of the present rates is 84 cents, and this is also the average of the present rate from all Georgia mill points. Thus the present rates from Georgia mill points average five cents lower than the present rate from Boston. Under the recommendations of the examiner the rate from Boston to the 34 destinations in central territory will average 96 cents and the rate from all Georgia mill points $1.03, or 7 cents higher than from Boston. To the 34 destinations in central territory the average distance from Boston is 897 miles and from Georgia mill points 691 miles. While the difference in mileage in favor of the south is 206 miles, the southern manufacturer would be required to pay a rate of 7 cents higher than from New England.

Wages An Issue.

The tendency on the part of the inter state commerce commission to prescribe higher rate levels from the south on different classes of traffic than within the north has undoubtedly been influenced by the fact that southern industry, generally speaking, were more favorably situated, particularly as to the labor costs, although, as a matter of law, this claim, if true, could not be given judicial notice by the interstate commerce commission. Nevertheless determined efforts were made in more recent litigation by northern shippers and railroads to make this claim an issue. While counsel for the southern interests sought to have this character of evidence stricken from the record in the pending natural stone and textile cases, the presiding examiner permitted it to remain in the record for what it was worth.

Even should the claim of northern interests be true as to prior labor advantages of southern industry, this condtion no longer exists in view of the requirements of the NRA. As to the record in the natural stone case, which was concluded before the NRA came into existence, petition was filed with the interstate commerce commission seeking a reopening of the record which would permit southern interests to submit evidence indicating the changed conditions as to labor cost brought about by the requirements of the NRA, but this was denied on the grounds that the commission could not take judicial notice of such changed conditions; and while ground work has been paid for a similar petition in the southern textile case, it is fair to assume that such a petition, if filed, would be denied.

E. L. HART,

Traffic manager, Atlanta freight bureau.

Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1934.

Wage Differentials Fail To Offset the Handicap Of Higher Freight Rates

Constitution 4-20-34 Atlanta Ga

Editor Constitution: I noted with much interest your editorial on the subject of "Differentials, Just and Unjust."

As the regional director for the south, on the confectionery code committee, I have been arguing the problem with the NRA authorities since last September.

The majority of northern manufacturers have strenuously opposed a differential for the south, but the NRA authorities, about 30 days ago, agreed to let a small differential go into the code for a four-month trial.

They, however, made the minimum wage for women 27 1-2 cents per hour and men 32 1-2 cents per hour.

The highly mechanized factories, of which we have about half a dozen in the south, including the Atlanta plants, can fairly well operate on the above minimum, but we have about 150 factories not highly mechanized that are going to suffer immeasurably—and it is generally predicted that many of them will have to close their doors unless the present ruling is modified.

These hand factories are making a strong fight before the NRA, through Hunt Frazier, of Selma, Ala., who has given this subject much attention on behalf of various southern industries.

My argument that the sales expense of 12 per cent in the southeast, as against 4 per cent in the thickly settled north, made the strongest impression with the NRA officials.

As all of the officials on the NRA board handling our code were from the north, it was necessary to explain to them that our population is nearly 50 per cent colored and 75 per cent rural. That a much cheaper and less profitable class of goods is distributed in the south than in the north, east and west, where the population is practically all white.

Attention of the NRA officials was also called to the fact that efficiency in the southern factories is also greatly reduced by the long, hot summers.

Our small differential in wages will not by any means offset the additional freight expense, incoming and outgoing; the additional sales expense and the preponderance of sales of cheaper class merchandise.

Having spent a great deal of time in Washington during the past six months, I have found the northern manufacturers, in all lines, most gleeful over the fact that they, through the NRA, have succeeded in so advancing the southern wage scales as to again give the north and the east a distinct advantage.

In my opinion, southern manufacturers within the next 12 months are going to wake up and find their business seriously curtailed because southern industry has, through advanced wages, the open price plan, higher freight rates, greater selling and distribution cost, been jockeyed into a disadvantageous position.

BROOKS MORGAN.

Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1934.

NEGRO LABOR UNDER THE NEW DEAL

There were arguments in certain sections of this country when the NRA was in its infancy, that there should be low wages for Negro workers. It was held by those suggesting this argument, that the Negro worker was being used extensively because of this status that he had made for himself. Fortunatly for the defenseless Negro, friends rallied to the better side. They argued that the low wage paid the Negro retarded the economic development of the South. When the deck had been shuffled, re-shuffled and cut several times, the government took the position that a worker was a worker, white or black, and as such, entitled to the same wage.

4-20-34

Since the government, in the future, is to assume the responsibility for the welfare of labor in this country, the Negro worker is in a position to shoot from tau with all labor. Paris Indiana

There is only one handicap that has to be watched in this labor set-up; that is the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. (A racketeering outfit that makes Al Capone look like a piker). If this outfit would even think right on labor, the problem of decent wages for all workers would be settled; we are remembering the saying of Booker T. Washington: "The only way to hold the Negro down in the ditch is to stay down in the ditch with him."

Occupation, Wages, etc

General

New Unfavorable Freight Differentials And Proposed NRA Wage Scale Would Mean Death of Southern Industry

Constitution
4-18-34
Atlanta, Ga.

Editor Constitution: With reference further to your admirable editorial in this morning's Constitution, discussing the injustice done the south in the freight differentials in favor of the north, permit me to call your attention to certain details emphasizing the correctness of your position:

Southern industry is undoubtedly facing a crisis at this time with respect to their ability to market southern products within the more densely populated sections of the country, due primarily to

1. The greater cost of transporting products of the south that necessarily must move for relative long distances; and

2. The wage requirements of the various codes promulgated by the NRA that fails to give proper consideration to the unfavorable position of southern industry as to transportation costs as compared with northern competition.

Even under an equal level of freight rates, southern industry would be at a disadvantage in reaching northern markets, due to the much longer haul involved from the south as compared with the comparatively short haul of the northern manufacturers. Any violent disruption of wage differentials that have existed between the north and the south that does not take into account the disadvantage of southern industry as to transportation costs will prove disastrous.

This condition also prevails with respect to the production and marketing of southern mineral resources, such as coal, clay, natural stone, etc. As to bituminous coal, this condition presents a serious situation. The southern coal producers, even under the wage differences obtaining in the past, found it difficult indeed to participate in the volume tonnage to the north, due to their disadvantage as to transportation cost. The interstate commerce commission now has before them the matter of a general readjustment of rates on two of the south's most important products, i. e., textiles and natural stone. Both of these products are highly competitive with similar products produced within the north, particularly within New England, and the very existence of this important industry is dependent upon the ability of southern producers to reach northern markets on a transportation equality.

High Rates Enforced.

The record in each of these important cases (which is voluminous, indeed), submitted by the southern shippers at a great expense, undoubtedly prove that the unit cost of transportation within the south is even longer than within the north. Notwithstanding this showing by the southern interests, the recommendation of the presiding examiners of the interstate commerce commission in both the natural stone and textile cases are that the rates from the south to the north should be much higher than from northern producing points to the principal consuming territory of the country.

On textiles, the rates from the south would become 18 per cent higher, mile for mile, than within the north; and on finished stone (marble and granite), the rate would become 20 per cent higher, mile for mile, although, today, the present level of rates within the south on natural stone is lower mile for mile, than within the north. This is equally true in many respects as to the rates from the south into the north, which condition the interstate commerce commission proposes to reverse. And on stoves, the interstate commerce commission has fixed a level of rates from the south into the north 26 per cent higher to certain sections and 39 per cent higher to other sections than obtain within the north, thus the rate on coal and wood stoves, carload, from Gardner, Mass., to Mansfield, Ohio, would be 45 cents per 100 pounds for 670 miles, while from Atlanta the rate would be 57 cents per 100 pounds for 650 miles.

As indicating the changed relationship as to transportation charges on natural stone, the present rate on dressed granite, from Elberton, Ga., to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 652 miles, is $4.68 per net ton; and from a representative producing point in New England, for a distance of 691 miles, the present rate is $5.20 per net ton, or a difference in favor of Elberton of 52 cents. The commission fixes the rate from Elberton at $8.20 per net ton and from the New England point at $7.40 per net ton, or a difference of 80 cents in favor of New England.

On textiles, using Chicago as representing the most important western market, the present rate from Atlanta and other Georgia mill points is 83 cents for a distance of 729 miles; and from Boston, a distance of 972 miles the rate is 86 cents. The commission proposes a rate of $1.05 from Atlanta, Ga., and $1 from Boston, a change in relationship of 8 cents. To an equal distant point in central territory, such as Detroit, a distance of 728 miles, the present rate from Atlanta is 83 cents and from Boston, a distance of 706 miles, 86 cents. Whereas Atlanta has an advantage of 3 cents today, the commission proposes to fix the rate from Atlanta at $1.06 and from Boston 85 cents, or 21 cents over Boston.

From Boston to 34 representative destinations in central territory, the average of the present rates on cotton piece goods is 89 cents. From Atlanta to the same destinations the average of the present rates is 84 cents, and this is also the average of the present rate from all Georgia mill points. Thus the present rates from Georgia mill points average five cents lower than the present rate from Boston. Under the recommendations of the examiner the rate from Boston to the 34 destinations in central territory will average 96 cents and the rate from all Georgia mill points $1.03, or 7 cents higher than from Boston. To the 34 destinations in central territory the average distance from Boston is 897 miles and from Georgia mill points 691 miles. While the difference in mileage in favor of the south is 206 miles, the southern manufacturer would be required to pay a rate of 7 cents higher than from New England.

Wages An Issue.

The tendency on the part of the inter state commerce commission to prescribe higher rate levels from the south on different classes of traffic than within the north has undoubtedly been influenced by the fact that southern industry, generally speaking, were more favorably situated, particularly as to the labor costs, although, as a matter of law, this claim, if true, could not be given judicial notice by the interstate commerce commission. Nevertheless determined efforts were made in more recent litigation by northern shippers and railroads to make this claim an issue. While counsel for the southern interests sought to have this character of evidence stricken from the record in the pending natural stone and textile cases, the presiding examiner permitted it to remain in the record for what it was worth.

Even should the claim of northern interests be true as to prior labor advantages of southern industry, this condtion no longer exists in view of the requirements of the NRA. As to the record in the natural stone case, which was concluded before the NRA came into existence, petition was filed with the interstate commerce commission seeking a reopening of the record which would permit southern interests to submit evidence indicating the changed conditions as to labor cost brought about by the requirements of the NRA, but this was denied on the grounds that the commission could not take judicial notice of such changed conditions; and while ground work has been paid for a similar petition in the southern textile case, it is fair to assume that such a petition, if filed, would be denied.

E. L. HART,

Traffic manager, Atlanta freight bureau.

Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1934.

Wage Differentials Fail To Offset the Handicap Of Higher Freight Rates

Constitution
4-23-34
Atlanta Ga.

Editor Constitution: I noted with much interest your editorial on the subject of "Differentials—Just and Unjust."

As the regional director for the south, on the confectionery code committee, I have been arguing the problem with the NRA authorities since last September.

The majority of northern manufacturers have strenuously opposed a differential for the south, but the NRA authorities, about 30 days ago, agreed to let a small differential go into the code for a four-month trial. They, however, made the minimum wage for women 27 1-2 cents per hour and men 32 1-2 cents per hour.

The highly mechanized factories, of which we have about half a dozen in the south, including the Atlanta plants, can fairly well operate on the above minimum, but we have about 150 factories not highly mechanized that are going to suffer immeasurably—and it is generally predicted that many of them will have to close their doors unless the present ruling is modified.

4-20-34

These hand factories are making a strong fight before the NRA, through Hunt Frazier, of Selma, Ala., who has given this subject much attention on behalf of various southern industries.

My argument that the sales expense of 12 per cent in the southeast, as against 4 per cent in the thickly settled north, made the strongest impression with the NRA officials.

As all of the officials on the NRA board handling our code were from the north, it was necessary to explain to them that our population is nearly 50 per cent colored and 75 per cent rural. That a much cheaper and less profitable class of goods is distributed in the south than in the north, east and west, where the population is practically all white.

Attention of the NRA officials was also called to the fact that efficiency in the southern factories is also greatly reduced by the long, hot summers.

Our small differential in wages will not by any means offset the additional freight expense, incoming and outgoing; the additional sales expense and the preponderance of sales of cheaper class merchandise.

Having spent a great deal of time in Washington during the past six months, I have found the northern manufacturers, in all lines, most gleeful over the fact that they, through the NRA, have succeeded in so advancing the southern wage scales as to again give the north and the east a distinct advantage.

In my opinion, southern manufacturers within the next 12 months are going to wake up and find their business seriously curtailed because southern industry has, through advanced wages, the open price plan, higher freight rates, greater selling and distribution cost, been jockeyed into a disadvantageous position.

BROOKS MORGAN.

Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1934.

NEGRO LABOR UNDER THE NEW DEAL

There were arguments in certain sections of this country when the NRA was in its infancy, that there should be low wages for Negro workers. It was held by those suggesting this argument, that the Negro worker was being used extensively because of this status that he had made for himself. Fortunatly for the defenseless Negro, friends rallied to the better side. They argued that the low wage paid the Negro retarded the economic development of the South. When the deck had been shuffled, re-shuffled and cut several times, the government took the position that a worker was a worker, white or black, and as such, entitled to the same wage.

American
4-20-34

Since the government, in the future, is to assume the responsibility for the welfare of labor in this country, the Negro worker is in a position to shoot from tau with all labor.

There is only one handicap that has to be watched in this labor set-up; that is the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. (A racketeering outfit that makes Al Capone look like a piker). If this outfit would even think right on labor, the problem of decent wages for all workers would be settled; we are remembering the saying of Booker T. Washington: "The only way to hold the Negro down in the ditch is to stay down in the ditch with him."

Paris Indiana

THE NEGRO AND NATIONAL RECOVERY

JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL RECOVERY MAKES ACCOUNTING

By George Edmund Haynes, Ph. D.

Afro-American

Charlotte N.C.

After six m[illegible]ths of operation that [illegible] hearty co-operatio[illegible] [illegible]ty-two Negro and interracial organizations, the Joint Committee on National Recovery reports on its efforts to prevent discrimination in the codes of fair competition of fifty or more industries under the NRA and on its relation to other services for national recovery.

Why the Committee Was Formed

It became apparent last July (1933) at the beginning of the public hearings that attempts would be made to set lower standards of hours and wages in the codes for the occupations in which the majority of the workers are Negrose. In the farm program also the cotton "plow-under" program allowed unfair practices against Negro farm tenants. As the other programs were started such as Public Works, Emergency Relief, and Civil Works, complaints of omission or commission made such work as that of the Joint Committee a necessity.

What the Committee Has Done

A brief review of its activities will show their utility.

Studies were made of the hundreds of announcements, press releases, proposed codes, executive and administrative orders which issued daily from the National Recovery Administration. Proposed codes containing apparent differences in wages or hours were selected for more intensive study. Labor provisions of other codes or executive or administrative orders were studied carefully for any features embodying discrimination affecting Negroes. Those codes which disclosed any clauses or phrases under which discrimination may be practiced were given special study to find out the number of Negro workers affected, the proposals for differences in wages and hours, and available information upon which to base requests for striking out such proposals or changing them. Public appearances were then arranged and briefs prepared for those codes thought most important. Written briefs protesting objectionable features were filed on others. Conferences were held with government officials on certain codes where public appearances were not made. Personal calls or telephone conversations were had with the deputy administrators in charge of certain codes.

The preparation of a brief for submission before public appearance at any one of these code hearings often entailed long hours of work for days at a time to gather the figures and other data from the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics and from other sources. For example, the preparation of the brief on the Laundry Code affecting thirty thousand Negro women required about two weeks of intensive work of two staff members. Attendance on important public hearings by members of the staff required days of time, because, like a trial in court when witnesses are to testify, they had to be on hand when called.

Following are some of the principal industries out of a total of over fifty in which such activities were undertaken on behalf of Negro workers: Aluminum, bituminous coal, construction, china, clay and brick product, iron and steel, gray iron foundry, lumber and timber, shipbuilding, cotton-textiles, textile bag, fertilizer, laundries, hotels, restaurants, trucking. Industries now under codes employ hundreds of thousands of Negro workers.

Simultaneous with the carrying on of all this activity and partly as a result of the work in presenting briefs on the codes, the Committee has prepared several documents of research value, such as a survey of the recovery legislation as it relates to the Negro; a study of the Negro tobacco workers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; and a summary of the Negro worker in his relationship to the NRA.

Representation Sought on Boards and Staffs

From the outset it was clear that the interests of the Negro worker and consumer needed representation on the inside of the NRA. Recommendations and requests were pressed by every honorable means for appointment of outstanding Negroes on the Labor Advisory Board, the Consumers' Advisory Board and on the NRA administrative staff. To date only one Negro above the rank of office clerk has been on the inside of the set-up, and she has been let out. There is now reasonable prospect of representation on the Consumers' Advisory Board. Frequent conferences on various questions including that of representation on boards were held with the executives of the NRA, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Homestead Subsistence Division, and of other services. Frequently these conferences required preparation of briefs or memoranda or of letters before or following such conferences.

Benefits of Other Services Requested

Last October conferences and negotiations were carried on with the departmental heads of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to get their attention to the following needs: placement of Negro doctors and dentists on the rolls of medical practitioners paid from Federal funds for treatment of needy Negro families; the creation of adult education classes for unemployed Negro workers; the purchase from Negro farmers of some of the supplies bought by the Surplus Relief Corporation; and statistical classification by race of unemployment figures.

In the case of the Civil Works Program, from its very organization the Joint Committee through its member organizations sought full reports on how Negroes were faring in these activities. Wherever discriminations or abuses were discovered they were brought to the attention of the Civil Works Administration. One of the largest experiments made in giving opportunity for Negro white-collar workers under the CWA program was carried out with the direct cooperation of the Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee. In addition many cases of discrimination in relief gathered from the member organizations of the Committee were reported to the FERA.

While credit cannot be claimed exclusively for the Joint Committee, it is true that a number of Negro doctors were placed on the rolls; that unemployment educational classes were made a part of the program; and that statistics of the FERA are now recorded so as to show racial composition.

In the field of the Public Works Administration, the Joint Committee negotiated with officials for the placement of Negro architects, engineers, and other technical experts, although little success in this effort can be recorded due in large part to stubborn racial barriers. This work was undertaken not only for securing employment for skilled Negro workers but also to secure better analysis of slum clearance, housing and other building projects from which Negroes might receive benefit.

Labor—1934

Occupation, wages, etc.

General.

Negro Work Must Be Closely Examined in Pre-Convention Discussion

Overcome Lagging in Negro Work, Smash Remnants of White-Chauvinism

For Sharper Fight for Day-to-Day Demands of Negro Workers

Daily Worker

By HARRY HAYWOOD

There can be no doubt that the Party has become a real factor in the national liberation struggles of the Negro masses. Its influence is steadily increasing among the ever larger sections of the Negro population. It is clear, however, that the successes of our Party in this work is not commensurate with the objective possibilities presented in the growing radicalization of the Negro toilers. Our Party is still lagging behind the rapidly rising upsurge of the Negro masses.

New York N.Y.

3-15-34

What is the outstanding weakness in our work among Negroes? It consists in the fact that we still lack a solid organizational base among the decisive sections of the Negro workers in the most important industries and factories. An examination of our work will show the following: that we have carried through energetic campaigns of mass agitation and exposure around general issues of the Negro liberation movement (Scottsboro, campaign against lynching). But these have not been sufficiently utilized to build up struggles around specific and local issues and for the strengthening of our organized base among the Negro workers in the shops. Directly from this follows the weak recruitment of Negro workers into the Party and revolutionary trade unions, high turn-over of Party and trade union membership among Negroes and the slowness in bringing forth proletarian Negro cadres in our work.

Must Overcome Sporadic Nature of Work

At the same time, this weakness in our work also accounts, to a certain extent, for the sporadic nature of our campaigns around Scottsboro and the issue of lynching. These campaigns have not been sufficiently connected up with local issues, with the struggle for the day-to-day needs of Negroes in shops, factories and in the neighborhoods. This weakness in our work in a period of growing Fascism and spread of white chauvinist influences among the masses of white workers, in a period of increased activities of Negro reformists and petty-bourgeois nationalists among Negroes, presents a serious danger if not speedily overcome.

Concretely, this situation raises the danger of the weakening of Party leadership in the liberation movement of the Negro masses. This is particularly noticeable in the South (Dist. 17—Birmingham). In this district, we witness a great surge forward in the revolutionary nationalist and agrarian movements, reflected in the phenomenal growth of organization among the poor farmer share-croppers—the Share-croppers Union—and the considerable development of national liberation struggles in campaigns around Scottsboro and the fight against lynching. But at the same time developments are not sufficiently accompanied by the organization of the Negro proletarians on the shop basis—shop nuclei, and the building up of the revolutionary trade unions. Unless a definite turn is made in the direction of consolidating our work among the Negro and white industrial proletariat, in the factories, steel centers, etc., our Party runs the danger of becoming merely an adjunct of the rapidly rising revolutionary peasant and nationalist movement.

Fight for Day-to-Day Demands of Negro Workers

From this brief analysis flows the main task of our Party in the work among Negroes in the present period. This task is the strengthening of the leadership of the working class and the Party in the liberation struggles of the Negro masses on the basis of consolidating our movement among the Negro workers in the shops and in the factories, the drawing of Negroes into our shop nuclei, revolutionary trade unions, unemployed councils. This implies the development of energetic and sustained struggles for the day-to-day needs of the Negro workers in these fields, in connection with the carrying thru of the concentration policy laid down in the resolutions of the XIV Plenum of the C.C., and the Open Letter of the Extraordinary Party Conference. It means a ruthless fight against all white chauvinistic slurring over of the demands of the Negro toilers. Chauvinistic influences are most clearly expressed in tendencies to resist the putting forward of the specific demands of the Negro masses in our factory and trade union work.

Behind this underestimation of the struggle for the demands of the Negro masses, lies a deep-seated social-democratic concept which regards the struggle of the Negro toilers against Jim-Crowism and special persecution not as part of the general struggles of the working class against capitalism, but as something separate and apart from that struggle—as a struggle which does not strengthen but detracts from the general class struggle.

In the fight against these tendencies, it is necessary to bring forward and emphasize the formulation of the Open Letter placing the Negro peoples in their fight for national liberation as "allies of the American proletariat," in the fight for the overthrow of capitalism. In connection with the building up of our work among the Negro working class, the draft resolution for the 8th Party Convention, stresses the necessity of a determined fight for the demands of the Negro toilers in the factories, and in the field of unemployment, the necessity of "concentrating on winning the Negro workers in the basic industries (steel, coal, packing houses, marine), organizing them into revolutionary trade unions and oppositions, fighting all forms of discrimination, formulating the demands of the Negroes in strikes, and struggling for these demands in strike settlements and in unemployed struggles."

Bring Forward Our Full Negro Program

The emphasis upon the development of the economic struggles among the Negro toilers does not mean to slacken, but on the contrary, to increase in every way the struggle around the general demands of Negro liberation, such as Scottsboro and the fight against lynching. It is necessary to broaden out and deepen these struggles, bring forward our full program of social equality and the right of self-determination, building up the broadest united front around these issues. Our chief task is to bring these campaigns around general issues into the shops and factories and among the Negro semi-proletarian and farming masses on the land, connecting them up with the everyday demands of the Negro toilers, making the factories the main base in the struggle for Negro liberation and our revolutionary trade unions and oppositions "the main lever for the Negro toilers." (Resolution of XIV Plenum). The revolutionary mass organizations and particularly the trade unions must come forward more energetically for the political rights of the Negroes. They must participate more intensively in all political campaigns around issues of Negro rights.

Build L.S.N.R. and the Liberator

At the same time, to meet the needs of the rapidly developing national liberation movement of the Negro masses, and to provide adequate organizational forms for the maximum development of this movement, it becomes necessary to speed up the work of building the Negro struggles for Negro rights. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights must become a powerful independent mass organization around the Party's program on the Negro question, with its chief organ, the Liberator, a popular mass paper, an organizer and leader of the Negro liberation struggles and a real weapon against the Negro reformists.

Push Fight on 2 Fronts Against White Chauvinism, Negro Reformism

The growing fascist reaction and increased activities of the Negro bourgeois reformists and petty-bourgeois nationalists, demands an improvement in our fight on two fronts on the Negro question. This fight must be conducted in the first place against white chauvinism among the broad masses of white toilers. A prerequisite for this is the development of a ruthless and sustained fight against all influences of this poisonous ideology within the ranks of the Party and the revolutionary movement. At the same time, it becomes necessary to sharpen the fight against Negro reformism and petty-bourgeois nationalism on the basis of more concrete and popular exposures of their disruptive activities in the ranks of the Negro people. In connection with this, we must combat more energetically all influences of petty-bourgeois nationalism within the Party. Only on the basis of a relentless fight on two fronts in connection with the development of our work among Negroes can we forge the unbreakable unity of Negro and white toilers in the fight against growing fascist reaction and the war danger.

DEFENDING THE NEW DEAL

Planet

8-4-34

Richmond, Va.

It was perfectly natural for Lieut. Laurence T. Oxley, Chief of the Negro Division of Labor to rush to the defense of the "New Deal" when it was attacked by representative Negro leaders during the sessions of the Labor Institute held recently in New York. Lieut. Oxley knows how to get jobs and to hold them. What does the hardships worked on Negro labor and small Negro business men by NRA, to say nothing of the flagrant discrimination against Negroes in every Federal Relief project, mean to this distinguished member of the "Black Cabinet" who is a confirmed pacifist and conformist?

It is alright for the Lieutenant to continue in Washington his job-getting and job-holding proclivities, practiced so successfully in North Carolina, but it is decidedly unfair to Negroes for him to ascribe their plight to lack of faith in themselves and to proclaim that the Negro is not "organization minded."

The meeting of the National Negro Insurance Association in this city last week proves conclusively the absurdity of Mr. Oxley's assertion that the Negro lacks faith in himself and is not "organization minded." He should read the annual address of President E. M. Martin to the Association and then quit running around the country blaming Negroes for conditions for which they are in no wise responsible and making excuses for the downright injustices and discriminations practiced by the administration to which he is obligated for his "Black Cabinet" portfolio.

Certainly President Roosevelt cannot wave a wand and change the hearts and prejudices of white Mississippi and the rest of the South. Neither can Chief Oxley, through poetic generalities, alter the fact that the "New Deal" administration found the Negro poor at first and keeps him so.

Labor – 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Negro Work Must Be Closely Examined in Pre-Convention Discussion

Overcome Lagging in Negro Work, Smash Remnants of White-Chauvinism

For Sharper Fight for Day-to-Day Demands of Negro Workers

Daily Worker

By HARRY HAYWOOD

New York

N.Y.

2-15-34

There can be no doubt that the Party has become a real factor in the national liberation struggles of the Negro masses. Its influence is steadily increasing among the ever larger sections of the Negro population. It is clear, however, that the successes of our Party in this work is not commensurate with the objective possibilities presented in the growing radicalization of the Negro toilers. Our Party is still lagging behind the rapidly rising upsurge of the Negro masses.

What is the outstanding weakness in our work among Negroes? It consists in the fact that we still lack a solid organizational base among the decisive sections of the Negro workers in the most important industries and factories. An examination of our work will show the following: that we have carried through energetic campaigns of mass agitation and exposure around general issues of the Negro liberation movement (Scottsboro, campaign against lynching). But these have not been sufficiently utilized to build up struggles around specific and local issues and for the strengthening of our organized base among the Negro workers in the shops. Directly from this follows the weak recruitment of Negro workers into the Party and revolutionary trade unions, high turn-over of Party and trade union membership among Negroes and the slowness in bringing forth proletarian Negro cadres in our work.

Must Overcome Sporadic Nature of Work

At the same time, this weakness in our work also accounts, to a certain extent, for the sporadic nature of our campaigns around Scottsboro and the issue of lynching. These campaigns have not been sufficiently connected up with local issues, with the struggle for the day-to-day needs of Negroes in shops, factories and in the neighborhoods. This weakness in our work in a period of growing Fascism and spread of white chauvinist influences among the masses of white workers, in a period of increased activities of Negro reformists and petty-bourgeois nationalists among Negroes, presents a serious danger if not speedily overcome.

Concretely, this situation raises the danger of the weakening of Party leadership in the liberation movement of the Negro masses. This is particularly noticeable in the South (Dist. 17—Birmingham). In this district, we witness a great surge forward in the revolutionary nationalist and agrarian movements, reflected in the phenomenal growth of organization among the poor farmer share-croppers—the Share-croppers Union—and the considerable development of national liberation struggles in campaigns around Scottsboro and the fight against lynching. But at the same time developments are not sufficiently accompanied by the organization of the Negro proletarians on the shop basis—shop nuclei, and the building up of the revolutionary trade unions. Unless a definite turn is made in the direction of consolidating our work among the Negro and white industrial proletariat, in the factories, steel centers, etc., our Party runs the danger of becoming merely an adjunct of the rapidly rising revolutionary peasant and nationalist movement.

Fight for Day-to-Day Demands of Negro Workers

From this brief analysis flows the main task of our Party in the work among Negroes in the present period. This task is the strengthening of the leadership of the working class and the Party in the liberation struggles of the Negro masses on the basis of consolidating our movement among the Negro workers in the shops and in the factories, the drawing of Negroes into our shop nuclei, revolutionary trade unions, unemployed councils. This implies the development of energetic and sustained struggles for the day-to-day needs of the Negro workers in these fields, in connection with the carrying thru of the concentration policy laid down in the resolutions of the XIV Plenum of the C.C. and the Open Letter of the Extraordinary Party Conference. It means a ruthless fight against all white chauvinistic slurring over of the demands of the Negro toilers. Chauvinistic influences are most clearly expressed in tendencies to resist the putting forward of the specific demands of the Negro masses in our factory and trade union work.

Behind this underestimation of the struggle for the demands of the Negro masses, lies a deep-seated social-democratic concept which regards the struggle of the Negro toilers against Jim-Crowism and special persecution not as part of the general struggles of the working class against capitalism, but as something separate and apart from that struggle—as a struggle which does not strengthen but detracts from the general class struggle.

In the fight against these tendencies, it is necessary to bring forward and emphasize the formulation of the Open Letter placing the Negro peoples in their fight for national liberation as "allies of the American proletariat," in the fight for the overthrow of capitalism. In connection with the building up of our work among the Negro working class, the draft resolution for the 8th Party Convention, stresses the necessity of a determined fight for the demands of the Negro toilers in the factories, and in the field of unemployment, the necessity of "concentrating on winning the Negro workers in the basic industries (steel, coal, packing houses, marine), organizing them into revolutionary trade unions and oppositions, fighting all forms of discrimination, formulating the demands of the Negroes in strikes, and struggling for these demands in strike settlements and in unemployed struggles."

Bring Forward Our Full Negro Program

The emphasis upon the development of the economic struggles among the Negro toilers does not mean to slacken, but on the contrary, to increase in every way the struggle around the general demands of Negro liberation, such as Scottsboro and the fight against lynching. It is necessary to broaden out and deepen these struggles, bring forward our full program of social equality and the right of self-determination, building up the broadest united front around these issues. Our chief task is to bring these campaigns around general issues into the shops and factories and among the Negro semi-proletarian and farming masses on the land, connecting them up with the everyday demands of the Negro toilers, making the factories the main base in the struggle for Negro liberation and our revolutionary trade unions and oppositions "the main lever for the Negro toilers." (Resolution of XIV Plenum.) The revolutionary mass organizations and particularly the trade unions must come forward more energetically for the political rights of the Negroes. They must participate more intensively in all political campaigns around issues of Negro rights.

Build L.S.N.R. and the Liberator

At the same time, to meet the needs of the rapidly developing national liberation movement of the Negro masses, and to provide adequate organizational forms for the maximum development of this movement, it becomes necessary to speed up the work of building the Negro struggles for Negro rights. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights must become a powerful independent mass organization around the Party's program on the Negro question, with its chief organ, the Liberator, a popular mass paper, an organizer and leader of the Negro liberation struggles and a real weapon against the Negro reformists.

Push Fight on 2 Fronts Against White Chauvinism, Negro Reformism

The growing fascist reaction and increased activities of the Negro bourgeois reformists and petty-bourgeois nationalists, demands an improvement in our fight on two fronts on the Negro question. This fight must be conducted in the first place against white chauvinism among the broad masses of white toilers. A prerequisite for this is the development of a ruthless and sustained fight against all influences of this poisonous ideology within the ranks of the Party and the revolutionary movement. At the same time, it becomes necessary to sharpen the fight against Negro reformism and petty-bourgeois nationalism on the basis of more concrete and popular exposures of their disruptive activities in the ranks of the Negro people. In connection with this, we must combat more energetically all influences of petty-bourgeois nationalism within the Party. Only on the basis of a relentless fight on two fronts in connection with the development of our work among Negroes can we forge the unbreakable unity of Negro and white toilers in the fight against growing fascist reaction and the war danger.

DEFENDING THE NEW DEAL

Planet

8-4-34

Richmond, Va.

It was perfectly natural for Lieut. Laurence T. Oxley, Chief of the Negro Division of Labor to rush to the defense of the "New Deal" when it was attacked by representative Negro leaders during the sessions of the Labor Institute held recently in New York. Lieut. Oxley knows how to get jobs and to hold them. What does the hardships worked on Negro labor and small Negro business men by NRA, to say nothing of the flagrant discrimination against Negroes in every Federal Relief project, mean to this distinguished member of the "Black Cabinet" who is a confirmed pacifist and conformist?

It is alright for the Lieutenant to continue in Washington his job-getting and job-holding proclivities, practiced so successfully in North Carolina, but it is decidedly unfair to Negroes for him to ascribe their plight to lack of faith in themselves and to proclaim that the Negro is not "organization minded."

The meeting of the National Negro Insurance Association in this city last week proves conclusively the absurdity of Mr. Oxley's assertion that the Negro lacks faith in himself and is not "organization minded." He should read the annual address of President E. M. Martin to the Association and then quit running around the country blaming Negroes for conditions for which they are in no wise responsible and making excuses for the downright injustices and discriminations practiced by the administration to which he is obligated for his "Black Cabinet" portfolio.

Certainly President Roosevelt cannot wave a wand and change the hearts and prejudices of white Mississippi and the rest of the South. Neither can Chief Oxley, through poetic generalities, alter the fact that the "New Deal" administration found the Negro poor at first and keeps him so.

More Buyers Needed

Telegraph
8-9-34
Macon Ga.

The Elberton Star, always interesting because its editor gives time and thought to his utterances, says the almost universal cry for higher wages overlooks the fact that unless the owner or employer does sufficient business he has nothing with which to pay higher wages. Complaint by those who don't know, is that the farmer does not pay wages that are high enough.

Then The Star says earnings are measured by cost of production and market price, and the labor makes cost.

All of this is very true, but unfortunately for the South the market price is governed under a general law of economics by the cost of production. If the farmer can get his labor for nothing, and all his neighbors can get their labor for nothing, and the whole producing country can get its labor for nothing; and if none of them have to pay interest on their investment in land, houses, stock and machinery; and don't figure on soil erosion and cost of soil replacement, and can ignore the risks in the seasons, accidents, etc., they take a toboggan slide for the condition in which they find themselves now. Industry is in the same situation. If in its competition with others it sells regardless of what it is losing, the time comes when it cannot pay its way.

If on the other had, labor must get a living wage, and if the law will not allow a man to be worked for less than a work animal costs, the economic structure will adjust itself accordingly. A business that is not needed badly enough to carry its expense is a bad business, and should not exist, unless there is some need outside of commerce.

The entire business structure has been resting on labor as the main item of expense until inventions became so numerous. Therefore, when competition became powerful, the first thought of the employer was to cut down labor and wages. As one employer cut another would cut, and so it kept going until labor was underpaid. Families could not live on their earnings, and the standard of citizenship suffered.

It will be noticed that where labor cannot be paid, the employer soon gets to where he cannot be paid, and his business gets to be a burden to the commercial world.

The South has been making a gift to the manufacturing and consuming world for generations all that labor should have been receiving for raising cotton. In addition, it has been giving away the interest on the millions invested in lands and improvements on cotton farms. The farmer has given away his shirt, as the slang expression goes, and now he has reached the place where he cannot give away anything else.

While the Government is trying to set him on his feet the best thing in the world he can do for himself is to figure how much it will take to make his business profitable after he reorganizes it on a decent wage and decent profit basis.

Telegraph
8-9-34
Macon, Ga.

When wages are down to 40 cents a day on a farm the farmer who thinks he has a chance to make any money is fooling himself. If he makes it once in a score of years, it is merely by accident. And after he makes it with starvation wages, he has nobody to whom to sell his products at a profit; because the workers are the buyers and consumers in this country, and if they make nothing they can buy nothing. The curse of the South has been its cheap labor. Cheap labor is the curse of any country, because it degrades itself and employers. Any seeming success in such a country is only temporary. A people thrive only when the humblest among them are also thrifty.

The sooner all business learns this and makes NRA a success, the sooner will the South, as well as other sections, come into greater blessings for all.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
JOURNAL & TIMES

AUG 10 1934

NRA AND THE SOUTH

A year of NRA has been sufficient to demonstrate certain inherent weaknesses in its regulations and administration which the authorities at Washington themselves have been first to recognize and acknowledge. Not only are important modifications of code requirements apparently contemplated but General Johnson hints at his own early retirement and the substitution of a board or commission for the one-man administration of this emergency piloting of the nation's business life from Washington.

One of the fundamental errors of NRA has been the effort at regimentation of all human units on exactly the same basis. It has been assumed that a workman is a workman whether in a watch factory in New England or in a shrimp house on the Gulf coast and that what is a proper minimum wage for one is a proper minimum wage for the other. Refusal to provide for adequate differentials, fair to all alike, has borne most heavily upon the South.

In the South living costs are less. The worker does not require so much meat; housing is less expensive; fewer clothes are needed; more of his time is spent out of doors. Most important of all, however, is the fact that the average workman in the South cannot turn out the same amount of product as the workman in the North. This is due partly to climate but mostly to lack of industrial training. Southern labor for the most part is only recently off the plantations. It has had no opportunity to attain the skill that is to be found in Northern centers where people have been engaged generation after generation in pretty much the same kind of work.

A Southern plant or factory which is put upon a wage basis the same as that of a Northern institution is at distinct disadvantage. The unit cost of a manufactured article is sure to be higher in the Southern plant because the same wages must be paid for less skill, and human units in the Southern plant must work at lower speed because of climate conditions.

Montgomery just now offers a conspicuous example of the vital necessity of recognizing these differences if Southern industry is to have a fair chance in the competitive markets. A local plant employing nearly 300 negro girls is required to pay the same minimum wage paid in the same company's plants located in the North. It is asserted the combination of lower production and higher unit cost in the Montgomery plant makes it uneconomical to operate, hence the proposal to cease operation until such time as equalization can be brought about.

It is hoped that those in Washington, seeing injustices to Southern industry, will be able to get them corrected before great damage is done through continued attempts in this section to meet the requirements out of loyalty to the administration and out of desire to give whatever patriotic aid is possible toward getting back to normal conditions.

Agriculturally we appear to be upon the eve of a banner fall business. Industrially we ought not to be penalized in the South for the intensity of our loyalty to those in authority in Washington.

Say 1,200 Hired by Standard Oil

Afro-American
9-1-34
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK. — Twelve hundred colored Americans are on the payroll of the Standard Oil Company and [illegible] others are on its pension list, according to James A. Jackson, promotion representative of the company, who spoke last Wednesday to the Independent National Funeral Directors' Convention on "The Cost of Your Transportation."

Mr. Jackson, citing a few examples, mentioned that of 299 oil stations throughout the country owned by colored people, 270 are Standard Oil Stations; seven of the 11 stations in the District of Columbia, and six of the eight in Wilmington, Del., being Standard Oil dealers.

Showing how new opportunities were being made for the youth of the race in the gas and oil business, the speaker pointed out that one station in Memphis had increased its business 200 per cent since being put in charge of a colored manager.

This kind of record, he said, will make businesses to hire colored men and women in responsible positions, and he called on his hearers to support the oil and gas stations which are being managed by colored people, so that more jobs will be made for colored youth. He also asked for the patronage of a company which was willing to grant opportunities to capable men, regardless of race.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Jackson, who is an honorary member of the funeral directors' association, also made a plea for support of the newspapers owned by colored peple, and reminded his hearers that about 76 per cent of a newspaper's income must come from advertising, and that they cannot put papers in position to carry their speeches and other matters unless they help to boost the advertising income of the papers.

The Standard Oil display during the convention was in charge of Thomas Philibert, 426 West 163rd Street.

General.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Defending Dr. Moton's Low Wage Letter

The August number of the Tuskegee (Alabama) Institute Messenger insists that Dr. R. R. Moton, its principal, has never advocated a NRA wage differential in the South based on race.

Afro-American

The Messenger, however, admits that in the case of the Southland Manufacturing Company (white) of Birmingham, Dr. Moton wrote the NRA asking that the company be permitted to pay colored women less than code wages.

9-8-34

The policy of the New Deal is to make public letters of this kind, so that in a short time the press published Dr. Moton's letter urging a lower wage for the colored women workers of the Southland Company.

The Messenger, defending this letter, declares Dr. Moton did not ask for a permanent exemption from code wages, but only a temporary exemption until the plant could operate without a loss.

Baltimore, Md.

The NRA turned down both Dr. Moton and the Southland Company. It fixed $12 as proper code wages and decreed that the company would have to pay it or close up.

Says the Messenger commenting on this:

> It is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another thing to achieve equality in fact. It is desirable to advocate equality in theory, but responsibility does not end there; it still remains to make it work.
>
> For what shall it profit a man if the wage scale calls for five dollars a day and he has no job?

Boiled down to a sentence what the Messenger says here is, "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

To this our reply is that the trouble with the South now is that it has always been too willing to take a half-loaf when it has earned and been entitled to a whole loaf.

In this day when the NRA and the entire New Deal are behind a movement to secure adequate wages for all workers, the half-loaf fellows need to keep quiet.

American labor is the highest paid in the world today because it has been organized, and has been willing to strike for higher wages or shorter hours. It only compromises when it can't any longer fight.

NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS

The $3,000,000 Indianapolis slum clearance project was launched last week in accordance with announced PWA planes.

Recorder

Thus the New Deal with its tremendous program designated to furnish gainful employment for jobless workers of this community, is finally getting down to business! beginning to put words into action.

Now that actual work on this government project is about to be started, we regard it as timely to call the administration's immediate attention to certain vital facts in interest of Negro skilled labor in this city.

9-15-34

In the first place, we want the PWA executives to know, if they are not already cognizant of the circumstance, that of all other citizens in this class of service the colored skilled workers in this community have been, and still are the greatest sufferers as a result of the depression.

Indianapolis, Indiana

And, it is a matter of record that, due to reasons not unknown to students of our economic system members of our group as a whole, not only in Indianapolis, but every where else, are not obtaining their just share of relief at the hands of the promised New Deal.

Indisputably the hardest hit of all other Americans, thousands of our people are still groaning under the lash of unprecedented hardships imposed on them by four long years of unemployment.

Now Messrs. Indianapolis Housing Program Authorities, this editorial is intended as an insistent, but reasonable appeal to you to do something economically helpful and desirably encouraging for deserving members of the Negro race of this community in connection with your slum clearance project.

This newspaper, at the behest of the tax paying public is requesting you to see that as many competent Negro skilled workers possible are employed by your department to build these government owned homes for their hundreds of prospective Negro occupants.

It is highly important that a measure of preference be extended by the administration to this class of colored workers in view of the fact that these dwellings are to be constructed at the expense of the federal government in a strictly colored section of the city.

Negro skilled workers in Indianapolis are sorely in need of employment.

As citizens of this community they are entitled to a measure of relief.

It devolves upon the PWA to see that this is done.

---

62 NEW DEAL AGENCIES

Former President Hoover came in for a good bit of Democratic criticism for his "commission" form of government. He had more than 40 such commissions and committees. But since the coming of the New Deal that record has been laid in the shade. While criticizing the Republican "commissions" the Democrats undoubtedly did not foresee at that time that more than 60 new government agencies, commissions and committees would spring up to guide the New Deal. President Roosevelt now has 62 such federal groups. A new compilation by the United States Information Service entitled "A Digest of the Purposes of Current Federal Agencies" lists 49 such agencies. Among them are some holdovers from the commissions of the Hoover administration, but those Hoover commissions which have survived have been given additional money, new duties and broader powers. These 49ers follow:

Pathfinder

AAA—Agricultural Adjust. Admin.
CSB—Cent. Statistical Board.
CCC—Commodity Credit Corp.
CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps.
EC—Executive Council.
FCA—Farm Credit Administration.
FMC—Farm Mortgage Corp.
FICB—Fed. Intermediate Credit Bks.
FLB—Federal Land Banks.
PCC—Production Credit Corp.
RACC—Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.
SCPLA—Seed & Crop Production Loan Agency.

8-18-34

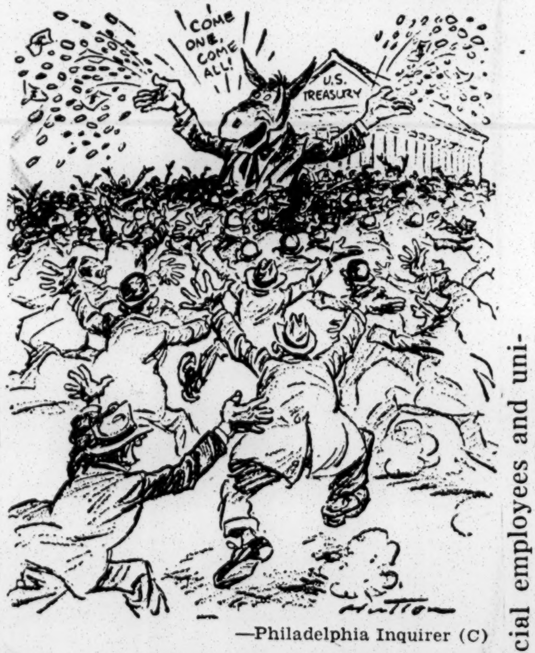
BC—Bank for Co-operatives.
LBC—Land Bank Commissioner.
FACA—Fed. Alco. Control Admin.
FAC—Federal Aviation Commission.
FCC—Fed. Communications Com.
FCT—Fed. Co-ordinator Transportation.
FDIC—Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp.
PWA—Public Works Administration.
PWEHC—Pub. Works Emerg. Hous. Corp.
FERA—Fed, Emerg. Relief Admin.
FSRC—Fed. Surplus Relief Corp.
FHLBB—Fed. Home Loan Bank Board.
FSLA—Fed. Savings & Loan Association.
HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corp.
FHA—Federal Housing Administration.
FSLIC—Fed. Savings & Loan Ins. Corp.
FSHC—Fed. Subsist. Homestead Corp.
FTZB—For. Trade Zone Board.
IEC—Indust. Emergency Committee.
NEC—Natl. Emergency Council.
USIS—U. S. Information Service.
NLRB—Natl. Labor Relations Board.
NMB—Natl. Mediation Board.
NPPC—Natl. Power Policy Committee.
NRS—Natl. Re-employment Service.
NRA—Natl. Recovery Administration.
NRB—Natl. Resources Board.
E-IB—Export-Import Banks.
PA—Petroleum Administration.
RFC—Reconstr. Finance Corp.
SAB—Science Advisory Board.
SEC—Security and Exchange Com.
SES—Soil Erosion Service.
TVA—Tenn. Valley Authority.
EHFA—Elec. Home and Farm Authority
TVAC—Tenn. Val. Asso. Co-ops., Inc.

To this list of 48 alphabetical agencies must be added the Office of Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. And not listed by the United States Information service are a small group of New Deal agencies which have ceased to exist. Many of them were simply cabinet committees, but we all remember the NEC—National Emergency Council which was succeeded by the Executive Council. Then there was the CWA—Civil Works Administration, and the equally famous National Review Board headed by Clarence Darrow.

Washington D.C.

Besides the 49 current agencies listed here, there are 13 committees not included in the new listing of agencies. Among the latter are the Committee on Economic Security, the Business Planning and Advisory Council and the various special labor mediation boards, steel board, auto board, etc.

All of these agencies have of course increased the number of federal employees. In fact they have added nearly 100,000 persons to the federal pay roll. Figures recently released by the Civil Service Commission show an increase of exactly 95,662 persons on the government job list since the beginning of the New Deal. This increase, which is exclusive of legislative and judicial employees and uniformed men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, brings the total number of employees in the executive branch of the government to 661,094—a peacetime high. In Washington at the end of June the total number of permanent government workers was 87,186, representing an increase of 20,000.



—Philadelphia Inquirer (C)

"Liberal" Party is Right!

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

6

General.

Defending Dr. Moton's Low Wage Letter

The August number of the Tuskegee (Alabama) Institute Messenger insists that Dr. R. R. Moton, its principal, has never advocated a NRA wage differential in the South based on race.

Afro-American

The Messenger, however, admits that in the case of the Southland Manufacturing Company (white) of Birmingham, Dr. Moton wrote the NRA asking that the company be permitted to pay colored women less than code wages.

9-8-34

The policy of the New Deal is to make public letters of this kind, so that in a short time the press published Dr. Moton's letter urging a lower wage for the colored women workers of the Southland Company.

The Messenger, defending this letter, declares Dr. Moton did not ask for a permanent exemption from code wages, but only a temporary exemption until the plant could operate without a loss.

Baltimore, Md.

The NRA turned down both Dr. Moton and the Southland Company. It fixed $12 as proper code wages and decreed that the company would have to pay it or close up.

Says the Messenger commenting on this:

> It is one thing to advocate equality in theory; it is another thing to achieve equality in fact. It is desirable to advocate equality in theory, but responsibility does not end there; it still remains to make it work.
>
> For what shall it profit a man if the wage scale calls for five dollars a day and he has no job?

Boiled down to a sentence what the Messenger says here is, "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

To this our reply is that the trouble with the South now is that it has always been too willing to take a half-loaf when it has earned and been entitled to a whole loaf.

In this day when the NRA and the entire New Deal are behind a movement to secure adequate wages for all workers, the half-loaf fellows need to keep quiet.

American labor is the highest paid in the world today because it has been organized, and has been willing to strike for higher wages or shorter hours. It only compromises when it can't any longer fight.

NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS

The $3,000,000 Indianapolis slum clearance project was launched last week in accordance with announced PWA planes.

Recorder

Thus the New Deal with its tremendous program designated to furnish gainful employment for jobless workers of this community, is finally getting down to business! beginning to put words into action.

Now that actual work on this government project is about to be started, we regard it as timely to call the administration's immediate attention to certain vital facts in interest of Negro skilled labor in this city.

9-15-34

In the first place, we want the PWA executives to know, if they are not already cognizant of the circumstance, that of all other citizens in this class of service the colored skilled workers in this community have been, and still are the greatest sufferers as a result of the depression.

Indianapolis, Indiana

And, it is a matter of record that, due to reasons not unknown to students of our economic system members of our group as a whole, not only in Indianapolis, but every where else, are not obtaining their just share of relief at the hands of the promised New Deal.

Indisputably the hardest hit of all other Americans, thousands of our people are still groaning under the lash of unprecedented hardships imposed on them by four long years of unemployment.

Now Messrs. Indianapolis Housing Program Authorities, this editorial is intended as an insistent, but reasonable appeal to you to do something economically helpful and desirably encouraging for deserving members of the Negro race of this community in connection with your slum clearance project.

This newspaper, at the behest of the tax paying public is requesting you to see that as many competent Negro skilled workers possible are employed by your department to build these government owned homes for their hundreds of prospective Negro occupants.

It is highly important that a measure of preference be extended by the administration to this class of colored workers in view of the fact that these dwellings are to be constructed at the expense of the federal government in a strictly colored section of the city.

Negro skilled workers in Indianapolis are sorely in need of employment.

As citizens of this community they are entitled to a measure of relief.

It devolves upon the PWA to see that this is done.

---

62 NEW DEAL AGENCIES

Former President Hoover came in for a good bit of Democratic criticism for his "commission" form of government. He had more than 40 such commissions and committees. But since the coming of the New Deal that record has been laid in the shade. While criticizing the Republican "commissions" the Democrats undoubtedly did not foresee at that time that more than 60 new government agencies, commissions and committees would spring up to guide the New Deal. President Roosevelt now has 62 such federal groups. A new compilation by the United States Information Service entitled "A Digest of the Purposes of Current Federal Agencies" lists 49 such agencies. Among them are some holdovers from the commissions of the Hoover administration, but those Hoover commissions which have survived have been given additional money, new duties and broader powers. These 49ers follow:

Pathfinder

AAA—Agricultural Adjust. Admin.
CSB—Cent. Statistical Board.
CCC—Commodity Credit Corp.
CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps.
EC—Executive Council.
FCA—Farm Credit Administration.
FMC—Farm Mortgage Corp.
FICB—Fed. Intermediate Credit Bks.
FLB—Federal Land Banks.
PCC—Production Credit Corp.
RACC—Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.
SCPLA—Seed & Crop Production Loan Agency.

8-18-34

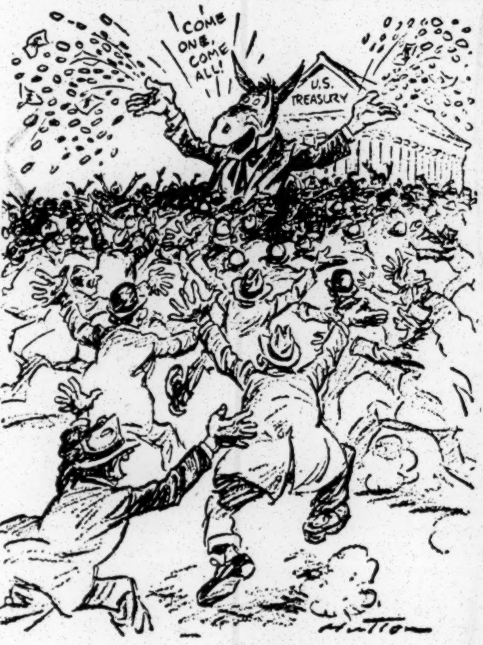
BC—Bank for Co-operatives.
LBC—Land Bank Commissioner.
FACA—Fed. Alco. Control Admin.
FAC—Federal Aviation Commission.
FCC—Fed. Communications Com.
FCT—Fed. Co-ordinator Transportation.
FDIC—Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp.
PWA—Public Works Administration.
PWEHC—Pub. Works Emerg. Hous. Corp.
FERA—Fed, Emerg. Relief Admin.
FSRC—Fed. Surplus Relief Corp.
FHLBB—Fed. Home Loan Bank Board.
FSLA—Fed. Savings & Loan Association.
HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corp.
FHA—Federal Housing Administration.
FSLIC—Fed. Savings & Loan Ins. Corp.
FSHC—Fed. Subsist. Homestead Corp.
FTZB—For. Trade Zone Board.
IEC—Indust. Emergency Committee.
NEC—Natl. Emergency Council.
USIS—U. S. Information Service.
NLRB—Natl. Labor Relations Board.
NMB—Natl. Mediation Board.
NPPC—Natl. Power Policy Committee.
NRS—Natl. Re-employment Service.
NRA—Natl. Recovery Administration.
NRB—Natl. Resources Board.
E-IB—Export-Import Banks.
PA—Petroleum Administration.
RFC—Reconstr. Finance Corp.
SAB—Science Advisory Board.
SEC—Security and Exchange Com.
SES—Soil Erosion Service.
TVA—Tenn. Valley Authority.
EHFA—Elec. Home and Farm Authority.
TVAC—Tenn. Val. Asso. Co-ops., Inc.

To this list of 48 alphabetical agencies must be added the Office of Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. And not listed by the United States Information service are a small group of New Deal agencies which have ceased to exist. Many of them were simply cabinet committees, but we all remember the NEC—National Emergency Council which was succeeded by the Executive Council. Then there was the CWA—Civil Works Administration, and the equally famous National Review Board headed by Clarence Darrow.

Washington D.C.

Besides the 49 current agencies listed here, there are 13 committees not included in the new listing of agencies. Among the latter are the Committee on Economic Security, the Business Planning and Advisory Council and the various special labor mediation boards, steel board, auto board, etc.

All of these agencies have of course increased the number of federal employees. In fact they have added nearly 100,000 persons to the federal pay roll. Figures recently released by the Civil Service Commission show an increase of exactly 95,662 persons on the government job list since the beginning of the New Deal. This increase, which is exclusive of legislative and judicial employees and uniformed men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, brings the total number of employees in the executive branch of the government to 661,094—a peacetime high. In Washington at the end of June the total number of permanent government workers was 87,186, representing an increase of 20,000.



—Philadelphia Inquirer (C)

"Liberal" Party is Right!

Prefers 7 Charges Against NRA Setup; Handicap To The Negro Group In U. S.

Forrester Washington, Former "New Deal" Aide, Attacks Present Setup; Charges Politics

Planet 11-24-34

Cites Monopoly Given to Organized Labor As Cause of Increase of Negro On Relief Rolls

Richmond, Va.

NEGRO DOMESTICS DISPLACED

FERA Has Meant Little to the White-Collar Man And Professional of Negro Group

LOUISVILE, Ky., Nov.—Seven specific charges relative to the "New Deal" setup working to the detriment of Negroes in America were made here last Friday night by Forrester P. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Mr. Washington, former executive secretary of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, was addressing the 15th Annual Interracial Conference of Kentucky, held at Trinity Methodist Church here.

The charges made by Mr. Washington follow:

1—Organizations have been formed to displace Negro labor, particularly the Blue Shirts of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Black Shirts of Alabama. There have crept up in the South new organizations which have kept up the spirit of the Blue Shirts and Black Shirts.

2—The monopoly given to organized labor, barring Negroes from public works, has helped to put them on the relief rolls.

3—The inequitable operation of the Recovery Program has helped to put the Negroes on relief rolls. Only 12 percent of the cotton growers are Negroes. Negro farm laborers and share croppers are affected more than white farm laborers and white share croppers.

4. Some NRA codes have resulted in the discharge of many Negroes. More Negroes have been forced out of jobs than have benefitted.

5. A large number of Negro domestics have been displaced by white domestics. Negro professional men in the South and Negro schools are suffering.

6. A large number of Negroes have passed from the Protestant Church to the Catholic Church within the past two years. The ruthlessness of the South with regard to Communism blocks the Negro from going over to Communism. The Negro, in many instances, has found it necessary to "pass" for white in order to improve the economic status.

7. The FERA has meant very little to the white-collar Negro, to the skilled Negro, the professional man and woman within the Negro group. It has only helped the Negro in the lowest social and industrial status. The Negro has not gained as much as the white man by the Federal Relief program.

"A modified form of centralized control coming from Washington is the only hope," asserted Mr. Washington. "You cannot leave to local agencies the administration of Federal funds."

"There ought to be a Negro representation on any committee having charge of administering various government funds," he continued.

However, Mr. Washington's criticism was not a direct attack upon President Roosevelt and the program he has inaugurated. Rather, it was a bitter denunciation of local boards and political nabobs throughout the country injecting politics into a solution of the problems of human misery.

"Most of the Negro appointees in the New Deal set-up were appointed by pressure from the outside," he stated.

"The only thing that works upon Washington is political pressure from the outside and pitiless publicity. The job of the Negro advisor is to do something besides praising.

"The Negro constitutes about 20 per cent. of those receiving relief, while they only form 10 per cent. of the population," he concluded.

Mr. Washington was at one time director of Negro work in the Federal Relief as assistant to Harry L. Hopkins.

—NEGRO COUNCILMAN—

Room For All

Journal and Guide

THE South's transition from an all-agricultural to an agricultural-industrial area has not been attended with a spirit of liberalism among the industrial workers and some of their friends. Many white southerners have looked upon factory and mill work as some sort of emancipation from the drudgery and monotonous life of the farm. Especially has that been true of the farm tenant class.

10-27-34

Small as factory and mill wages have been, and surrounded as it has been with low-standard living conditions, there have been, and still are, important people interested in that form of industry who have feared that some day dark labor would somehow supplant white labor or enter the field as a competitor.

Norfolk, Va.

Thus, we read in ~~in~~ the Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont* that "One thing is certain, that while labor and capital may differ, and have their differences in a marked manner, the textile industry will continue to be operated by and for the white race."

The *Piedmont* goes on to make the rather unusual editorial remark that "the northerner may admit the Negro to industry if he wishes, but southerners, both employers and employes, present a united front against the black man."

Assuming that the South Carolina paper, which is published in a cotton mill center, is correctly expressing southern opinion—and that would be taking much for granted—one is moved to wonder why any such "united front" should be set up against the black man in industry. There does not seem to be any more logical reasons why the black man should be barred from industry in the South than from agriculture.

If it is felt by the "industry press" that wages and working conditions in industry would give black labor too great a lift economically and socially, the answer is that these conditions have not done much in that direction for white labor. At least, these conditions were very poor until the advent of the New Deal, which succeeded first in abolishing child labor, then in raising wages and reducing working hours.

The explanation of sentiments such as the Greenville *Piedmont* expresses may be found in a social fear which still grips many sections of the South. There is still the feeling, in some quarters, that the white South can rise while the black South descends in the social scale. It would seem that in the industrialization of the South there would be room for the betterment of both races without injury to either.

Trainmen Rally to Aid of Oxley

Afro American

RICHMOND — Recent attacks upon the policy of Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the division of colored labor in the United States Department of Labor, based upon his address at a session of the labor institute held recently in New York, has aroused labor interests and brought to his defense Arthur B. Hill, general secretary and chairman of the Association of Train Porters, Brakemen, and Switchmen.

9-8-34

In a recent communication to a local newspaper, Mr. Hill wrote:

"I dare to say no man in Washington is face to face with a more tremendous task than [illegible] labor chief. Grievances of many years standing, race haters, Uncle Toms, stupid, unsupporting colored labor, and many things too numerous to mention have been placed in his hands to solve.

Baltimore, Md.

"Since his appointment, Lieut. Oxley has made several trips into the South investigating the conditions of colored labor and has compiled a mass of detailed data. He is recommending effective remedies to the United States Department of Labor and is laying before colored labor a proposed program of enlargement of organizations.

Visit Suggested

"We trust that his political foes will not tar and feather him with erroneous propaganda. He cannot concentrate on his work if he has to engage in defending himself against charges thrust upon him by his own people.

"To those who do not know Lieut. Oxley, his work and policy is to elevate the group in the labor world. I suggest that anyone go to his office, study him, and see what he is doing. If there is any constructive criticism, I am sure he will welcome it. As for the colored railroad labor unions, the erroneous criticism will have no absorbing effect."

Labor-1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Negro Reformists Defend Jim Crowism, Praise Roosevelt's Rotten "New Deal"

Daily Worker 7-19-34 New York, N.Y.

To Free Themselves, Negroes Must Unite With "Poor Whites." Southern Negro Writes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MATTHEWS, N. C.—In North Carolina, as in other states, the Negro misleaders support the rotten New Deal. They are the bodyguards of the capitalists that oppress the poor white and Negro farmers. They cannot find words great enough to praise Rockefeller, Rosenwald and other robbers who show their goodness by occasionally returning a few cents from the millions robbed of the poor white and Negro farmers in the form of a school.

Among these apologists of American imperialism we find many preachers and teachers.

Regarding Jim-Crowism and the denial to the Negro children of the right to use the bus when going to school, they say, "That's good, because the busses may turn over and the children get killed."

They ignore the fact that many Negro children yearly get sick and die from exposure and pneumonia after walking miles through wet and muddy roads to the schools, ill clad and in broken shoes.

The wages paid to the "hands" in North Carolina, the state that, according to the Charlotte News, N. C., June 16, "wants to inform the world of its natural scenic and industrial virtues," is 50 cents a day on the plantation from sun up to sun down.

In a coal mine in Union County the wages are 75 cents a 10-hour day to Negro and white workers. This, plus the **promise** of a raise "when things get going" is known as the Roosevelt minimum.

Together with a sharp drop in wages we find a great rise in prices of overalls, fertilizer, fatback, etc.

One Negro misleader, speaking to a poor farmer, said: "Brother, the Roosevelt program is evolutionary, not revolutionary."

The poor Negro farmer, whose overalls had been patched up many times, but is now in rags, answered, "You are right, brother, don't you see I am half naked?"

We Negro workers and farmers are convinced that only by uniting with the "poor white" workers and farmers under the leadership of the Communist Party we can free ourselves from the white exploiters and their black and white agents.

CITIZENS ACT TO AVERT NRA PAY INJUSTICE

Journal and Guide

Fayetteville Group Has Conference With Lt. Oxley

7-21-34

INSIDE STORY TOLD

Norfolk, Va.

Blackburn, Armstrong Clear Stand On Wage Question

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Unanimous opposition to a wage differential based on the race or color of the workers was expressed at a gathering of representative citizens that met here last Friday with Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief, division of Negro labor, United States Department of Labor.

Opposition was also voiced to the granting of an exemption from the NRA code on these grounds to the local silk mill, which employs a large number of colored workers when in operation.

Lieutenant Oxley told of the hearing in Washington at which the local mill asked permission to re-open at a wage scale below the NRA code. The mill officials alleged that they could not operate at a profit if they paid NRA wages.

Statements were allegedly made at the hearing by certain white individuals, who accompanied the mill officials that reflected upon the efficiency and morals of the Negro workers in the mill.

Lieutenant Oxley vigorously defended the Negro workers of Fayetteville, and drew from the gentlemen the admission that the Negroes of Cumberland County were not of an inferior type, and further that they had been employed in this mill for approximately 30 years, a fact which in itself would tend to show capable workmanship on their part.

Mr. Oxley referred, also, to the letter written jointly by Messrs. A. J. Blackburn and E. A. Armstrong, principal and dean respectively of the local high school, which was read at the hearing, and which urged the immediate re-opening of the mill and the retention of the colored workers.

Workers Defended

He did not agree with all the ideas contained in the letter, and doubted the advisability of having this letter read at the hearing in Washington, but realized that the two gentlemen were trying to be of service to the race, and wrote said letter after having heard rumors that the Negro workers in the mill were about to be displaced by white workers.

Paper Makes Comment

An interesting side light upon the wage problem at the local silk mill is seen in which the position taken by the Eastern Labor Journal, a local union organ which advances the opinion that the northern mills are trying to close the small Southern mills, and sympathizes with the efforts of the local plant to keep open under difficulties.

It does not believe that northern labor can be imported because the local mill does not own houses for the workers, and could not operate profitably under code wages. It seems to assume that if code wages are paid, northern skilled workers must necessarily supplant Negro workers.

It stated: "To pay code wages it would mean that the local mill would have to turn off hundreds of colored help who have been faithful and careful workers but who have never learned the fast pace set by the white silk mill workers of the north. This would be unfair to the Negro helpers who now work in the mill and also would raise the serious doubts in the minds of the silk mill owners as to whether they could break even on their capital invested.

"This paper as a newspaper, not as a union voice, would like to see the silk mill runnig again at a fair wage scale and below the code, as we do not believe that a mill with as many handicaps as this one can live and pay the same wages as are paid in the northern mill."

Blackburn States Position

Mr. Blackburn, who was present at the meeting, stated that he never advocated or intended to advocate a wage differential based on race, and desired to go definitely on record as opposing such a differential. He had only the interest of the workers in the mill at heart in writing a letter urging the re-opening of the mill.

He was aware that the closing of the mill left the workers without any other means of employment, and had heard of the pressure being brought upon the owners to replace Negro workers with white workers, he deemed his letter ill-timed.

Mr. Armstrong spoke along the same line, and stated positively that he was and had been opposed to a wage differential based on race, and did not favor granting exemption from the code to any company upon such grounds. He referred to prior gatherings at which he had urged adherence to NRA wages.

The committee that presented the request of the mill for exemption had not interviewed Mr. Blackburn or himself, hence they knew nothing whatever of the statements these gentlemen intended to make in Washington. The paramount idea in his mind in writing the letter was to urge the retention of Negro workers, and to discourage their being supplanted by white workers.

Opinion Favors Writers

In view of what had occurred since the letter was written, he now feels it was rather unwise to have written the letter, although the intention of the writers was on the best. Other speakers referred to the record of race loyalty of Messrs. Blackburn and Armstrong, and to their constructive community activities.

The concensus of opinion among those present seems to have been that the two young gentlemen may have been ill-timed in their action, but that the interest of the Negro race and specifically the welfare of the workers in the silk mill were their sole controlling motives.

All those that spoke at the meeting were opposed to granting wage differentials based on race. The speakers lauded Lieutenant Oxley for the stand he took at the hearing in Washington, and advanced the opinion that given modern machinery, the same working conditions, and proper training, the Negro workers would prove just as efficient as workers of any other racial group.

Mr. Oxley emphasized the necessity of Negro workers giving dependable, efficient service; and urged all present to take an interest in the workers and strive to raise their level of productivity. The energetic chief of the Division of Negro Labor spent Friday and Saturday interviewing officials of the mill and the workers, and gathering first-hand information for his report to Washington.

Efficiency Urged

At the meeting on Friday night he gave a vivid picture of labor conditions over the country as he has found them, showing the difficulty in meeting such diverse problems as the murder of 22 Negro firemen in Mississippi, the excluding of Negro workers from buildings in New York City, and the replacing of Pullman porters and maids by Filipinos and Chinese women respectively.

He urged thoughtful use of the franchise by all those qualified to vote, and stressed the necessity of working co-operatively with right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the other race. At the close of his remarks it was decided by unanimous consent to forward to the Secretary of Labor the sentiments of those present in regard to wage differentials.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF RULES SHAPED FOR THE LAGGARDS

Constitution
7-12-34

Uncodified Businesses Allowed Choice of Coming Under Existing Pacts or Under New Blanket Code.

Atlanta, Ga.

NO MAJOR GROUP WITHOUT EAGLE

Hundreds of Industries Remain Outside Agreements But None Is Regarded as Important.

(Basic code text, page 2.)

WASHINGTON, July 11.—(AP)—Hugh S. Johnson promulgated a new "basic code" for industries still without the NRA fold today and set a 30-day deadline for winding up Blue Eagle code making.

In a special order, Johnson gave all uncoded industries the choice of merging with existing kindred codes or operating under the new basic code with a general NRA authority to be created by Johnson.

Johnson said "it is not intended by this plan to force all remaining uncodified industries under codes," but gave notice that industries remaining outside NRA which appear to be harboring labor abuses may have a code imposed.

262 Pending Codes.

NRA said the mopping-up plan would cover 262 pending codes and any industries which had not yet applied for codes. Code agreements appeared near on 135 of these and NRA urged their completion in the next 15 days thereby eliminating them from the basic code group.

Several codes, such as the anthracite and shipping, were described as "having special and important economic, labor or legal conditions" and will be held aside for individual consideration. The service trades, whose fair practice provisions have been suspended, are not included in the plan.

The uncoded small industries while numerous, were said by NRA to employ far less than 10 per cent of America's 24,000,000 industrial workers. Most workers are covered by the 476 codes in force. The gold fish, pretzel, corn cob pipe and circus industries are an example of some of the uncoded trades.

Would Free Hands.

Johnson named as his objective the freeing of most of NRA's personnel "to concentrate promptly on the work of administering the codes in force." It is at this stage that Johnson favors surrendering his one-man control to a commission.

"It is the administration expectation," NRA said, "that of the remainder the majority will choose to merge with existing codes for related lines. This will further the long-range plan of consolidating the existing codes to the lowest possible number, probably 300 for the immediate future. Further steps in this direction are to follow shortly."

Constitution 7-12-34 Atlanta

Johnson named Robert K. Straus, his special assistant, and Leon Marshall and George S. Brady, assistant administrators for policy, as a committee of three to direct the code clean-up.

The new basic code leaves the wage and hour provisions unfixed with the direction that they "shall be those already approved for the proper kindred industry."

Basic Code Rules.

The other provisions of the basic code include labor's right of collective bargaining, a child labor ban, safety and health rules and a system of open price reporting with authorization for other trade practices if desired.

Signers of the basic code will file with an agent of the code authority a price list which shall become immediately effective. The agent will distribute these prices to all members of the industry simultaneously. Price revisions may be filed, and they too become immediately affective.

"Willfully destructive price cutting is an unfair method of competition and is forbidden," a Johnson order supplementing the code said.

Any member of an industry may complain that a filed price is destructive and after a hearing the code authority will make a ruling within 14 days.

Johnson's order further said that "when no declared emergency exists as to any given product, there is to be no fixed minimum basis for prices."

Any industry which subscribes to the basic code may ask later for merger with an existing code, modification of the basic code or inclusion of additional fair trade practices.

Hearings will be held on fair practice applications but the assent of at least 75 per cent of an industry will be required for their approval.

The general NRA code authority created by Johnson's order but not yet named would be supported by the government. But any industry agreeing to the basic code and desirous of its own code authority, could ask Johnson for permission to elect an authority. It then would bear the cost.

The NRA code authority would have authority to enforce compliance of the basic code, obtain any information from an industry it deemed necessary, provide for the price filing system and make recommendations to Johnson relative to fixing a minimum price during an emergency.

Johnson would be empowered to fix minimum prices only to effectuate the purposes of NRA when an emergency tends to defeat the purposes of the law through such developments as monopoly or adverse labor conditions.

Body To Report in 30 Days.

The triumvirate committee of Straus, chairman, Marshall and Brady was directed to report to Johnson in 30 days on the results of their efforts to codify all industry.

Every deputy and assistant deputy administrator who has been handling negotiations with uncoded industries will be supplied copies of the basic code and related orders for distribution to these industries. On the basis of replies, progress reports will be made every Saturday to the Straus committee.

To supplement his administrative order for completing code making, Johnson issued these further additional rules:

1. The minimum rate of pay provided for in Article II of said basic code shall apply, irrespective of whether an employe is actually compensated on a time rate, piece-work or other basis.

2. Female employes performing substantially the same work as male employes shall receive the same rate of pay as male employes.

3. No employer shall permit any employe to work for any time which, when totaled with that already performed for another employer or employers exceeds the maximium permitted herein.

4. No employer shall reclassify employes or duties of occupations performed or engage in any other subterfuge so as to defeat the purpose or provisions of the act or of said basic code.

5. No employer shall dismiss or demote any employe for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to an alleged violation of the provisions of any code of fair competition.

6. Code authorities selected by industry in accordance with Article IV of said basic code shall function at the expense of the industry in accordance with such further rules and regulations as the administrator may prescribe.

7. No provision hereof, of said Administrative Order No. 61 or of said basic code, shall supersede any state or federal law which imposes on employers more stringent requirements as to age of employes, wages, hours of work, safety, health and sanitary conditions, insurance, fire protection or general working conditions, than are imposed thereby.

I. No provision hereof of said Administrative Order No. X 61 or of said basic code shall be so applied as to permit monopolies or monopolistic practices, or to eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises.

No Full List of Pending Codes.

NRA officials said there was no complete list of the approximately 262 codes now pending, most of which are affected by the new "basic code" order.

Following is a list of the codes which are past the public hearing state, some of which may later be included in special groups and a few of which may have been approved since the compilation:

Aircraft manufacturing, aluminum products, auto rebuilding and refinishing, commercial vehicle and body manufacturing, finance companies, manufactured glass, Great Lakes shipping industry, licensed customs brokers, office building, land development and home builders, automobile maintenance, garage, towing industry of eastern and southern divisions of the United States, zinc, asphalt, shingle and roofing, atomizer industry, blocking wood, bolt, nut and rivet industry; cast stone industry, china clay products industry, cold storage door manufacturing industry, corrugated rolled metal pipe industry, cotton ginning machinery manufacturing industry, electric hoist and monorail industry, electric refrigerator industry, manganese steel products, marine equipment manufacturing, safety razor and blade, taincoe, leaded and glass; steel joist, stoker machinery manufacturing, warm air register and metal frille, wholesale monumental granite, wholesale monumental marble, wholesale plumbing, window glass, wire reinforcements, wood flour, wood preserving, woven wood fabric shade, flat glass manufacturing industry, garment pressing machinery and appliance industry, adhesives and ink, American watch assemblers, animal glue, artificial limb, blackboard and blackboard erasers, bowling and billiard equipment, cemetery, clock manufacturing, concrete burial vault, building contractors (supplemental to constructions), corn cobb pipe, dental equipment, engineering materials inspection, fountain pen and mechanical pencil, fur brokers, grass and fibre rub, ink and adhesives, manufacturers importers and distributors to wholesalers of watchmakers and jewelery supplies, mirror, plastic fabricators, salvage building materials, stearic acid, structural steel fabricating, surgical truss manufacturing, vicose extrusion, window shade, agrarian consumers manufacturing products, importing trade, merchant tailoring industry, natural organic products manufacturing industry, newspaper and magazine distributor trade, paper dress pattern industry, retail fur manufacturing industry, steel warehousing industry, textbook publishing industry, independent theater and supply dealers, wholesale drug trade, advertising car, beauty shop trade, carnival, circus, commercial signs, dress design and model industry, drive-it-yourself, electrical and neon signs, exterminating, fumigating and disinfecting service, hat supplies, hatters, fur cutting, linen supply, ocean pearl buttons, saw service, suspender trimming, taxicab, textile examining, shrinking and refinishing; tourist lodge and motor court trade, window cleaning, women's neckwear and scarfs, baking powder, biscuit and crackers, broom manufacturing, cocoa and chocolate, desserts, edible gelatin industry, Great Lakes fisheries association, refined fish oil processing, flavoring products, florists, growers, wholesale and commission; florist retail, food brokers, malt products, olive importers, pretzel manufacturing, tea importers, blenders and packers, city directory, music publishing, play publishing.

BOARD OF APPEALS CREATED BY NRA

Constitution 7-15-34 Atlanta Ga.

New Body Named To Protect Small Business Against Monopolies.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(AP)—NRA today created an industrial appeals board for the special protection of small businesses against monopolies.

Amos J. Peaslee, a New York attorney, was named chairman and John S. Clement, a Philadelphia manufacturer, one of the other two members. The third member will be chosen shortly.

The board, which will organize August 1, was established in an order by Hugh S. Johnson. The official announcement did not say so, but at NRA the new appeals court was regarded as Johnson's own way of handling monopolistic charges against Blue Eagle codes which Clarence Darrow's review board originally was named to do.

The Darrow board, which has passed out of existence by President Roosevelt's order, in three reports said NRA was fostering monopolies. The charges were denied just as vigorously by Johnson.

Another Step.

Appointment of the board also was regarded as another step in Johnson's reorganization of NRA for administrative work in a manner to get away from one-man rule.

NRA said the new board, besides hearing complaints, also would act on certain types of non-compliance cases and "is expected to greatly stimulate code compliance." It added:

"It will function in somewhat the same fashion as the recently abolished national compliance board, making recommendations for action by the administrator.

"In cases of complaints by small business it may recommend the granting of relief by exemptions, exceptions or modifications and will be adequately equipped to insure prompt disposition of the complaints referred to it."

Constitution 7-15-34 Atlanta Ga

The board will take over offices in the commerce department building formerly occupied by the national labor board.

Member Is Republican.

Peaslee, who has been acting as chief of the NRA compliance division, is a member of the New York firm of Peaslee & Brigham. He is a graduate of Swarthmore College, Columbia University and Birmingham University in England. A republican and Quaker, Peaslee was attached as a major to General Pershing's headquarters in France during the war and served as judge advocate of the general court-martial. He was associated also with the American commission to negotiate peace.

Clement is president of the Sandura Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of floor coverings.

The order creating the board said:

"There is hereby established a board consisting of three members, to be appointed by the administrator, which shall be known as the NRA industrial appeals board, to act on all complaints of inequitable application of codes to small enterprises or otherwise. The administrator will select three members.

Work of Board.

"Such board shall:

"(a) Hear and recommend to the administrator the proper disposition of: complaints concerning NRA, especially those alleging that code provisions are designed to or tend to eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises, or to favor monopolistic tendencies; and complaints of non-compliance.

"(b) Advise and make recommendations to the administrator with respect to effect of code provisions on small enterprises.

"Such board shall adopt rules governing matters of procedure and organization.

"The members of the board are: Amos J. Peaslee, chairman; John S. Clement.

"By direction of the administrator: George A. Lynch, administrative officer."

Secret Societies

General

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

APR 24 1934

Urban League Announces New Policy of Nationwide Organization of Negro Labor

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

The National Urban League, for the first time in its history as an agency seeking interracial urban adjustment through methods of conference, announced today that it will itself undertake directly, on a national scale, the job of organizing Negro labor to take its own part.

Its new proposal, a distinct, not to say drastic, departure in the league's tactics, is to initiate the formation of workers' councils, defined "not as Negro labor unions but as active, aggressive units through which all Negro workers may obtain full recognition within the regular unions of their craft and industry, increase their power for collective action through which they may secure equal pay for equal work and participate in the general improvement of the status of all workers, white and black."

Appeals Have Failed.

Appeals thus far by organizations to the national recovery administration, to labor groups and to influential persons on behalf of Negro workers, said the National Urban League's announcement, "while partially successful, have fallen far short of their goal." Such appeals were made by the league through emergency advisory councils, usually led by prominent Negro business and professional men, and functioning as mediating and counseling agencies.

The new enterprise of labor organization was announced by a former Chicagoan, T. Arnold Hill, who for a number of years was executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and who in 1923 was indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League as candidate for alderman in the 2d ward.

An appeal to organize under the guidance of the league in workers' councils has been addressed by Mr. Hill "to the 5,000,000 Negro workers, employed and unemployed," including those already belonging to unions.

"For sixty-five years," said the manifesto to Negro labor, "the Negro worker has been appealing to American labor for a 'new deal' . . . with limited success except where Negro workers banded together. The cause of labor is riding 'high, wide and handsome,' yet the cause of Negro workers has not been one with labor's general aims.

"The position of Negro workers will be strengthened only if they themselves realize the necessity for action. The cause of labor cannot be aided without your active cooperation. You must organize to compel the breakdown of discriminatory barriers . . . to demand, with other workers, a new deal for labor."

Southerner Has Plans.

A similar note is sounded by a white southerner, Dr. Will W. Alexander, president of Diliard university and director of the commission on race relations, in a statement on "strategy for Negro labor," broadcast by the National Urban League in its New York publication:

"Organized labor in the past has usually assumed that Negroes were a special group and has not yet accepted them whole-heartedly as an integral part of American labor. One point at which to begin is on the attitudes of Negro workers. There is need of education which will give them an understanding of the labor movement.

Some Recognize Responsibility.

"Some leaders of labor recognize their responsibility and are attempting to meet it. They must be assisted by sympathy and pressure from those who are concerned with the future welfare of the Negro."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is conducting a campaign of organization among Negro workers, and has sent speakers into Negro churches. The shop chairman of a white and Negro factory organized by this union was a Negro, and local 100 has members 500 Negro girls, "all dependable union workers, according to information supplied to the National Urban League by Edith Kine of the union, "and most of them new members."

Birmingham Post

Birmingham Ala

5-21-34.

Darrow Disagrees

The Darrow board report is disappointing. Most of its sound criticisms have been anticipated by National Recovery Administration, and remedial action started, particularly in the temporary steel code. Records of business failures show that the codes in general have aided rather than harmed the little fellows.

But the National Recovery Review Board's report is a tremendously important document, despite its weaknesses. It sums up the attacks on NRA—contradictory as they are—and winds up with Clarence Darrow's own sincere diagnosis of the ultimate fate of our industrial civilization.

Darrow says our choice is between "monopoly sustained by government" and "a planned economy which demands socialized ownership and control." General Johnson says these alleged alternatives really are "fascism and communism."

NRA from the beginning has been designed as a "half-way house" between these two, which could be fitted to Democratic political government and a Democratic people. It is also a framework in which a future planned economy is possible. Darrow's conclusion therefore attacks the fundamental aim of NRA. He says in effect that public supervision without "ownership and control" cannot cure us of monopoly and other business evils.

Maybe not, but the experiment is still in process and it is too early for dogmatic predictions. The recovery act in effect, is a blueprint of a plan for industrial democracy. Under it, or something better along similar lines, stand our hope and chance for a happier, more abundant and efficient industrial life. It has had less than a year's trial and NRA is trying hard to improve the structure it has built.

The Darrow board's finding of monopoly tendencies under code operations is more to the point. Analysis, however, shows that monopoly practices have prevailed in business for many years. NRA embodied some of these accepted practices in codes and sought to regularize them, to avoid business crookedness.

The report makes the charge that big business dominates the code authorities, and that business has its own men in NRA. This is a trend deserving serious consideration. It is one of NRA's weak spots, where a break might do irreparable damage to NRA's fundamental aim and principles.

The answers by Johnson and General Counsel Donald R. Richberg, as sharp in tone as Darrow's complaint, might well have been more temperate. Richberg's separate reply concerning the steel code is an able defense, admitting shortcomings due to the mad code-making scramble of last fall and outlining plans for more safeguards.

It is unfortunate that the Darrow criticism is not better based; there is plenty of room for improvement in NRA and its codes.

But it will be equally unfortunate for NRA's enemies if they try to use the board's findings as a basis for political attack on the recovery act; NRA's defense is more than adequate.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
INDEPENDENT

APR 24 1934

South's Right To Differentials.

General Johnson's retreat on the position NRA first took in its attempt to set up standard wage levels in the coal mines, almost regardless of location, is an admission of fundamental weakness in a policy of sweeping requirements of this character. The differential, particularly between the north and south, in wages has been a sore spot in the code agreements from the beginning of NRA. While a small difference has generally been allowed the South, it has been too small to satisfy manufacturers who claim to have difficulty in producing competitive goods even with a distinct differential.

In the coal wage code, however, the differential was radically modified. In Alabama the old wage figure of $3.40 was stepped up to $4.60, equal to that to be paid in the West Kentucky and South Appalachian regions, and more than that to be paid in Tennessee. Alabama operators went into revolt; then the miners struck. Prior to this new wage scale, the Tennessee operators had paid $3.80 and the Kentucky operators $4.00, and the South Appalachian operators $4.20. Alabamians claimed that they were being discriminated against, called for "secession," and the President himself took a hand.

Yesterday General Johnson announced a new scale for Alabama, $3.80, which is higher than the old code, and yet proportionately lower to the level established farther north.

The President declared that "the recovery act recognizes differentials according to locality," and added that it was not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials. "On the other hand," he said, "no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheap product an area of higher wages and hours and thus impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards."

That has an impressive theoretical ring, but in practice the differential has not made southern products a menace to the markets. The South, indeed, has suffered from its inability to get markets, even at lower costs. Higher transportation charges, inefficient negro labor, less productive fields and other factors have hindered the southern producer. No, the President need not fear the South and its cheap products as an invader of the North.

The South, as well as any other part of the country, would benefit by higher wages, and it is hoped that they will steadily mount, but NRA or any other administrative agency will be treading on alien ground if it proceeds to alter old proportions and attempts by eliminating wage differentials to effect social and economic changes—or, as the Alabama operators expressed it, "Congress plainly

Labor-1934

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

APR 24 1934

Urban League Announces New Policy of Nationwide Organization of Negro Labor

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

The National Urban League, for the first time in its history as an agency seeking interracial urban adjustment through methods of conference, announced today that it will itself undertake directly, on a national scale, the job of organizing Negro labor to take its own part.

Its new proposal, a distinct, not to say drastic, departure in the league's tactics, is to initiate the formation of workers' councils, defined "not as Negro labor unions but as active, aggressive units through which all Negro workers may obtain full recognition within the regular unions of their craft and industry, increase their power for collective action through which they may secure equal pay for equal work and participate in the general improvement of the status of all workers, white and black."

Appeals Have Failed.

Appeals thus far by organizations to the national recovery administration, to labor groups and to influential persons on behalf of Negro workers, said the National Urban League's announcement, "while partially successful, have fallen far short of their goal." Such appeals were made by the league through emergency advisory councils, usually led by prominent Negro business and professional men, and functioning as mediating and counseling agencies.

The new enterprise of labor organization was announced by a former Chicagoan, T. Arnold Hill, who for a number of years was executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and who in 1923 was indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League as candidate for alderman in the 2d ward.

An appeal to organize under the guidance of the league in workers' councils has been addressed by Mr. Hill "to the 5,000,000 Negro workers, employed and unemployed," including those already belonging to unions.

"For sixty-five years," said the manifesto to Negro labor, "the Negro worker has been appealing to American labor for a 'new deal' . . . with limited success except where Negro workers banded together. The cause of labor is riding 'high wide and handsome,' yet the cause of Negro workers has not been one with labor's general aims.

"The position of Negro workers will be strengthened only if they themselves realize the necessity for action. The cause of labor cannot be aided without your active cooperation. You must organize to compel the breakdown of discriminatory barriers . . . to demand, with other workers, a new deal for labor."

Southerner Has Plans.

A similar note is sounded by a white southerner, Dr. Will W. Alexander, president of Diliard university and director of the commission on race relations, in a statement on "strategy for Negro labor," broadcast by the National Urban League in its New York publication:

"Organized labor in the past has usually assumed that Negroes were a special group and has not yet accepted them whole-heartedly as an integral part of American labor. One point at which to begin is on the attitudes of Negro workers. There is need of education which will give them an understanding of the labor movement.

Some Recognize Responsibility.

"Some leaders of labor recognize their responsibility and are attempting to meet it. They must be assisted by sympathy and pressure from those who are concerned with the future welfare of the Negro."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is conducting a campaign of organization among Negro workers, and has sent speakers into Negro churches. The shop chairman of a white and Negro factory organized by this union was a Negro, and local 100 has members 500 Negro girls, "all dependable union workers, according to information supplied to the National Urban League by Edith Kine of the union, "and most of them new members."

Birmingham Post

Birmingham, Ala.

5-21-34.

Darrow Disagrees

The Darrow board report is disappointing. Most of its sound criticisms have been anticipated by National Recovery Administration, and remedial action started, particularly in the temporary steel code. Records of business failures show that the codes in general have aided rather than harmed the little fellows.

But the National Recovery Review Board's report is a tremendously important document, despite its weaknesses. It sums up the attacks on NRA—contradictory as they are—and winds up with Clarence Darrow's own sincere diagnosis of the ultimate fate of our industrial civilization.

Darrow says our choice is between "monopoly sustained by government" and "a planned economy which demands socialized ownership and control." General Johnson says these alleged alternatives really are "fascism and communism."

NRA from the beginning has been designed as a "half-way house" between these two, which could be fitted to Democratic political government and a Democratic people. It is also a framework in which a future planned economy is possible. Darrow's conclusion therefore attacks the fundamental aim of NRA. He says in effect that public supervision without "ownership and control" cannot cure us of monopoly and other business evils.

Maybe not, but the experiment is still in process and it is too early for dogmatic predictions. The recovery act in effect, is a blueprint of a plan for industrial democracy. Under it, or something better along similar lines, stand our hope and chance for a happier, more abundant and efficient industrial life. It has had less than a year's trial and NRA is trying hard to improve the structure it has built.

The Darrow board's finding of monopoly tendencies under code operations is more to the point. Analysis, however, shows that monopoly practices have prevailed in business for many years. NRA embodied some of these accepted practices in codes and sought to regularize them, to avoid business crookedness.

The report makes the charge that big business dominates the code authorities, and that business has its own men in NRA. This is a trend deserving serious consideration. It is one of NRA's weak spots, where a break might do irreparable damage to NRA's fundamental aim and principles.

The answers by Johnson and General Counsel Donald R. Richberg, as sharp in tone as Darrow's complaint, might well have been more temperate. Richberg's separate reply concerning the steel code is an able defense, admitting shortcomings due to the mad code-making scramble of last fall and outlining plans for more safeguards.

It is unfortunate that the Darrow criticism is not better based; there is plenty of room for improvement in NRA and its codes.

But it will be equally unfortunate for NRA's enemies if they try to use the board's findings as a basis for political attack on the recovery act; NRA's defense is more than adequate.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
INDEPENDENT

APR 24 1934

South's Right To Differentials.

General Johnson's retreat on the position NRA first took in its attempt to set up standard wage levels in the coal mines, almost regardless of location, is an admission of fundamental weakness in a policy of sweeping requirements of this character. The differential, particularly between the north and south, in wages has been a sore spot in the code agreements from the beginning of NRA. While a small difference has generally been allowed the South, it has been too small to satisfy manufacturers who claim to have difficulty in producing competitive goods even with a distinct differential.

In the coal wage code, however, the differential was radically modified. In Alabama the old wage figure of $3.40 was stepped up to $4.60, equal to that to be paid in the West Kentucky and South Appalachian regions, and more than that to be paid in Tennessee. Alabama operators went into revolt; then the miners struck. Prior to this new wage scale, the Tennessee operators had paid $3.80 and the Kentucky operators $4.00, and the South Appalachian operators $4.20. Alabamians claimed that they were being discriminated against, called for "secession," and the President himself took a hand.

Yesterday General Johnson announced a new scale for Alabama, $3.80, which is higher than the old code, and yet proportionately lower to the level established farther north.

The President declared that "the recovery act recognizes differentials according to locality," and added that it was not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials. "On the other hand," he said, "no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheap product an area of higher wages and hours and thus impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards."

That has an impressive theoretical ring, but in practice the differential has not made southern products a menace to the markets. The South, indeed, has suffered from its inability to get markets, even at lower costs. Higher transportation charges, inefficient negro labor, less productive fields and other factors have hindered the southern producer. No, the President need not fear the South and its cheap products as an invader of the North.

The South, as well as any other part of the country, would benefit by higher wages, and it is hoped that they will steadily mount, but NRA or any other administrative agency will be treading on alien ground if it proceeds to alter old proportions and attempts by eliminating wage differentials to effect social and economic changes—or, as the Alabama operators expressed it, "Congress plainly did not intend that the act should be used to re-locate industry or distribution, or to close down industry in the South."

Inter-Departmental Conference Group Appoints Committees To Study Labor Agricultural Problems Of Negro

Journal and Guide
3-17-34
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While Columbia, S. C., a group of whites were driving a colored CWA crew from a road project and protesting to the county CWA commissioner what they felt an injustice to them ~~in giving~~ work to Negroes while many whites were unemployed and lesser injustices were occurring elsewhere, two committees were at work here ironing out similar problems all over the country as the result of the second meeting of the Inter-Departmental Conference Group, which met Friday, March 2.

Problems associated with the participation of Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the set-ups of labor organizations, as well as various aspects of the rural situation, particularly in regard to loans and acreage reduction as applied to Negroes, were the principal topics of discussion.

Labor And Agriculture Studied

Two committees, one to make a special study of labor entanglements, and the other the problems of agriculture, were set up as the result of the conference. The personnel of the committees is as follows:

Labor: Eugene Kinckle Jones, Department of Commerce, chairman; Dr. Charles F. Roos, white, NRA; Edward F. McGrady, white, Department of Labor; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Department of Interior, and Forrester B. Washington, FERA and CWA.

Agriculture: J. Phili Campbell, white, AAA, chairman; Dr. Clark Foreman, white, Department of Interior; Bruce Melvin, white, CCC; H. A. Hunt, FCA, and Forrester B. Washington, FERA and CWA.

The Commerce Department meeting was held at the invitation of Eugene Kinckle Jones of that department, with Robert L. Vann, representing the Department of Justice, acting as chairman. Dr. E. H. Shinn, white, of the Department of Agriculture, invited the group to hold the next meeting in the Department of Agriculture, and his invitation was accepted unanimously. The date of the next meeting will be set when the labor committee is prepared to report.

Willingness To Cooperate

The remarks of Secretary Roper, who greeted the group with a message of goodwill, follow:

"It is a pleasure to welcome you here. One of the most encouraging things that I have experienced during the past year is the general willingness on the part of people in all segments of our economic and social life to cooperate in these very tragic times. In carrying out any program it is very vital that we associate with us in our work and study people who have sympathy and who have a willingness to cooperate and who can work with other people.

"I think we have been very fortunate in getting the group of people to Washington that we have to represent the interest that you have primarily in mind.

"It is a source of comfort to me to have Eugene Kinckle Jones advising and working with me, because of his breadth of knowledge and his contacts with important phases of social life. I said to this group of sixty business men who come into conference here at intervals, that I have a certain yardstick I use in measuring a man or woman's capacity as an adviser—and it is a very simple one, namely, is the person able to overflow in his thinking and in his sympathies so that persons outside of his own group will receive benefit?

"In other words, if a man thinks only of his own sector in any business sphere and cannot proceed beyond that he is not much of an adviser. We can get plenty of advisers of this type. But if he is big enough to think in terms of the full perspective he is an adviser capable of making real contributions. Now that applies to this group. We want you to think, of course, of your own segment but I want to think of you in my relationship here as American citizens. Therefore, I suggest that you do not confine your thinking primarily to any one sector.

Bound Together

"We are all, as it were, bound together through a perfectly wonderful asset, that is indivisible into parts in its major aspects. That applies at this moment as we relate it to American citizenship, the privilege of living in a country like this where men and women get more out of living under our institutions than any other country. This is a great asset and it is indivisible. You cannot run off with any part of it. And the greatest asets of life are indivisible—we have them in common.

"It is, therefore, excedingly encouraging, exceedingly helpful, if we keep this broader prospective. This means that you must hold your mind's eye inclusively. As I look upon this work we are doing here I think of it as a great map. Your segment has a place in the map. The map wouldn't be complete if you took it out and yet it wouldn't be worth much if it weren't related to the other divisions of the map. Therefore, as you study your problems, feel sure that we want your suggestions for all segments about which you are thinking and studying. A new mind brought into the solution of any problem is always valuable.

"A More Abundant Life"

"For this reason it is necessary to meet in conference. About your own problems, yes—but also about the broader problems of your times. The difficulty we have in working out the problems of this era is getting men around the table and having them gladly throw the problems on the table so that they may perceive the relationship. And the only society that is worth preserving is that society which is willing to recognize responsibility as well as rights. The balancing of those two factors completes the picture of life.

"Now you are here to study these conditions so as to get what the President calls 'a more abundant life.' That more abundant life comes from a breadth of vision, a breadth of sympathies, and a breadth of cooperation.

"We want to cooperate with you here in whatever way we can but remember we want you to cooperate with us. The greatest thing in life is the knowledge of having performed a service, of having really constructed something. It is therefore worthwhile to get and keep the big vision of life. I am perfectly willing to let the details be worked out by men like you."

The Inter-Departmental Conference Group, made up of representatives of the various departments and emergency administrations of the government, was organized at the suggestion of Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. It held its first meeting in the Department of the Interior on Wednesday, February 7. The purpose of the group is to discuss problems concerning activities of the various Federal units represented which are considered of importance to Negro welfare.

Conference Group

The names of the members of the Inter-Departmental Conference Group, with the Federal organizations they represent are as follows:

Dr. E. H. Shinn, extension service, Department of Agriculture; William D. Bergman, white, chief of appointment division, Navy Department; J. Phil Campbell, regional assistant, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, white, Tennessee Valley Authority; Forrester B. Washington, director of Negro work in the Civil Works and Federal Emergency Relief administrations.

W. H. McReynolds, white, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of Commerce; W. D. Searle, white, chief, Division of Civilian Personnel, War Department; J. J. McEntee, white, assistant director of the Emergency Conservation Work; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Bureau of Education.

Bruce Melvin, subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of Interior; Dr. Clark Foreman, Department of Interior; Robert L. Vann, Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice; Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor; Dr. Charles F. Roos, Division of Research and Planning, National Recovery Administration.

Increased Buying Power Seen As Key to Prosperity in South

Outlook Is Bright, Secretary Perkins Tells Graduating Class at Alabama College.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
5-29-34

MONTEVALLO, Ala., May 28.—(AP)—Increased purchasing power brought about through recovery measures should help to bring the south a future of great industrial development, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the graduating class of Alabama College in an address at commencement exercises here this afternoon.

Miss Perkins discussed the recovery program and said the industrial balance provided in it would be a factor in carrying it to success. She pointed to specific improvements in the south.

"The distribution of national income is a problem of better balance," said Miss Perkins. "Our economic machine needs balance just as much as any machine, if it is to function properly.

"The NRA and AAA with public works as a primer provide the industrial balance which should gradually effect readjustment and recovery.

Co-operation Asked.

"Greater co-operation, more consideration for the whole economic structure rather than intense service to its parts is the necessary path to modern prosperity based on sufficiency for the many. . . .

"The challenge to industry today, and to all of us for that matter is to find a way to build up the purchasing power of the American people to balance our production power. Industry has accomplished many things in the last 50 years and will accomplish many more as the years go by, if we all co-operate."

Miss Perkins discussed factors contributing to gains in the past year and what they may accomplish in the future, directing attention to the rapid spread of employment in private industry and the aid now coming through the PWA.

Automobile sales in the south, she said, showed a 50 per cent increase, representing "the greatest sectional gain in the country.

Three Gains.

"Three of the south's big manufacturing industries have shown marked gains in employment and pay rolls," Miss Perkins declared. "There was an increase of 46.1 per cent in employment in cotton goods and 108.8 per cent in pay rolls for last month as compared with March, 1933.

"In knit goods, the employment increase was 25.4 per cent and the pay roll rise 77.2 per cent, while turpentine and rosin registered an increase of 50.2 per cent in employment and 85.9 per cent in pay rolls.

"Certainly such figures as these seem to point the way to the great industrial development of the south in the future.

"The trend toward recovery is

Atlanta Ga.

—and the "bloomers" she advocated back in 1851.

This week feminists observe the 116th anniversary of the birth of Amelia Bloomer, who started the bloomer fad and was one of the nation's leading champions of women's rights.

She was born at Homer, N. Y., May 27, 1818, and became a pioneer reformer in the feminist movement soon after she married a young journalis and came to live in this village.

5-29-34

First presenting her views in her husband's newspaper, she gained national recognition after the first women's rights convention was held here, through her publication of "The Lily."

In 1851, when "The Lily" was six years old, Mrs. Bloomer published her sensational editorial urging adoption in America of the oriental-styled costume that was given her name.

Labor — 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

CHIEF OF NRA AND DARROW RETURN TO VERBAL FIGHT

Johnson Blames "Camp Followers" Of Noted Attorney For Board's Attack On Recovery Plan

WASHINGTON, May 21—(AP)—Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, Monday night blamed the raging controversy over monopolistic trends in NRA upon Clarence Darrow's "camp followers" rather than on that famed attorney and his review board, which had scathingly criticized the recovery agency.

"I collaborated in forming this board because I thought they would point out specific evils that we could correct," he said. "Mr. Darrow assured me that this was exactly his idea. If we had had only Clarence Darrow and the original review board to deal with, we would have seen some constructive action. It was the camp followers who came in later that made the trouble."

His allusion was to a story current in the capital that the Darrow report, made public Monday with a vigorous reply from Johnson, was extensively influenced by radical associates of Darrow's.

5/22/34

Two Statements Issued

Johnson's statement was issued after Darrow, also in a formal statement, had promised another report showing conditions much worse than those pictured in his first report.

Darrow said Donald S. Richberg, NRA counsel, would need more than 157 pages to steer around the report still to be presented.

Johnson prefaced his statement with an assertion that Darrow was "a grand old man" who long had held his "admiration and affection," but that he did have to answer the attorney's questions.

"He asks," said Johnson, "if it is true that monopolistic practices exist under specified codes? If they do, report does not specify what or where they are. It simply 'finds' generalities. It could have said all that without any hearings at all.

"The report is simply dogma. Perhaps there are some monopolistic abuses of the codes, but there are no monopolistic codes.

"As I have frequently said, some people, who want to make profits by paying less than subsistence wages, or to live off the labor of children have suffered some loss of ancient extortionate privilege. That loss accounts for something like 90 per cent of the complaint of 'oppression of small enterprise' which fills the air with this political propaganda.

Mandate Pointed Out

"I think the law intended to secure subsistence wages. I think the American people want that. If such is not the intent, let's change the law, but let's not blame NRA for carrying out a congressional mandate.

"Beyond this (which the board does not mention) the truth is all the other way. The bituminous coal code not only saved thousands of small personally-owned mines but it actually brought more thousands of them back into operation.

"The lumber code and all the textile codes saved hundreds of small mills. The retail code interferred just in time to prevent great chains from gobbling up what was left under the anti-trust acts, of the little retail stores.

"The rubber tire code arrested a wholesale slaughter of tens of thousands of tire dealers. It is monopolistic cutthroat price cutting that destroys the little fellow—and not provisions such as are in the codes against selling below cost.

"The effect of nearly all the codes is to stop and turn back the slaughter of the little fellow that has been going on under the anti-trust acts for the past 16 years.

"This is not just argument. It is cold hard fact and to the extent that this board perverts that fact or ignores it entirely—it slanders NRA, when it talks about monopolistic practices hurting the little fellow under the codes."

Darrow's statement of Monday, issued in reply to the statements of Johnson and Richberg. Objecting to the findings of his board, he hurled epithet after epithet at NRA and the men who direct it.

New Charge Hurled

To the Johnson and Richberg statements, Darrow replied:

"The monopolists and profiteers that were uncovered by the review board's report had their innings Monday and with their attorneys, paid and unpaid, filled the air with their clamors.

"When they pause to take breath and reason has a chance to be heard, it may be well to remind the public of certain basic facts totally and no doubt intentionally, disregarded in these infuriated clamors.

"This board was not created to analyze industries, to devise defences for NRA nor to weigh the intricacies of factory and corporation management. It was created for two purposes and two only. First, to discover if under the codes monopolistic practices existed; second, to discover if under the codes, small enterprises were oppressed.

"In pursuit of these purposes, I conducted its investigations and reached its conclusions: 1. That in certain industries monopolistic practices existed; 2. That in certain industries small enterprises were oppressed."

5/21/34

Delay Is Assailed

Darrow assailed the administration for delaying publication of the review board's report until Johnson and Richberg could prepare replies to accompany it. They, he said, apparently regard NRA as their "personal property" and "break into shrieks of rage at the suggestion that operations are not perfect or are susceptible of improvement."

The board's second report, the statement said, would review additional industries in which conditions were "even worse than in those that have severed Mr. Richberg's vision," Darrow added:

"When his perturbed soul has regained its calm, it is exceedingly unseemly for a man occupying a public position in this country to assume that the nation is his personal property and any criticism of any national activity is a personal affront.

Right To Criticize Upheld

"There is nothing in democracy that is above criticism, not even NRA, and if there could be democracy would cease to exist. Second, we should advise him to keep together and well in hand his staff of expert evasionists. When he comes to read the next report of this board it is likely that he will need more than 157 pages to steer around its contents."

Finally, said Darrow, one question remained to be answered:

"Does the administration wish to be understood as supporting monopolies?

"The strange course pursued in regard to this report and some of the explosions from the general and Mr. Richberg might be deemed to justify such a thought. And if the small enterprises, whose grievous complaints by the thousands are in the files of this board cannot look to their government for relief, where shall they turn?"

Meanwhile, it was made quite clear that Johnson's demand for abolishment of the board would be granted, though not by summary dismissal of its membership. It was established by executive order to continue until June 1, and White House officials indicated its life would not be prolonged.

Congress Eyes Report

The Darrow report had its repercussions in Congress, too, with both the independent Republicans and conservatives of that party finding in it material to their liking.

Representatives Britten (R., Ill.) tried to have the report incorporated in the Congressional Record, but objections from Democrats, Blanton, of Texas, and O'Connor, of New York, prevented.

"It's a Democratic report and Democrats object to it," remarked Britten.

Senator Borah (R., Idaho) who for months has asserted NRA fostered monopolies, said that when he resumed his campaign for reinstatement of the anti-trust laws, he would use his own data and statistics to support his cause.

Senator Nye (R., N. D.), although saying he had not had time to give the report close study, added it was apparent from the report that "many codes are working destruction for small business and entrenching monopoly." He intends to speak on the report soon.

For the conservatives, Senator Hastings (R., Del), chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, said the report demonstated "the danger of abandoning the Federal Constitution and the establishment of an autocracy to control the business of the nation or any other important activity involving the freedom of action that is not harmful to others."

Short Week Advocated

Chairman Connery, of the House labor committee, vigorous proponent of a compulsory 30-hour week bill, said that if his measure had been passed a year ago instead of the NIRA, "we would have saved the government and business millions of dollars. We would have been out of the woods by now instead of being in hot controversy."

An effort by Connery to force a vote on his bill last week was blocked by administration leaders. Monday he filed a new petition intended to bring the measure to the floor for action.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, said in a formal statement:

"The Clarence Darrow report finds fault with the administration of the NRA, as promotive of monopoly to the detriment of small business.

Task Is Described

"The promulgation of hundreds of codes changing long-established customs and practices constitutes a task very difficult of performance to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

"The task of the National Recovery Administration is very difficult and great. It is clear that its final success depends upon the continuance of an impartial policy with the general welfare of the country as its primary object."

The text of the new Darrow board statement follows:

"The monopolists and profiteers that were uncovered by the review board's report had their innings Monday and with their attorneys, paid and unpaid, filled the air with their clamors. When they pause to take breath and reason has a chance to be heard, it may be well to remind the public of certain basic facts totally and no doubt intentionally disregarded in these infuriated clamors.

Board's Purpose Told

"This board was not created to analyze industries, to devise defences for NRA nor to weigh the intricacies of factory and corporation management. It was created for two purposes and two only. First, to discover if under the codes monopolistic practices existed; second, to discover if under the codes, small enterprises were oppressed.

"In pursuit of these purposes it conducted its investigations and reached its conclusions: (1) That in certain industries monopolistic practices existed, (2) That in certain industries small enterprises were oppressed.

"Seventeen days later its report is made public together with the excited ejaculations of Gen. Johnson and Mr. Richberg who, apparently under the impression that the National Recovery Act is their personal law, but let's not blame NRA for carrying out a congressional mandate.

"Beyond this (which the board does not mention) the truth about oppression of the little fellow is all the other way. The bituminous coal code not only saved thousands of small personally-owned mines, but it actually brought more thousands of then back into operations. The lumber code and all the textile codes saved hundeds of small mills. The retail code interfered just in time to prevent great chains from gobbling up what was left, under the anti-trust acts, of the little retail stores. The rubber tire code arrested a wholesale slaughter of tens of thousands of tire dealers.

Price-Cutting Scored

"It is monopolistic cutthroat price-cutting that destroys the little fellow—and not provisions such as are in the codes against selling below cost. The effect of nearly all the codes it to stop and turn back the slaughter of the little fellow that has been going under the anti-trust acts for the past 16 years.

"This is not just argument. It is cold hard fact and to the extent that this board perverts that fact or ignores it entirely—it slanders NRA when it talks about monopolistic practices hurting the little fellow under the codes.

"There are a few cases—a fraction of 1 per cent of all employers affected where the legitimate business of a little fellow has been hurt by code provisions. For them I hoped the review board would provide a forum and, in my early discussions with Mr. Darrow, we agreed on this.

"My hope was that he would discover them and then that we would move promptly under our authority from the president to relieve them in the shortest way possible. The board has not sent us a single legitimate case of this kind and not one is specified in the report.

Question Suggested

"In short, the question is—'Are there monopolistic practices and oppressions of the little fellow under the codes and, if so, where'? That is what we wanted to know—that is what we wanted the review board to tell us—that is precisely what it has not done—all it has done is to render a conjectural opinion on insufficient and improper evidence, to emit a sociological essay, and to conclude that the only hope of the country is the socialism of Karl Mark ad Soviet Russia.

"That may be right, but I am here sworn to execute a constitution and a specific statute of the United States and I shall continue to try to do that."

Rights Of Reply Claimed

"We hope also that in common fairness, the next report will not be held 17 days to give these young gentlemen a chance to read into it things that it does not contain and to pervert its meaning by placing things out of their context. If that is to be done, we shall insist that at the same time opportunity be given to us to answer Mr. Richberg's misstatements, correct his errors and at least try to draw his attention to the realities of the issues involved.

"Finally, one question: Does the administration wish to be understood as supporting monopolies?

"The strange course pursued in regard to this report and some of the explosions from the General and Mr. Richberg might be deemed to justify such a thought. And if the small enterprises, whose grevious complaints by the thousands are in the files of this board cannot look to their government for relief, where shall they turn.

Johnson Issues Statement

Following is the text of Johnson's reply to a supplementary statement issued Monday by the Darrow board:

"I have little comment to make on Clarence Darrow's statement. He is a grand old man who has long had my admiration and affection. But I do have to answer his questions.

"He asks if it is true that monopolistic practices exist under the specified codes?

"If they do his report does not specify what or where they are. It simply 'finds' generalities. It could have said all that without any hearings at all. The report is simply domga.

"Perhaps there are some monopolistic abuses of the codes. If so we want to know them, but there are no monopolistic codes. I collaborated in forming this board because I thought they would point out specific evils that we could correct. Mr. Darrow assured me that this was exactly his idea.

"Camp Followers" Blamed

"If we had had only Clarence Darrow and the original board to deal with, we would have seen some real constructive action. It was the camp followers who came in later that made the trouble.

"He also asks whether small enterprices are oppressed?

"As I have frequently said, some people, who want to make profits by paying less than subsistence wages, or to live off the labor of children, have suffered some loss of ancient extortionate privilege. That loss accounts for something like 90 per cent of the complaint of 'oppression of small enterprises' which fills the air with this political propaganda.

But the fact should be emphasized that in their curious excitement they have forgotten their subject. In all of their outgivings there is nothing to indicate any rational conclusion as to the findings of the board. Is it true that monopolistic practices exist under the specified codes? Is it true that small enterprises are oppressed?

"Replies" Discounted

"So far as these 'replies' that reply to nothing are concerned, the world is still unenlightened, and until some competent authority is willing to question the conclusions of the board on these points the personal resentments of Gen. Johnson and Mr. Richberg are not important.

"Nevertheless a few passing comments may be in order.

"1. It is too much to expect that in Mr. Richberg's state of turbulant emotion he should see the essential fact about anything, but to those still preserving an empire over their intellectual processes it will be perfectly plain at once that the chaotic competition condemned by this board, is the identical thing that NRA seeks to eliminate and that the suggestions made in our report are all to the good of that planned control he is hired to defend.

Richberg Scored

"2. It would be asy, if it were worth while to go through Mr. Richberg's excited periods and show that in every instance it is he that is 'uninformed,' he that speaks of what he does not know, he that misstates and he that strumbles. This board at present has more serious business in hand and business that will have a peculiar interest for Mr. Richberg. It expects to deliver before the end of this week a second report reviewing additional industries in which conditions are even worse than in those that have fevered Mr. Richberg's vision.

This MORNING
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"But helpless pieces of the game
He plays
Upon this checkerboard of nights
and days . . ."

Birmingham Ala
Age Herald
Birmingham Ala
5/23/34

THE IMPORTANT thing about the Darrow report, it seems to us, is not the particular position it takes, but the light it throws upon the several different positions which are being taken by Americans today. By criticizing the national recovery efforts for their lack of socialism, Mr. Darrow does the president a good turn. He makes all the more clear the fact that Franklin Roosevelt stands, not for socialism, but for limits and restraints necessary to save capitalism from a self-destruction which would lead to socialism. He makes all the more suicidal and blind the attitude of reactionaries who are calling for a return to complete laissez faire. The only solution consonant with both American tradition and modern circumstance is the one Mr. Roosevelt is attempting. It is a solution towards which Woodrow Wilson led the first way, and its name is umpired individualism. Some prefer to call it regulated competition.

* * *

Mr. Darrow is one of the world's ablest men, but he is not the man, it seems to us, for the particular job of passing judgment on history's attempt by men to control their own destinies. This writer had the pleasure of a long talk with him a few years ago, and we remember that his basic philosophy was a denial of any man's power to make his own destiny. That, he explained, was why he had defended Leopold and Loeb. He considered them and all other men helpless victims of heredity and environment, and deserving therefore of pity and rescue rather than punishment. How a man with so little respect for the free will of his fellows should have been set up as a judge over so enormous an adventure in mortal will as the National Recovery Administration—is beyond us!

* * *

In Rex Tugwell's speech Monday night the basis of his argument was a presumption that science and machinery are continually decreasing the number of human hands required for the work of the world. On this presumption he justifies the two (to us) really significant and lasting things the National Recovery Administration is attempting, namely, shorter working hours and higher wages. Those two things, if there isn't going to be enough work to go around, are utterly reasonable and necessary. But Prof. Tugwell's presumption is only a presumption after all. While we agree with him, there are a great many others who don't, who believe that such enormous additions to the work of the world are possible that there can easily be enough for every human being. Until we can decide this question (and it is the same one which the "technocrats" made so torturesome a few months ago), it is hard to see how we are going to get anywhere.

Because it is being criticized for favoring the highest possible wages for Southern workers, this column is entitled to call itself a friend of labor, even if we are as misguided as some people say. We hold ourself second to none in endorsement of the great principle of organization for labor, too. But "organized" labor which can't hold its own ranks, which can't prevent acts of stupid violence, which can't collect itself long enough or fully enough for a truly collective bargaining—is hardly worth the name. Organization, as we understand the thing, means control, unity, discipline, ability to speak with authority and to make good on every promise. In this sense there seems to have been pitifully little of really organized labor in Alabama of late.

* * *

A position on the wage differential question which pleases neither employers nor employes, but which we believe to be fundamentally sound is being taken by Hubert F. Lee, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the South and editor of the chamber's official publication, "Dixie Business." Interviewed recently in Memphis, Mr. Lee declared that the South is suffering "from cheap labor, and we should get away from advertising ourselves as a cheap labor section. A city whose workmen are paid only enough for existence is not much better off than if it had so many cattle. Southern industries should have a wage differential for the next two or three years, but after that they should be brought up to a par with other sections of the country."

* * *

Two or three years will hardly suffice, in our opinion, to bring about the adjustments and developments necessary before the Southern wage differentials can be eliminated without serious destruction of employment and investment in this section. But the important thing is that Mr. Lee recognizes the South's great need of a larger buying power among its own people and that he understands the relation between this buying power and higher wages. The purpose of his Chamber of Commerce of the South is to persuade Southerners to buy from and invest in their own industries. For this purpose it is naturally far better to promote Southern wages, which are spent in the South, than Southern profits which go, too often, to absentee owners. The profits, of course, are as necessary as the wages, but not one whit more so.

NATIONAL RECOVERY.

Constitution
Atlanta Ga
5-28-34

Whether the NRA survives the vicious criticisms and repeated attacks of those opposed to it, or is permitted to gradually fade into "innocuous desuetude," its most bitter opponents cannot overlook the growing evidence that it has accomplished a great part of what it was intended to do.

Two statements issued by federal officials within the past few days show conclusively that national recovery is under way, indicating that the elusive prosperity, which was so long stated to be just around the corner, may be found in due time.

Last week F. T. J. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, announced a billion-dollar jump in national bank assets and deposits in the first two months of 1934, and stated that the total assets of 5,293 licensed national banks amounted to $22,941,173,000, as compared with $20,860,491,000 reported by 4,902 national banks as of June 30, 1933—a gain of $2,080,682,000. In other words, a gain of $1,000,000,000 was made from June 30 to December 31, 1933, while a gain of $1,000,000,000 was made in two months of 1934.

Last winter it was estimated that the federal deficit on June 30, 1934, would be $7,300,000,000. On May 15 the deficit had reached $3,506,709,223, with but six weeks to go, indicating that the deficit will be billions short of the anticipated high figure.

One of the inspiring indications of recovery is shown in the gain in cash income to farmers, which increased 39 per cent during the year ending May 1, 1934. Estimated farm income, exclusive of the value of products used on the farm, for the period which ended May 1, 1933, was $3,979,000,000. In the year ending May 1, 1934, the cash income is estimated at more than $5,530,000,000 — an increase of $1,551,000,000.

There are conflicting statements regarding the number of unemployed, but despite the disparity in the figures made public by leaders of organized labor and the governmental bureau, it is evident that many millions now have regular employment at a living wage, in contrast with the despair that existed a year ago.

From the pit of adversity that enveloped the nation in March of last year we have climbed high enough to see the sun of prosperity, and if the croakers and greedy chiselers—industrial, personal and political—would push, instead of digging in their heels and pulling back, we would advance with greater rapidity.

"My hope was that he would discover them and then that we would move promptly under our authority from the president to relieve them in the shortest way possible. The board has not sent us a single legitimate case of this kind and not one is specified in the report.

Question Suggested

"In short, the question is—'Are there monopolistic practices and oppressions of the little fellow under the codes and, if so, where'? That is what we wanted to know—that is what we wanted the review board to tell us—that is precisely what it has not done—all it has done is to render a conjectural opinion on insufficient and improper evidence, to emit a sociological essay, and to conclude that the only hope of the country is the socialism of Karl Mark ad Soviet Russia.

"That may be right, but I am here sworn to execute a constitution and a specific statute of the United States and I shall continue to try to do that."

Rights Of Reply Claimed

"We hope also that in common fairness, the next report will not be held 17 days to give these young gentlemen a chance to read into it things that it does not contain and to pervert its meaning by placing things out of their context. If that is to be done, we shall insist that at the same time opportunity be given to us to answer Mr. Richberg's misstatements, correct his errors and at least try to draw his attention to the realities of the issues involved.

"Finally, one question: Does the administration wish to be understood as supporting monopolies?

"The strange course pursued in regard to this report and some of the explosions from the General and Mr. Richberg might be deemed to justify such a thought. And if the small enterprises, whose grevious complaints by the thousands are in the files of this board cannot look to their government for relief, where shall they turn.

Johnson Issues Statement

Following is the text of Johnson's reply to a supplementary statement issued Monday by the Darrow board:

"I have little comment to make on Clarence Darrow's statement. He is a grand old man who has long had my admiration and affection. But I do have to answer his questions.

"He asks if it is true that monopolistic practices exist under the specified codes?

"If they do his report does not specify what or where they are. It simply 'finds' generalities. It could have said all that without any hearings at all. The report is simply domga.

"Perhaps there are some monopolistic abuses of the codes. If so we want to know them, but there are no monopolistic codes. I collaborated in forming this board because I thought they would point out specific evils that we could correct. Mr. Darrow assured me that this was exactly his idea.

"Camp Followers" Blamed

"If we had had only Clarence Darrow and the original board to deal with, we would have seen some real constructive action. It was the camp followers who came in later that made the trouble.

"He also asks whether small enterprices are oppressed?

"As I have frequently said, some people, who want to make profits by paying less than subsistence wages, or to live off the labor of children, have suffered some loss of ancient extortionate privilege. That loss accounts for something like 90 per cent of the complaint of 'oppression of small enterprises' which fills the air with this political propaganda.

But the fact should be emphasized that in their curious excitement they have forgotten their subject. In all of their outgivings there is nothing to indicate any rational conclusion as to the findings of the board. Is it true that monopolistic practices exist under the specified codes? Is it true that small enterprises are oppressed?

"Replies" Discounted

"So far as these 'replies' that reply to nothing are concerned, the world is still unenlightened, and until some competent authority is willing to question the conclusions of the board on these points the personal resentments of Gen. Johnson and Mr. Richberg are not important.

"Nevertheless a few passing comments may be in order.

"1. It is too much to expect that in Mr. Richberg's state of turbulant emotion he should see the essential fact about anything, but to those still preserving an empire over their intellectual processes it will be perfectly plain at once that the chaotic competition condemned by this board, is the identical thing that NRA seeks to eliminate and that the suggestions made in our report are all to the good of that planned control he is hired to defend.

Richberg Scored

"2. It would be asy, if it were worth while to go through Mr. Richberg's excited periods and show that in every instance it is he that is 'uninformed,' he that speaks of what he does not know, he that misstates and he that strumbles. This board at present has more serious business in hand and business that will have a peculiar interest for Mr. Richberg. It expects to deliver before the end of this week a second report reviewing additional industries in which conditions are even worse than in those that have fevered Mr. Richberg's vision.

This MORNING
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"But helpless pieces of the game
He plays
Upon this checkerboard of nights
and days . . ."

THE IMPORTANT thing about the Darrow report, it seems to us, is not the particular position it takes, but the light it throws upon the several different positions which are being taken by Americans today. By criticizing the national recovery efforts for their lack of socialism, Mr. Darrow does the president a good turn. He makes all the more clear the fact that Franklin Roosevelt stands, not for socialism, but for limits and restraints necessary to save capitalism from a self-destruction which would lead to socialism. He makes all the more suicidal and blind the attitude of reactionaries who are calling for a return to complete laissez faire. The only solution consonant with both American tradition and modern circumstance is the one Mr. Roosevelt is attempting. It is a solution towards which Woodrow Wilson led the first way, and its name is umpired individualism. Some prefer to call it regulated competition.

Birmingham
Age Herald
Birmingham Ala
5/31/34

* * *

Mr. Darrow is one of the world's ablest men, but he is not the man, it seems to us, for the particular job of passing judgment on history's attempt by men to control their own destinies. This writer had the pleasure of a long talk with him a few years ago, and we remember that his basic philosophy was a denial of any man's power to make his own destiny. That, he explained, was why he had defended Leopold and Loeb. He considered them and all other men helpless victims of heredity and environment, and deserving therefore of pity and rescue rather than punishment. How a man with so little respect for the free will of his fellows should have been set up as a judge over so enormous an adventure in mortal will as the National Recovery Administration—is beyond us!

* * *

In Rex Tugwell's speech Monday night the basis of his argument was a presumption that science and machinery are continually decreasing the number of human hands required for the work of the world. On this presumption he justifies the two (to us) really significant and lasting things the National Recovery Administration is attempting, namely, shorter working hours and higher wages. Those two things, if there isn't going to be enough work to go around, are utterly reasonable and necessary. But Prof. Tugwell's presumption is only a presumption after all. While we agree with him, there are a great many others who don't, who believe that such enormous additions to the work of the world are possible that there can easily be enough for every human being. Until we can decide this question (and it is the same one which the "technocrats" made so torturesome a few months ago), it is hard to see how we are going to get anywhere.

Because it is being criticized for favoring the highest possible wages for Southern workers, this column is entitled to call itself a friend of labor, even if we are as misguided as some people say. We hold ourself second to none in endorsement of the great principle of organization for labor, too. But "organized" labor which can't hold its own ranks, which can't prevent acts of stupid violence, which can't collect itself long enough or fully enough for a truly collective bargaining—is hardly worth the name. Organization, as we understand the thing, means control, unity, discipline, ability to speak with authority and to make good on every promise. In this sense there seems to have been pitifully little of really organized labor in Alabama of iate.

* * *

A position on the wage differential question which pleases neither employers nor employes, but which we believe to be fundamentally sound is being taken by Hubert F. Lee, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the South and editor of the chamber's official publication, "Dixie Business." Interviewed recently in Memphis, Mr. Lee declared that the South is suffering "from cheap labor, and we should get away from advertising ourselves as a cheap labor section. A city whose workmen are paid only enough for existence is not much better off than if it had so many cattle. Southern industries should have a wage differential for the next two or three years, but after that they should be brought up to a par with other sections of the country."

* * *

Two or three years will hardly suffice, in our opinion, to bring about the adjustments and developments necessary before the Southern wage differentials can be eliminated without serious destruction of employment and investment in this section. But the important thing is that Mr. Lee recognizes the South's great need of a larger buying power among its own people and that he understands the relation between this buying power and higher wages. The purpose of his Chamber of Commerce of the South is to persuade Southerners to buy from and invest in their own industries. For this purpose it is naturally far better to promote Southern wages, which are spent in the South, than Southern profits which go, too often, to absentee owners. The profits, of course, are as necessary as the wages, but not one whit more so.

NATIONAL RECOVERY.

Atlanta Ga
Constitution
5-27-34

Whether the NRA survives the vicious criticisms and repeated attacks of those opposed to it, or is permitted to gradually fade into "innocuous desuetude," its most bitter opponents cannot overlook the growing evidence that it has accomplished a great part of what it was intended to do.

Two statements issued by federal officials within the past few days show conclusively that national recovery is under way, indicating that the elusive prosperity, which was so long stated to be just around the corner, may be found in due time.

Last week F. T. J. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, announced a billion-dollar jump in national bank assets and deposits in the first two months of 1934, and stated that the total assets of 5,293 licensed national banks amounted to **$22,941,173,000**, as compared with $20,860,491,000 reported by 4,902 national banks as of June 30, 1933—**a gain of $2,080,682,000.** In other words, **a gain of $1,000,000,000 was made from June 30 to December 31, 1933, while a gain of $1,000,000,000 was made in two months of 1934.**

Last winter it was estimated that the federal deficit on June 30, 1934, would be $7,300,000,000. On May 15 the deficit had reached $3,506,709,223, with but six weeks to go, indicating that the deficit will be billions short of the anticipated high figure.

One of the inspiring indications of recovery is shown in the gain in cash income to farmers, which increased 39 per cent during the year ending May 1, 1934. Estimated farm income, exclusive of the value of products used on the farm, for the period which ended May 1, 1933, was $3,979,000,000. In the year ending May 1, 1934, the cash income is estimated at more than $5,530,000,000 — an increase of $1,551,000,000.

There are conflicting statements regarding the number of unemployed, but despite the disparity in the figures made public by leaders of organized labor and the governmental bureau, it is evident that many millions now have regular employment at a living wage, in contrast with the despair that existed a year ago.

From the pit of adversity that enveloped the nation in March of last year we have climbed high enough to see the sun of prosperity, and if the croakers and greedy chiselers—industrial, personal and political—would push, instead of digging in their heels and pulling back, we would advance with eater rapidity.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

SITUATION IS TENSE IN STEEL CONTROVERSIES

Darrow Report On NRA Provides Another Important Item Of News During Week

BY RICHARD H. HIPPELHEUSER
Associated Press Staff Writer

Birmingham Age-Herald
5-27-34

NEW YORK—(AP)—Strikes spread sporadically with violence and deaths as capital and labor came nearer a showdown on trade unionism.

In Toledo, militiamen were called to guard the property of the Electric Auto-Lite Company. They fired volley after volley to disperse the ranks of brick-throwing, bat-wielding strikers.

Two persons were killed, many wounded and injured.

Time and again, the strikers came back. They were met with gas barrages and pistol fire.

The president had mediators on the scene, seeking peace.

In Minneapolis, after days of rioting, during which not a truck moved from market places, drivers and employes finally reached an agreement.

But in the steel mills, the situation hastened toward an impasse. Labor leaders, their union affiliated with the A. F. of L., issued an ultimatum: Recognition of their union by mid-June or a general strike.

Meeting in New York, steel men hurled back their defy—"We won't deal with you."

The situation looks ominous, said William Green, president of the American Federation.

Here again, it's the company union against the federation union. And the threats of a finish fight during the Summer stirred the capital.

The spreading unrest enhanced the possibilities for quick passage of the labor disputes bill of Senator Wagner.

It clarifies the bargaining rights of workers and aims a blow at company-dominated unions.

The president felt its passage would be helpful. So did Hugh Johnson, recovery administrator.

On the Pacific Coast, the longshoremen's strike still held port commerce at a minimum.

There seemed little chance for settlement unless the union is recognized.

THE DARROW BLAST

The delayed report of Clarence Darrow and the majority of the president's National Recovery Review Board gave the NRA a lambasting.

Finally publicized by the administration, it:

Ridiculed the theory of fair competition in codes; charged the NRA with promoting monopolistic practices; advocated, in effect, the transfer of code supervision from the NRA to the Federal Trade Commission.

Darrow and William O. Thompson in a supplementary report, scoffed at the idea of an enlightened business governing itself.

"The choice," it said, "is between monopoly sustained by the government, which is clearly the trend in the NRA, and a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control."

The reply of Recovery Administrator Johnson was issued along with the report.

It was filled with invectives against the Darrow majority. It called for forthwith abolition of the board.

Darrow and Thompson, Johnson assailed as advocates of Fascism or Communism.

The White House turned "thumbs down" on the board. It will die.

WEEK AHEAD

NEW YORK—The United States fleet steams in for the first New York review since 1919. The president, aboard the cruiser Indianapolis, will review it near Ambrose Lightship.

GENEVA—League meets in extraordinary session May 30 to consider arms embargo on Bolivia and Paraguay. United States declaration awaits outcome.

TOLEDO—Mediators seek settlement of serious and violent strike.

WASHINGTON — Congress speeds up work, anticipating adjournment around June 9. Senate considers tariff legislation. Conferees expected to agree on stock control measure. President may round out congressional program with messages on water rights and debts.

G. O. P. TURNS TO NYE AS LEADER OF NRA ATTACK

Young North Dakotan Gives Keynote Of Battle On 'Monopolies'

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

Birmingham Post
5-24-34.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The National Recovery Administration became today a full-fledged political issue as the controversy over the Darrow board report shifted from its downtown battleground into the open forum on Capitol Hill, where issues are made.

The first salvos have been fired—for the offense by the youthful Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.) who seeks to uphold the Darrow board findings that NRA is fostering monopoly and crushing the little fellow; for the defense by Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) sponsor of the National Recovery Act, who hailed the NRA as the "core of the recovery act" and praised its accomplishments. Nye was responsible for creation of the board.

The issue probably will be foremost in congress from now until it adjourns—and then will be carried into the campaign.

Thankful For Nye

Republicans are very thankful for young Nye. Some of the regulars tried to keep him out of the senate when he came here nine years ago, a country newspaper editors with purported radical leanings.

But Republicans who have not the least sympathy with many of the senator's ideas sat, charmed and hopeful, as their colleague attacked the NRA.

Young Nye, now 41, was turning out to be their champion in the hour of despair.

It was somewhat like the story of the man who went all over the world hunting diamonds and came home to find them in his own backyard. Republicans have been listening, anxiously, for a keynote, from their supposed big shots. Suddenly, they discovered that perhaps they have the answer to their prayers right in their own midst.

Speech Is Serious

The North Dakota senator was a contrast as he stood before the senate—an immaculate figure in double-breasted gray suit, with blue shirt and tie and white shoes—to the rather commonplace young man who slipped timidly about the senate when he first came here.

He's a nephew of Bill Nye, the famous humorist, but there was no sparkle of fun in his serious speech, which was thoroughly prepared beforehand and read, with a confident air, from manuscript.

Observers thoroughly familiar with the NRA issue and the Republican attempt to capitalize it saw some inconsistency in the great anxiety of Republicans over the "little fellow" pointing back to the recent history of the party in the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover regimes, when big business, industry and finance was in the saddle.

But they agreed that there's no consistency in politics or political issues.

Meanwhile Clarence Darrow and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson appeared ready today to call a halt in their two-fisted battle of adjectives and attempt to apply their common energies toward betterment of the NRA.

Darrow and Johnson spent an hour and a half together last evening, riding about the city in the Recovery Administrator's expensive limousine. Overtures toward peace were believed made, although both men returned from the conference tight-lipped.

"We talked about religion and several things," said Darrow.

"We talked about the Piltdown man and the Neanderthal man," was Johnson's only comment.

However it was indicated that a truce was sought. It is known that Darrow is not anxious that possible benefits of his critical analysis should be lost in controversy and Johnson was believed willing to inaugurate NRA reforms on the basis of specific evidence of injustices.

Little Man Aided

Darrow has been worried over the emphasis placed on his supplemental report suggesting that the NRA be replaced by socialism, feeling that the findings of the board's main report will be ignored.

That greater attention will be paid to the position of the small business man and the consumer appeared certain.

President Roosevelt has made it known that he will take the interests of these two groups of citizens under his special protection. The first step in this direction will be a conference of four agencies concerned with the recovery program.

The NRA consumers board, the NRA statistical and planning division, the federal trade commission and the Recovery Review board are expected to meet, probably immediately after the final report of the review board which is to pass out of existence May 31.

NRA LICENSING POWER PROVES UNLOADED GUN

'Pistol On Hip' Portion Of Act Expires Soon; Never Was Brandished

Birmingham Post

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

Birmingham Post
6-23-34

WASHINGTON, May 23.—President Roosevelt's big stick over industry, arbitrary power to take over control of any industry or any part of an industry, dissolves into thin air at 11:15 a.m. June 16.

LITTLE

This, the licensing power conferred by the National Industrial Recovery Act, is the "pistol on the hip" that Gen. Hugh Johnson talked about so menacingly when he first became National Recovery Administration administrator. It turns out that it is a pistol that was never fired, nor even brandished so far as the official record shows.

The licensing power expires at the end of one year, the rest of the law continuing for another year. Its expiration will remove from the law its only jail penalty.

This clause has been surrounded with secrecy since NRA went into action. Even its origin, and the reason for it, are mysterious, and equally hazy were the public statements of recent months as to whether it should be continued. But in the senate debates just a year ago, the administration fought a hard battle for its inclusion over protests by Republican conservatives.

Feared Great Crisis

The drafters of NIRA insisted upon the licensing power because they feared a tremendous crisis. In April and May 1933, there were possibilities of barricades and possibilities of barricades and bloodshed, in the minds of many. In our highly-organized economy, the disruption of one basic industry might easily have tied up the whole productive system, it was argued.

So the president was given this power in cases where "destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title (the NIRA) are being practiced in any trade or industry or any sub-division thereof."

The provision, after requiring public notice and hearing, specifies that after a licensing plan is set up, "no person shall engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce (as specified in the president's licensing announcement) unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the president shall prescribe."

A special penalty is provided for carrying on a business without a license after the president has acted—$500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both, and each day's violation a separate offense.

One Penalty Remains

The other penalty provision in the act fixes a $500 fine for each violation of a code, either approved or prescribed by the president, with each day's violation a separate offense. This continues in effect; it has been used frequently.

Johnson and other NRA spokesmen have often stated that NRA, like the prohibition laws, could be enforced only through powerful public opinion; that prosecutions would do no good in the absence of such support.

But Johnson was one of the little group which wrote the licensing provision into law. Apparently the only explanation of his change of attitude is that the fears of April and May, 1933, have been largely swept away now by a feeling that both labor and employers have accepted NIRA as a part of American industrial life.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

SITUATION IS TENSE IN STEEL CONTROVERSIES

Darrow Report On NRA Provides Another Important Item Of News During Week

BY RICHARD H. HIPPELHEUSER
Associated Press Staff Writer

5-27-34

NEW YORK—(AP)—Strikes spread sporadically with violence and deaths as capital and labor came nearer a showdown on trade unionism.

In Toledo, militiamen were called to guard the property of the Electric Auto-Lite Company. They fired volley after volley to disperse the ranks of brick-throwing, bat-wielding strikers.

Two persons were killed, many wounded and injured.

Time and again, the strikers came back. They were met with gas barrages and pistol fire.

The president had mediators on the scene, seeking peace.

In Minneapolis, after days of rioting, during which not a truck moved from market places, drivers and employes finally reached an agreement.

But in the steel mills, the situation hastened toward an impasse. Labor leaders, their union affiliated with the A. F. of L., issued an ultimatum: Recognition of their union by mid-June or a general strike.

Meeting in New York, steel men hurled back their defy—"We won't deal with you."

The situation looks ominous, said William Green, president of the American Federation.

Here again, it's the company union against the federation union. And the threats of a finish fight during the Summer stirred the capital.

The spreading unrest enhanced the possibilities for quick passage of the labor disputes bill of Senator Wagner.

It clarifies the bargaining rights of workers and aims a blow at company-dominated unions.

The president felt its passage would be helpful. So did Hugh Johnson, recovery administrator.

On the Pacific Coast, the longshoremen's strike still held port commerce at a minimum.

There seemed little chance for settlement unless the union is recognized.

THE DARROW BLAST

The delayed report of Clarence Darrow and the majority of the president's National Recovery Review Board gave the NRA a lambasting.

Finally publicized by the administration, it:

Ridiculed the theory of fair competition in codes; charged the NRA with promoting monopolistic practices; advocated, in effect, the transfer of code supervision from the NRA to the Federal Trade Commission.

Darrow and William O. Thompson in a supplementary report, scoffed at the idea of an enlightened business governing itself.

"The choice," it said, "is between monopoly sustained by the government, which is clearly the trend in the NRA, and a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control."

The reply of Recovery Administrator Johnson was issued along with the report.

It was filled with invectives against the Darrow majority. It called for forthwith abolition of the board.

Darrow and Thompson, Johnson assailed as advocates of Fascism or Communism.

The White House turned "thumbs down" on the board. It will die.

WEEK AHEAD

NEW YORK—The United States fleet steams in for the first New York review since 1919. The president, aboard the cruiser Indianapolis, will review it near Ambrose Lightship.

GENEVA—League meets in extraordinary session May 30 to consider arms embargo on Bolivia and Paraguay. United States declaration awaits outcome.

TOLEDO—Mediators seek settlement of serious and violent strike.

WASHINGTON — Congress speeds up work, anticipating adjournment around June 9. Senate considers tariff legislation. Conferees expected to agree on stock control measure. President may round out congressional program with messages on water rights and debts.

G. O. P. TURNS TO NYE AS LEADER OF NRA ATTACK

Young North Dakotan Gives Keynote Of Battle On 'Monopolies'

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

Birmingham Post

5-24-34.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The National Recovery Administration became today a full-fledged political issue as the controversy over the Darrow board report shifted from its downtown battleground into the open forum on Capitol Hill, where issues are made.

The first salvos have been fired —for the offense by the youthful Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.) who seeks to uphold the Darrow board findings that NRA is fostering monopoly and crushing the little fellow; for the defense by Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) sponsor of the National Recovery Act, who hailed the NRA as the "core of the recovery act" and praised its accomplishments. Nye was responsible for creation of the board.

The issue probably will be foremost in congress from now until it adjourns—and then will be carried into the campaign.

Thankful For Nye

Republicans are very thankful for young Nye. Some of the regulars tried to keep him out of the senate when he came here nine years ago, a country newspaper editors with purported radical leanings.

But Republicans who have not the least sympathy with many of the senator's ideas sat, charmed and hopeful, as their colleague attacked the NRA.

Young Nye, now 41, was turning out to be their champion in the hour of despair.

It was somewhat like the story of the man who went all over the world hunting diamonds and came home to find them in his own backyard. Republicans have been listening, anxiously, for a keynote, from their supposed big shots. Suddenly, they discovered that perhaps they have the answer to their prayers right in their own midst.

Speech Is Serious

The North Dakota senator was a contrast as he stood before the senate—an immaculate figure in double-breasted gray suit, with blue shirt and tie and white shoes—to the rather commonplace young man who slipped timidly about the senate when he first came here.

He's a nephew of Bill Nye, the famous humorist, but there was no sparkle of fun in his serious speech, which was thoroughly prepared beforehand and read, with a confident air, from manuscript.

Observers thoroughly familiar with the NRA issue and the Republican attempt to capitalize it saw some inconsistency in the great anxiety of Republicans over the "little fellow" pointing back to the recent history of the party in the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover regimes, when big business, industry and finance was in the saddle.

But they agreed that there's no consistency in politics or political issues.

Meanwhile Clarence Darrow and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson appeared ready today to call a halt in their two-fisted battle of adjectives and attempt to apply their common energies toward betterment of the NRA.

Darrow and Johnson spent an hour and a half together last evening, riding about the city in the Recovery Administrator's expensive limousine. Overtures toward peace were believed made, although both men returned from the conference tight-lipped.

"We talked about religion and several things," said Darrow.

"We talked about the Piltdown man and the Neanderthal man," was Johnson's only comment.

However it was indicated that a truce was sought. It is known that Darrow is not anxious that possible benefits of his critical analysis should be lost in controversy and Johnson was believed willing to inaugurate NRA reforms on the basis of specific evidence of injustices.

Little Man Aided

Darrow has been worried over the emphasis placed on his supplemental report suggesting that the NRA be replaced by socialism, feeling that the findings of the board's main report will be ignored.

That greater attention will be paid to the position of the small business man and the consumer appeared certain.

President Roosevelt has made it known that he will take the interests of these two groups of citizens under his special protection. The first step in this direction will be a conference of four agencies concerned with the recovery program.

The NRA consumers board, the NRA statistical and planning division, the federal trade commission and the Recovery Review board are expected to meet, probably immediately after the final report of the review board which is to pass out of existence May 31.

NRA LICENSING POWER PROVES UNLOADED GUN

'Pistol On Hip' Portion Of Act Expires Soon; Never Was Brandished

Birmingham Post

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

6-23-34

WASHINGTON, May 23.—President Roosevelt's big stick over industry, arbitrary power to take over control of any industry or any part of an industry, dissolves into thin air at 11:15 a.m. June 16.

LITTLE

This, the licensing power conferred by the National Industrial Recovery Act, is the "pistol on the hip" that Gen. Hugh Johnson talked about so menacingly when he first became National Recovery Administration administrator. It turns out that it is a pistol that was never fired, nor even brandished so far as the official record shows.

The licensing power expires at the end of one year, the rest of the law continuing for another year. Its expiration will remove from the law its only jail penalty.

This clause has been surrounded with secrecy since NRA went into action. Even its origin, and the reason for it, are mysterious, and equally hazy were the public statements of recent months as to whether it should be continued. But in the senate debates just a year ago, the administration fought a hard battle for its inclusion over protests by Republican conservatives.

Feared Great Crisis

The drafters of NIRA insisted upon the licensing power because they feared a tremendous crisis. In April and May 1933, there were possibilities of barricades and possibilities of barricades and bloodshed, in the minds of many. In our highly-organized economy, the disruption of one basic industry might easily have tied up the whole productive system, it was argued.

So the president was given this power in cases where "destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title (the NIRA) are being practiced in any trade or industry or any sub-division thereof."

The provision, after requiring public notice and hearing, specifies that after a licensing plan is set up, "no person shall engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce (as specified in the president's licensing announcement) unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the president shall prescribe."

A special penalty is provided for carrying on a business without a license after the president has acted —$500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both, and each day's violation a separate offense.

One Penalty Remains

The other penalty provision in the act fixes a $500 fine for each violation of a code, either approved or prescribed by the president, with each day's violation a separate offense. This continues in effect; it has been used frequently.

Johnson and other NRA spokesmen have often stated that NRA, like the prohibition laws, could be enforced only through powerful public opinion; that prosecutions would do no good in the absence of such support.

But Johnson was one of the little group which wrote the licensing provision into law. Apparently the only explanation of his change of attitude is that the fears of April and May, 1933, have been largely swept away now by a feeling that both labor and employers have accepted NIRA as a part of American industrial life.

Darrow And Johnson, Two Thunderers Of NRA, Will Talk Whole Thing Over

Eagle's Severest Critic And Staunchest Defender Are Scheduled To Confer On Charges While Battle Gains Impetus In Congressional Halls

By United Press.

Birmingham Post

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The thunderers of National Recovery Administration, Clarence Darrow and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, were to meet quietly today and talk the whole thing ovr.

Amid congressional debate so intense that regular business is almost at a standstill a conference was arranged tentatively between the Blue Eagle's severest critic and its staunchest defender.

Birmingham Ala

Only historic Pennsylvania Avenue separates headquarters of NRA Adminstrator Johnson and NRA critic Darrow but between their opposing views of the recovery agencies is a gulf almost as wide as the span of economic thought.

The two men have not met since Darrow's recovery review board began the study upon which its sensational report on the NRA was based.

6-23-34

Darrow's office said the veteran attorney would call on Johnson today if he received "a letter or telephone call." It was understood the meeting would have been held yesterday but was postponed due to Darrow's desire to attend review board hearings of complaints on the cement code.

The senate forum on the NRA was expected to continue today with indications that the fight was growing more bitter.

NRA Defenders Ready

Defense brigades for the NRA were coming to the fore. Sen. Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.) was anxious to answer the critics who have seized upon the Darrow report to demand that the NRA be abolished. Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson, also was preparing to speak.

He talked the situation over with Johnson, seeking material with which to refute some of the charges made by Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.), whose efforts were largely responsible for creation of the Darrow board.

The most severe criticism of NRA has come thus far from Nye. He promised to continue his assault today after denouncing the NRA administration and predicting wholesale resignations of NRA personnel as soon as congress adjourned.

Sees 'Uprising' Threat

He said that an "uprising" was threatened "when people find out what has been done for a few under the NRA."

"Monopolies and trusts,' he said, "have become more powerfully entrenched than they have ever been entrenched before."

Meanwhile NRA has issued a new order which may cause more fireworks than the Darrow report.

It permits cotton mills to close down entirely for one-fourth the time they would normally work during the next three months.

This is the most drastic step taken so far in the direction of limiting production. It is in line with NRA's fundamental thesis that if production gets too far ahead of demand, business, workers and the public all suffer But NRA critics show signs of launching a crusade in the name of the consumer similar to the one they have carried on in the name of small business.

Birmingham Post

Cite Textile Price Rise

They have pounced on the fact that cotton textile prices rose more, proportionately, during the past year, than other commodities and that the new order will keep them up.

NRA says the order will prevent many small mills from shutting down entirely and throwing men out of work. It argues that the general reduction of working hours will divide what business there is fairly among Northern and Southern mills, large ones and small ones, will mean that 145,000 new workers hired during the year will not lose their jobs.

Rayon and synthetic yarn mills also are permitted by the new order to shut down for shorter periods. Silk is already on a limited holiday basis.

ROOSEVELT TO GO TO RESCUE OF LITTLE MAN

President Assures Nation He Will Prevent Abuses Under NRA

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Assurance came today to the little man and the consumer that although the Darrow board will die in nine days President Roosevelt himself is taking up the burden of protecting them under the National Recovery Administration.

Birmingham Post

This was the word that came through the smoke and shot of as spectacular a battle of words as the new deal has seen.

Birmingham Ala.

On one side was arranged the National Recovery Review board headed by the veteran fighter, Clarence Darrow. On the other was the NRA administration with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson leading the attack.

New statements were in the making to add to the board's original attack on the NRA as a promoter of industrial monopoly, Darrow's suggestion that socialism be substituted for the blue eagle, and Johnson's vitriolic criticism of the board to which he added new details last night.

5-22-34

Impressed With Dangers

No formal comment was forthcoming fro mthe White House regarding the controversy except for the announcement that the Darrow board would cease to exist with the end of May. However, it was learned that the president was impressed with the dangers to small businesses and consumer inherent in the NRA.

He plans to take whatever action is necessary to protect their interests and some said he was ready to propose restoration of anti-trust laws if it could be shown that this is needed to correct the situation.

That monopolistic abuses exist under the NRA as charged by the Darrow board was admitted even by Johnson in his latest utterance.

"Perhaps there are some monopolistic abuses of the codes," said Johnson. "If so we want to know them, but there are no monopolistic codes."

Second Criticism Due

A second report on code practices is being prepared by the review board and hearings are being held as usual. The second report was hinted as more critical than the first.

Darrow was not prepared to fight for the board's existence but he felt certain the country would demand reform of the recovery agency.

"Whenever they want us to quit we will," said the tiring battler. "I didn't want to undertake this job at the beginning."

NRA Shaken Up

Meanwhile Johnson acted today to place the NRA on a more permanent basis by bringing all studies and reports on codes under one advisory bouncil made up from the former ndustry, labor, and consumer advisory board.

During the active code-making period, progress was many times delayed by a procedure requiring that all codes submitted to Johnson for signature, or for transmittal to the White House for signature, must have an analysis attached from the three advisory boards and the research and planning dvision.

The order issued by Johnson provides an advisory council, to be composed of three executive committee members from each advisory board. It will have full responsibility for reports on codes. Practically all the important codes formulated will be before the admnistration for amendment and extension in future weeks.

SIMPLER LEGAL CODES.

As the Georgia Bar Association prepares to gather in its annual convention its leaders should consider the plea recently uttered by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the supreme court, for a simpler code of criminal laws as the best curb for law violation.

Constitution

At the recent session in Washington of the American Law Institute, President Roosevelt suggested that a clear, simple restatement of American criminal law would strengthen the hands of enforcement agencies, a suggestion that was later earnestly supported by the chief justice, who in addition, urged the necessity for the clarifying and simplifying of the present complex and intricate codes.

Atlanta Ga

6-29-34

The supreme court itself has already taken steps in this direction in the rules governing its handling of criminal cases, laying down six new rules for criminal procedure which will become effective when it reassembles in September after the summer recess. The rules are chiefly aimed at shortening the time between sentences and the filing of appeals, thus eliminating one of the factors which now contribute to the long-drawn-out delays by which criminals postpone just punishment.

Year after year, the Georgia Bar Association in its annual conventions has discussed needed reforms in our present codes; committees have been named to study conditions and prepare reports containing suggested changes to be submitted to the general assembly; and year after year nothing has come of it. Even such suggestions as have finally reached the legislature have failed of the desired action, either because lawyer members have been too shortsighted to realize the emergent need for such reforms, or because they have wilfully blocked the proposed code changes for selfish reasons.

Able and outstanding leaders of the Georgia bar have pleaded with their fellow members to bring about the reforms that, in the very nature of things, must emanate from the lawyers who practice in our courts. They have cited the grave danger of miscarriage of justice because of the technicalities with which the present code is filled, permitting convicted men to carry their cases up and down from the trial to the appellate courts, some times over periods of years.

They have further stressed the injustice of such procedure upon witnesses and jurors who are called upon again and again to leave their own affairs to repeat testimony in cases that should be completed with their first hearing, and they have emphasized the relief to business that will result from quicker action on civil cases—but all to no end.

It is to be hoped that this year the members of the bar association will give a more thoughtful hearing to these appeals by those who have a full realization of the obligation owed by the legal fraternity to the public. The bar has it in its power, through such steps as are suggested by the president and Chief Justice Hughes, to render a public service of direct value to every citizen of the state.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

TRADE BODY ALSO HIT AFTER REPORT

Heads Of Recovery Group Strike Back At Critics Of Code Workings

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager The News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Building.

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

6-21-34

WASHINGTON—Sharp differences of opinion over effects of the iron and steel code are disclosed between NRA officials and members of the National Recovery Review Board on the one hand and between Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of NRA, and the Federal Trade Commission on the other in reports made public Sunday.

The majority members of the Review Board, headed by the noted attorney, Clarence Darrow, condemn the steel code as monopolistic and oppressive. This is denied by R. W. Shannon, assistant deputy administrator of NRA, while Mr. Richberg assails the Federal Trade Commission's report to the Senate on the steel code, although NRA officials say efforts are being made to improve the code, the trial period of which will expire May 31 and which is under revision at present.

Basing Point System

After assailing the method of selecting the code authority for the iron and steel industry, the Darrow report goes into the "basing point" system, saying:

"At the hearings held by the board, it was impossible to escape the conclusion from the testimony offered that the misfortunes of the small enterprise in this industry were multiplied by the grotesque absurdities of what is called the 'basing point' system or phantom freight rates. The origin of this huge evil was the insane practice of the railroads in wrenching freight rates out of their normal relations to obtain competitive shipments or favor competitive enterprises, but the present extent of the disease is far beyond railroad medication. It plagues many industries and from the testimony before us we conclude that the people of the country must be paying annually many millions of dollars for pretended freight rates that are purely fictitious.

"The price system sanctioned by the code tends to diminish commerce because it results in wasteful methods of distribution, and enhances the cost of a basic material to many remanufacturing industries and to the public.

"It establishes an unfair competitive practice because it is discriminatory and monopolistic. It diminishes rather than increases the consumption of industrial and agricultural products, because it decreases purchasing power through waste and high prices.

"We submit, therefore, that the code for the steel industry is prejudicial to the objects of the NRA in its present form."

Assistant Deputy Administrator Shannon, in his comments on this part of the Darrow report, says: "It can be clearly shown that price competition takes place under the multiple basing point system. Prior to this code, it was of such a ruinous character as to result in net deficits for 37 companies.

Birmingham Mill

"The mill at Birmingham only obtains a net return below its Birmingham base when it elects to sell on a foreign base. There is nothing necessarily to prevent the mill from accepting as low a net return from a home industry as from a far distant industry. A mill not at a basing point, however, frequently receives higher net returns from its immediate than from a distant market."

Commenting upon the Federal Trade Commission report, submitted the Senate in March, General Counsel Richberg of NRA says in his report to the president that the commision "frankly disregarded" some of the Senate resolution instructions, having made no study of wages, hours or working conditions brought about by the steel code. He characterizes the Federal Trade Commission report as "one-sided" and "unfair." The object of the code was to relieve unemployment and it has done much toward that end, Mr. Richberg states.

"The NRA has been informed that the commision desired to exercise an 'independent judgment'," reads the Richberg report. "Apparently the commision feared it would lose its 'independent judgment' if it gave NRA an opportunity to point out the many and sometimes ludicrous errors of fact in the commision report, or to expose the unsoundnes and inconsistency in some of the conjectural conclusions of the commision. It might, of course, have been difficult to preserve an 'independent' and erroneous judgment after its character had been exposed; but surely an independent judgment based on a well grounded difference of opinion should not have been endangered by mere contact with opposing views.

"As a result of this one sided cooperation a mass of information was furnished or made available to the commission, but only a limited amount of this was utilized by the commission without any acknowledgment in its report of the source of much of its information, or acknowledgment of the fact that representatives of the NRA through continually inviting and investigating complaints were responsible for producing a large amount of the evidence available.

Report Limited

As a result of its evident assumption that its investigation should be a hostile proceeding the commission produced a report which was either intentionally or ignorantly so limited in scope as to discredit most unfairly the operation of the steel code as a whole, by reporting only on its alleged demerits, and to discredit most unfairly the work of the NRA, by ignoring its continuing and effective activity in protection of the public interest, and by omitting any report whatsoever of the great public benefits and advance in the general welfare produced through the action of the NRA in bringing about the adoption of the steel code. It is difficult to understand how such a one-sided, unfair report could be prepared or approved by any public official having a sympathetic understanding of the objectives of the president's recovery program.

"The members of the industry brought in their code. It was revised under pressure of NRA to eliminate some clearly objectionable provisions and to provide for a greater power of supervision and observation by the NRA, and it was then approved only for a trial period of 90 days. At the end of that trial period reports were made by the Code Authority and by NRA showing a remarkable achievement in the reemployment of approximately 75,000 workers, with a shortening of hours and the maintenance of average earnings through an increase in wage rates of about 20 per cent. These improved labor conditions in the industry alone imposed increased expense at the rate of more than $70,000,000 annually. Improved conditions in other industries supplying materials added further costs of production. At the same time the modest extent of price increases in the trial period were shown by the published composite prices for finished steel, which had risen less than 2 per cent and for pig iron which had risen a little over 4 per cent."

NRA TO ABANDON FIXING OF PRICES IN SERVICE CODES

Local Self-Regulation To Be Substituted; Wage, Hour, Child Labor Provision To Remain.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

5-28-34

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(UP)—President Roosevelt tonight authorized NRA to abandon price-fixing and fair practice provisions of national codes for service trades and to substitute a plan of local self-regulation.

By executive order, the president left to Administrator Hugh S. Johnson the choice of the businesses to be affected.

The plan is expected to be applied quickly to the dry cleaning, laundry, barber shop and similar trades in which efforts to fix prices and regulate fair practices on a national scale have buried NRA under an avalanche of controversy and litigation .

The plan calls for retention of existing child labor, minimum wage, maximum hour and collective bargaining provisions of the national service trade codes.

Display of Blue Eagle.

In localities where at least 85 per cent of the members of a service trade agree on a local prior and fair practice compact, signers of this compact shall be required to permit display of the Blue Eagle.

"Most industries have a national community of economic interest even though the operation of their units is local," the president said in a statement explaining the order.

"There are other things which, notwithstanding their having national trade associations, do not actually integrate themselves nationally. Whether an industry can govern and police itself under the fair trade provisions of a national code depends on its degree of actual solidarity within the whole industry.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

"A trial period of some months has shown that while most industries, after organization for this work and a little experience with it, can secure uniform national results, there are others for which a greater degree of autonomous local self-government is desirable. Among these are some, but not all, of the so-called service industries—that is, industries engaged in the sale of services rather than goods."

5-27-34.

Extent of Operation.

In addition to the difficulties cited by the president, NRA has been bothered by the fact that most of the service trades are not engaged in interstate commerce and federal authority to regulate their prices and fair practices is questionable.

No word was forthcoming from NRA tonight as to how soon the new plan would be put into effect. An announcement from Johnson was looked for in a day or two.

Abandoning of the trade practice provisions of troublesome service codes is one of two moves that Johnson has been working on as he shakes NRA down toward a permanent basis that will permit his staff to devote major attention to the great interstate industries employing millions of workers. The other expected change is consolidation of many minor codes.

The Darrow board meantime continued work on its final report, due to go to the White House this week. It is expected to make more detailed charges of NRA oppression of small business.

Gains To Be Retained.

Mr. Roosevelt said under the service code plan, "no industry would give up the gains we have made in the elimination of child labor and in the establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours of labor and, of course, under the law, we cannot give up collective bargaining and the right of the president to cancel or modify codes, orders and agreements."

In service trades to which the new system is applied, he explained, no one "may fly the Blue Eagle unless he is living up to the present code provisions governing child labor, maximum hours, minimum wages and collective bargaining.

"The trade practices," the president continued, "shall be required as a condition of flying the Blue Eagle in these designated service industries, only in particular localities in which at least 85 per cent of the members there have proposed as a local code of fair trade practices, a schedule of such practices in respect of which they all seek to agree with me to comply with their own proposal.

"If the administration approves of any such proposed local code, then no members in that locality may fly the Blue Eagle unless, in addition to complying with the code provisions governing child labor, maximum hours, minimum wages and collective bargaining, he also is complying with this local compact on trade practices.

"The display of the Blue Eagle by any employer is notice to the people of the United States that he is dealing fairly with his workers in accordance with the letter and spirit of the recovery program, that he is not taking advantage of child labor and that he is living up to the prescribed high responsibility to the public and to his competitors.

"The absence of a Blue Eagle indicates that the employer has omitted or refused to adopt some of these standards and to co-operate with the government and his economic and actual neighbors in trying to bring about a better day."

'rice - Filing Condemnec As Harmful To Small Business Groups

FAIR COMPETITION IS CALLED ILLUSION

Separate Statement By Attorney Describes Monopolistic Turn

WASHINGTON, May 20—(AP)—The Darrow board, set up to review the application of codes to little business—with an eye toward the charges of monopoly fostered under NRA—Sunday night recommended to President Roosevelt a return to the anti-trust laws, suspended to make way for trade associations under the National Recovery Act.

Birmingham
Age-Herald

The report of the board, headed by the veteran attorney, Clarence Darrow, included among its observations the following:

That the chiseler under NRA might sometimes be other than a public enemy.

That prices should be determined not by regulation or price fixing but by competition.

That there is no such a thing as "fair competition," the fundamental theory of NRA but that all competition is "savage, wolfish and relentless."

Birmingham
Ala.
5/21/34

Supplementary Reports

These statements were contained in the majority report, signed by five of the six members of the review board. John F. Sinclair, sixth member, dissented and filed his own report.

Darrow and William O. Thompson also prepared a supplementary report in which they said:

"The choice is between monopoly sustained by government, which is clearly the trend in the National Recovery Administration, and a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control. . . .

"There is no hope for the small business man or for complete recovery in America in enforced restrictions upon production for the purpose of maintaining higher prices. The hope for the American people, including the small business man, not to be overwhelmed by their own abundance, lies in the planned use of America's resources following socialization.

"To give the sanction of government to sustain profits is not planned economy, but a regimented organization for exploitation."

Price-Fixing Opposed

The majority report said:

"Price fixing by the industry and price regulation by the government would involve, in our judgment, practically the same difficulties. The problem of policing the industry to prevent that price competition which the American public has long relied upon to avoid the evils of monopoly, inefficiency in business and high price levels would be insuperable.

"A return to the anti-trust laws for the purpose of restoring competition we believe to be one of the great needs of the times. These laws require clarifying and strengthening."

The majority report reflected the Darrow-Thompson sentiment on monopolistic tendencies in its steel code study.

"The aim obviously," the majority report said, "is entirely to prevent price competition throughout this industry."

The board described as a subject "open for argument" the question of whether the recovery statute authorized price fixing methods.

"The fact is generally overlooked or obscured, but the small business enterprise has often a social importance out of proportion to its size, since it is often the consumer's sole barrier against complete, grasping and irresponsible monopoly," the report said.

Monopoly Discussed

"What is called a 'chiseler' likewise may not always be the public enemy he has been represented. Instances arise where he is seen to be struggling to prevent the total absorption of an industry or interest into a monopolistic organization or chain against which the public has no other protection.

"The opinion, therefore, is forced upon us from what we have heard so far that 'fair competition' is merely a resounding and illusory phrase. . . .

Birmingham
Age Herald

"What the powerful producer calls fair his weaker rival fiercely denounces as most unfair and there is no way to reconcile the difference.

"All competition is savage, wolfish and relentless and can be nothing else. One may as well dream of making war lady-like as of making competition fair.

Birmingham
Ala.

"Big business begins by making it impossible for the small man to survive and after he is eliminated, it turns upon the weakest of the common aggressors."

Monopolistic practices were mentioned particularly in connection with the steel and motion picture industries.

5/21/34

Industries Mentioned

Of the motion picture industry, the board said:

"Monopolistic practices in this industry are bold and aggressive and its small enterprises are cruelly oppressed. . . . It appears that the code for this industry was made by representatives of the large producing companies."

Of steel, it said:

"Monopolistic conditions have long existed in this industry, due to its absolute control by the larger companies. This control is assured through the American Iron and Steel Institute, supposed to represent both large and small enterprises, but wherein as a matter of fact the voting arrangements really leave the small enterprise at the mercy of the large. . . .

"The Federal Trade Commission recently made an exhaustive study of the steel industry and presented a report that held it to be essentially monopolistic and unfairly conducted."

In the supplementary Darrow-Thompson report, the statement was made regarding monopolies, that "in the immediate present the Federal Trade Commission is far superior to the NRA as an enforcing and fact finding agency."

"To transfer these powers from the NRA to the Federal Trade Commission as a next step," this report said, "would help inform the public as to the inherent difficulties which arise from the position of the small man in the present stage of industrial development and capital structure in the United States."

Personnel Of Recovery Review Board Is Listed

WASHINGTON, May 20—(AP)—The men who signed the report of the Darrow review board:

CLARENCE DARROW, chairman—77-year-old attorney, veteran of such legal battles as the Leopold-Loeb trial and the Scopes evolution trial in Tennessee.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON—Former law partner of Darrow, has served as labor mediator and counsel for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

FRED P. MANN—Merchant of Devils Lake, North Dakota, a lecturer, connected at one time with a cooperative wholesale house for independents in North Dakota.

SAMUEL C. HENRY, secretary—Owner and operator of Philadelphia retail drug stores, formerly editor of a druggist trade journal.

W. W. NEAL—Retired Marion, N. C., hosiery manufacturer, served 10 terms in the state Legislature.

JOHN F. SINCLAIR, the sixth member of the board, dissented from the majority report. He is a lawyer, writer, lecturer, member of a committee which Minnesota sent abroad to study farm cooperatives.

BOWEN TO GRADUATE

Boy Makes Up Time Lost While Serving Sentence

ATLANTA, May 20—(AP)—Pryor Bowen, involved in the kidnaping of John K. Ottley, Sr., prominent Atlanta banker, and who later aided Ottley's escape, will graduate from Lavonia High School June 1.

Young Bowen, who served six months for his part in the kidnaping, promised to continue his school work if released. His attorney said Friday that Bowen has maintained a high scholastic average and at the same time caught up with work missed while serving his sentence.

William Randolph Delenski, whom Bowen accompanied in the kidnaping, is now serving a 21-year sentence.

STUDENTS FIGHT FATAL

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—(AP)—Clifford Keane, of Valley Falls, R. I., a freshman at a Philadelphia college, was held without bail Sunday on a charge of homicide in the death of Daniel Quinn, 19, in a fight which police said occurred after two college students "crashed" a schoolboys' party. Patrick McDevitt, member of the detective squad, said Keane admitted that he knocked Quinn down in a fist fight which followed the breaking up of the party. Quinn, a high school student, struck his head on a sidewalk and died of a fractured skull, McDevitt said.

BANDIT CAPTURED

ERWIN, Tenn., May 20—(AP)—A man who Sheriff M. F. Parsley described as being one of a group of escaped North Carolina convicts was captured here Sunday. The sheriff said the man was charged with robbery and with attempted murder in connection with the shooting of officers at New, N. C., several days ago.

FEDERAL COURT APPROVES NRA OIL REGULATION

Injunction To Impede Agents Is Thrown Out In Trial

NEW ORLEANS, May 22—(AP)—Upholding the principle of "free trade" but expressing disapproval of "laissez faire" in business activity, the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday ruled that federal agents were exercising constitutional authority in applying National Recovery Administration regulations to oil production.

Birmingham
Age Herald

The court threw out an injunction granted to the Amazon Petroleum Corporation and other oil companies in the Eastern Texas District Court, restraining federal authorities from enforcing provisions of the NRA code, and remanded the case with directions to dismiss the bill.

Birmingham
Ala.
5/23/34

Code Attacked

The companies attacked the code as violative of the constitution, in that it was assertedly an attempt by Congress to delegate legislative powers to the president and to vest in the chief executive the powers of a supreme dictator contrary "to our republican form of government."

The petroleum producers alleged also that their rights were violated by the NRA provision requiring the filing of oil production reports.

Ruling that there had been no unconstitutional delegation of legislative power by Congress, the Appellate Court said in its opinion:

"While Congress cannot abdicate legislative power it may make a large delegation of it, always retaining the right of control and of reassumption."

Answering the contention of the companies that they were not engaged in interstate commerce, but in intrastate activity, the court stated:

"The fact that the producers themselves do not engage in interstate commerce does not render it less necessary that they furnish information. The inspection of books is only a check on the truthfulness of the reports.

"A producer of oil does not operate under any right or license derived from the federal government and is not subject to such rigorous treatment (search of property) as if he did. But he is a citizen within the protection of that government and owes it a citizen's duty to assist in the enforcement of its laws.

Government Has Right

"The object of the reports and inspections of books is to ascertain the existence and the disposition of excess oil in order that its interstate and foreign transportation may be stopped. The government has a right to know about this."

The NRA petroleum code was referred to as "a novelty in legislation" by the court, which stated it saw no reason to "upset laws and regulations which are generally useful and necessary in public business."

"The regulation of production," the opinion in the Amazon case continued, "is assumed to have been validly made by the state, and the federal regulation is actually only of interstate and foreign commerce, adjusted to aid and not to thwart the state injunction.

"Such cooperation between the states and the central government is not constitutionally wrong but right and desirable.

"No doubt in general there should be free trade among the states, but that is not to say that laissez faire must have full scope."

Birmingham
Age Herald
Birmingham
5/23/34

Douglas Arant Represents NRA

The case for the NRA was presented at New Orleans by Douglas Arant, who acted as special assistant to the attorney general and special counsel of the petroleum administrative board.

The decision from the Circuit Court of Appeals came from the highest court that has yet ruled upon NRA, Arant said.

Mr. Arant received a telegram of congratulations Tuesday night from Charles Fahey, chairman of the petroleum administration board. The case was argued May 2.

Appeal Planned By Oil Company

TYLER, Tex., May 22—(AP)—F. W. Fischer, attorney for the Panama Refining Company, and others which obtained injunctions against enforcement of certain portions of the NRA as effects the oil industry, said Tuesday an appeal would be made immediately to the Supreme Court from the Appellate Court decision in New Orleans holding the oil production regulations constitutional.

Maj. Dixon, in speeches at Talladega and at Dadeville, Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night, not only brought out that any proposed reorganization of the state must be done only on a vote of the people, but charged that Col. Graves "and other ancient-minded leaders of political thought" are against the "short ballot" because they fear the overthrow of their political machines.

Col. Graves, meanwhile, assailed the "short" ballot in speeches at Monroeville, Camden and Demopolis Tuesday, declaring that Dixon's effort to "sell the public" his short ballot had ended in "miserable failure." The proposal was termed a "short cut to Hitlerism" and voters were warned not to surrender their government into the hands of a man who "would give you only four years of bitter wrangling."

Against Progress

"The attack has been made by the ancient-minded politicians of this state," Maj. Dixon declared at Dadeville, "on any attempt to reorganize our state government. They have always stood out against any form of progress, any threat to their special privilege, any change to make the government more responsive to the people. So far as they are personally concerned, they are absolutely right in opposing the short ballot, which would, in truth, return the full balance of power to the people of Alabama.

"Reorganization of the government of this state, with the resulting consolidation of departments and bureaus and the doing away with scores of needless offices, would overturn the huge political machines that have been built on patronage, since, while the governor would have the right to appoint a few more department heads, there would be far fewer appointments to be made as a whole."

In both of his speeches Tuesday Maj. Dixon reminded his audiences that the short ballot does not call for the appointment of the judges or members of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Labor - 1934

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

GREEN SEEKS GOV'T ACTION FOR PORTERS

Amsterdam News

A. F. of L. President Asks Higher Wages for Men, Maids

1-17-34

New York

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A plea for inclusion of the thousands of Pullman porters under the terms of the Railway Emergency Transportation Act was made here yesterday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green pointed out that porters, as employees of a common carrier, cannot come under the NRA. He advocated extension of the act to permit their inclusion. The labor leader declared that the porter's average wage was $73.11 per month in 1926, and said that the figure was reduced by $5 in 1932. He estimated that porters spend $33.62 per month for uniforms and other expenses occasioned by their occupation.

The porters ordinarily put in forty-one hours per month before runs, and fifteen hours after runs, Mr. Green. They receive no compensation for time not spent on the road. He declared that the average porter works more than seventy-seven hours per week, which is almost twice the maximum permitted in the textile code.

PULLMAN CO., NOW UNDER WING OF NRA

Call
1-19-34
Kansas City, Mo.

Sleeping Car Porters Aided In Fight by A. F. of L., For Benefits

NEW YORK.—Following a conference between William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and President Roosevelt, the Pullman company has been placed under the provisions of the NRA. This action is a result of the adoption of a resolution by the 53rd convention of the A. F. of L. in Washington recently and presented by A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

This means now that the Pullman company has been placed under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act. The provisions of the code for porters are yet to be worked out, according to Mr. Randolph.

No Code Benefits

Under the old conditions, according to Mr. Randolph, the porters had neither the benefit of a code under the NRA nor the supervision of the ERT on the grounds that the Pullman company is a carrier and that it is a carrier by railroad, which places the Pullman company in a favored status, being free from regulation of all emergency legislation.

Call
1-19-34
Kansas City, Mo.

"Although," says Randolph, "the letter and the spirit of emergency legislation under the New Deal are intended to increase the purchasing power of the workers, who constitute, with their families practically 85 per cent of the population, by raising wages and reducing hours of work, the Pullman company works porters over 77 hours a week, as Mr. Green points out, and some porters are known to work as much as 400 hours a month. This practice results in the constant furloughing of men and extra men or those who have no regular run, making only five and six days a month.

Wages Inadequate

"For these long hours of work," the porters' spokesman continued, "porters receive a wage of $72.50 a month, out of which a constant fixed charge $33.62 a month, must be paid for occupational expense, and tips which is a bad method of rewarding work and that benefit the Pullman company more than the porters, have practically gone down to nothing, during this depression.

"This condition exists," contends Randolph, "because of the Pullman Employes Representation Plan or Company Union, which is in violation of the spirit of the policy of the National Industrial Recovery program. The Pullman porters and maids have been fighting for the last nine years for the right of self-organization and to break down the company plan."

J. P. DAVIS POINTS OUT 22 EXAMPLES

Gives Definite Information To Hasten Action of NRA Compliance Board

Call
1-26-34
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— Twenty-two cases in which the NRA codes are being violated where Negro workers are concerned were pointed out to the National Compliance board last week by John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee for National Recovery.

All of the firms which he cited as violators were in the South.

Mr. Davis' action came after the NRA officials had intimated that one of the weaknesses of the organizations which have been working here in Washington to secure equality of treatment for Negroes under the industrial codes has been the lack of specific information regarding discriminatory practices.

There have been plenty of rumors purporting to show that Negroes were losing jobs and white workers being hired in their places, of factories and plants where wages below the minimum were being paid to Negro workers, but when officials asked definite instances they were lacking.

Promises on the part of the NRA administration to send investigators into the South were held up when Miss Mable Byrd was transferred from her original work there. Recently a white, English born attache was sent South, but in the meantime codes were being completed and discriminations presumably were going on.

Information Hard to Get

Last week, Mr. Davis as secretary of the Joint Recovery, which serves as representative here for 17 colored organizations which are collectively endeavoring to help to solve the problems arising under these new governmental experiments, gave the Compliance board a list of 22 NRA companies and firms which violate codes of fair competition where Negroes are the victims of malpractice.

Mr. Davis pointed out the difficulties faced in securing information where colored employes were involved, both because of their fear of losing their jobs and even of physical violence. Likewise, he insisted that local compliance boards in the South were useless where Negroes were involved, because frequently the employers were actually upon the boards which passed upon violations.

Mr. Davis recommended that the National Compliance board investigate the 22 cases which he listed as well as other cases where the Negro workers were employed. He suggested that prosecution be initiated through federal district attorneys in instances where violations were found.

Among the cases which he listed were:

Examples Listed

Boars Head restaurant, Charlotte, N. C. This restaurant employes 10 Negro workers. These men received in November prior to the restaurant code $3.50 weekly and two meals. The restaurant displayed the "Blue Eagle." All the employes worked 48 hours a week. They should have received a minimum of 24 cents an hour or $11.52 weekly.

J. Van Sanford, florist, Salisbury, N. C. Workers in the greenhouse of this florist were paid 15 cents an hour for 60 hours a week. When the florist signed the President's Reemployment Agreement he did not increase wages. John Collins, 1033 West Marsh street, an employe, asked when he was going to get an increase and was promptly fired. He has been replaced by another Negro employe, who receives $7.50 weekly. Collins applied to several members of the local compliance board, but received no redress.

The Loray mill, Gastonia, N. C. This is a cotton textile mill owned by the Manville-Jenckes corporation— a signer of the cotton textile code. This mill owns and operates the Loray laundry, located within the mill yard and run as part of the mill. Negro women are employed at this laundry and are paid 10 cents an hour for 55 hours work weekly. If the legal interpretation of the code would bring this establishment under the textile code, these women as workers not exempt from the code, were entitled to at least $12 a week for 40 hours' work. If the legal interpretation of their status is that they are not included under the textile code, nevertheless, the company is violating the temporary code for the laundry industry, under which the women should be receiving 20 cents an hour for not more than 45 hours a week.

South Carolina Mills

The American Utilization company, Bessemer City, N. C. This company is owned and operated by the American Mills, signers of the textile code. Women who work in this mill—all are Negro — receive six cents an hour and are worked 9 and 10 hours a day on some weeks; while having no work or only three or four hours work the next week. The men are worked 76 hours a week and receive 10 cents an hour. This is a cotton waste plant. All employes should have received 22 1-2 cents an hour and should not have worked more than 48 hours in any one week.

The Victor Cotton Oill mill, Gaffney, S. C. Negroes are paid 15 cents an hour or $1.40 cents a day for eight hours a day. They should have received 20 cents an hour, under the Cotton Seed Crushing President's Reemployment Agreement.

The Carroll Turner Saw mill, Gaffney, S. C. This is a saw mill which should have paid its workers 23 cents an hour as a minimum. The actual wage paid is 15 cents an hour.

The Clifton mills, Clifton, S. C. This is a cotton textile mill — a signer of the textile code. This mill is violating the code by false classification of Negro workers. The workers who are engaged as painters and carpenters, are classified as outside yardmen and paid less than the code minimum of 30 cents an hour. These men receive 18 cents an hour.

The Dixie Shirt factory, North

Liberty and Dunbar streets, Spartansburg, S. C.: This factory—which displays the "Blue Eagle" employs 25 Negro women. They are piece workers. They get six cents a dozen for ironing shirts. This takes at least an hour. They get three cents a dozen for "trimming" shirts and can trim about two dozen an hour. Their average earnings are never more than six cents an hour. Under the Cotton Garment Code, approved by the President on November 17, 1933, minimum wages of 30 cents an hour are guaranteed.

Laundries Violate Code

The Piedmont Steam laundry, 154 Kennedy street, Spartansburg, S. C.: Negro women are used exclusively in this plant. The weekly schedule of hours worked by them is as follows: Monday, 9:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., with 30 minutes lunch period; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday and Friday, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., with 30 minutes lunch period; Saturday, 12:30 p. m. to 5 p. m. with no time out; total hours worked weekly are 47. This is two hours longer than allowed under the temporary code. Wages paid for this period of time are $5.30 or $1.28 a week less than that prescribed by the temporary code.

The Dixie Laundry, Spartansburg, S. C.: Negro women work here three days a week. They have the following schedule: Monday, 6 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., with 30 minutes for lunch; Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., with 30 minutes for lunch. Total hours worked: 20 hours. Wages paid, $2.38. They should have been paid $2.80. Thirty or 40 Negro women are affected by this violation.

The United Waste company Spartansburg, S. C.: This plant is a cotton waste mill owned by the Sterchi Brothers. The employees work 9 hours a day, six days a week. They should work a maximum of 48 hours weekly. They go to work at 7:30 a. m. and get off at 5 p. m., having 30 minutes for lunch. They should be receiving 22 1-2 cents an hour but do not. The workers are pieceworkers. None of them has made more than $3 a week. One woman made $1.65 the week prior to the interview; another $1.92. None of them are being paid for piece work at rate high enough to give them 22 1-2 cents an hour.

Pecan Company

The Royster Guano company, Royster, S. C.: This company is engaged in manufacturing fertilizer. It is under the code for the fertilizer industry and should pay 25 cents an hour for 40 hours work. Actually the plant works its men 12 hours a day, five days a week and 13 hours on the sixth day at a salary at 10 cents an hour.

The Southern Cotton Oil company, Augusta, Ga.: This company makes fertilizer and cotton oil. It pays 17 1-2 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. If classified as a fertilizer plant, it should pay 25 cents hourly; if, as a cotton oil plant, it should pay at least 20 cents an hour.

The Southland Pecan company Glade road, Columbus, Ga.: This company employs nearly 300 Negro women. It should pay them at the rate of 20 cents an hour. The pieceworkers are to be paid at a rate of 20 cents an hour average over two weeks' period. These women are all employed as pieceworkers and paid five cents a pound for the meat of pecans which they shell. The most adept cannot shell two pounds an hour. Women working there reported wages as low as 57 cents a week for 60 hours work a week. Women working there should only be required to work 40 hours a week. This company was one of those which tried unsuccessfully to get a well known educator to petition for a lower wage for Negro employes. It has deliberately evaded every part of its code.

The Brody Sawmill, Johnsville, Ark.: This mill is paying Negro saw mill employes 7 1-2 cents an hour. It should have paid 23 cents an hour.

Hotel Code Broken

The Swift Oil mill and the Southern Oil company, Little Rock, Ark.: These mills are paying as low as 11 cents an hour to their Negro employes. They should pay over 20 cents an hour under the temporary code.

The Maid Well Garment, factory, Forrest City, Ark.: Colored women are paid only $6.15 weekly for 44 hours work. White women doing the same work and working the same hourly period receive $9 a week.

The Locke Cotton mill, Concord, N. C.: This mill employs a Negro in charge of a bailing machine and pays him only $9 a week for 55 hours work. T. H. Webb, an officer in the mill which is violating the code, is a member of the local compliance board entrusted with the enforcement of the code.

The Meritas mill, Bibb City, Ga.: This mill has falsely classified Negroes working at machines as cleaners and paying less than the cotton textile code minimum.

The Kentucky Hotel, Fifth and Walnut streets, Louisville, Ky: This hotel has continuously violated the hours provision of the code, working its waiters from three to five hours over time daily; and working them for seven consecutive days with no time off.

The Arlington hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.: This hotel issued an order to its employes effective Jan. 8, 1934, whereby each employe will work every day of the week, eight hours a day with no day off a week. This is in violation of the maximum hours of work provided in the hotel code.

Matthew Boyd, English Born, Given Task of Reporting On Code Violations and Displacement of Colored Workers.

ADMITS INTRICACIES OF VEXATIOUS PROBLEM

Courier

2-7-'34

Pittsburgh Pa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(By Eugene Davidson for ANP)—Matthew Boyd, English born Caucasian, has been given the job of finding out the extent of displacements of colored workers due to mandatory increase of wages under the NRA codes and indirectly of determining how code provisions are evaded to maintain a lower scale of wages for Negroes. Mr. Boyd was assigned to this work last Monday and has his office in the Investment building. He comes under the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration and the work undertaken by him is the same as was contemplated for Miss Mabel Byrd, recently dropped from the NRA rolls.

English Born

Mr. Boyd was born in England, but has been in America for about 20 years. He has never visited the South, but sems to have an unbiased viewpoint of the race problem. He believes very definitely that there should be no differential in the wages of colored and white persons for the same work. He told the Associated Negro Press that he would do everything in his power to locate direct violations of codes and indirect evasions of code provisions. He wishes as much definite information as possible on actual conditions, especially in the South.

Admits Problem

Mr. Boyd frankly admitted that the problem was one full of complexities. Although his job is to ascertain facts, he ventured the opinion that because of the prejudices of the South either displacements or sub-code wages were bound to result to the disadvantage of the Negro and that so far as he could see the Government was going to be powerless to prevent one or the other, so long as there was a problem of unemployment.

Mr. Boyd has been in the NRA service for six months and heretofore has been assigned to milk codes.

NEGRO ATTITUDE NOT UNION LABOR HANDICAPS RACE

Journal and Guide

2-10-34

Norfolk Va

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEW YORK—Mr. Ford's head Negro has said labor unions constitute "the Negro's" greatest enemy, and that if the American Federation of Labor should succeed in its desire to unionize the Ford auto factories every colored worker would be thrown out of employment; and his conclusion was probably sound, as a dollar used to be. He strayed far afield for supporting evidence, however, when he erred in adding that Negro waiters who once manned practically all hotels of the country were swept aside by white union waiters.

To begin with, Negro waiters at no time manned practically all hotels of the east, aside from resorts; nor have they been ever completely out of the picture. There are 1st class hotels and other establishments where colored waiters are approaching the 4th generation—notably the famed Parker House in Boston, whence they were ousted for a spell, only to be permanently restored after the white union waiters were misled out by the American Federation of Labor on a monumentally unsuccessful strike in 112 or 1913. Negroes are still doing good service in the new structure which was erected on the site of the old less than 10 years ago, and, in this weekly advertisements, the management stresses what it calls "the tradition of our Negro waiters."

Effort To Oust Waiters

Forty years ago, Lemuel E. Quigg, prominent Northern white man, set out determined to oust colored waiters from the staid Union League Club of New York City and failed. The colored waiters are still there, and not one of them has lost a minute to date during the depression. On the contrary, thousands of Ford workers of all races have been laid off from time to time since the depression got going.

It is true, though, that employment of colored waiters since 1895 has not been at all reasonably proportionate to that of their forbears. There are two causes, and the A. F. of L. is neither. The prime cause was the low social status accorded the colored waiter by "the Negro, in whose superficial estimate only the colored barber was lower.

Negro Mostly To Blame

In such a state of mind, the colored waiter became old just at the time of the demand of the "nouve riche" for European, or a'la carte, service in the mid-1890's; and, because unlike the locomotive engineers who learned how to handle electric motors when railroads began to supplant steam with electricity and made it needless for their employers to fetch in outside motormen, the old American Plan, or table d'hote, colored waiters mostly stood still, allowed the procession to pass them by, and passed of fthe scene without leaving any replacements.

"The Negro," not the A. F. L. unions, is the bane of the Negro workingman or workingwoman, including the colored waiters. There are skilled and unskilled Negro workers who have been for years in A. F. of L. unions, who would be just as bad off without the unions as Mr. Ford's head Negro says Ford's colored workers would be with union. Moral: Regardless of statutes and Afric sociology, all nor most of the colored persons in this country cannot be grouped as "the Negro." Like the white man, what's meat for one Negro is often poison to another!

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

PRICE-FIXING RULE IS CUT FROM CODE FOR DRY CLEANERS

NRA Order Suspends All But Labor Provisions in Seven Service Trade Compacts.

Constitution
Atlanta Ga
5-29-34

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Price-fixing arrangements of the dry cleaners national code were swept out of existence today by Hugh S. Johnson in an order suspending everything but the labor provisions of that and six other service trade compacts.

The action was taken under an executive order issued by President Roosevelt yesterday, which permitted localization of codes for trades not well integrated on national lines. The order followed months of unsatisfactory effort by NRA to enforce the cleaners' code.

The other trades left with skeletonized labor codes were: Auto storage and parking, bowling and billiard places, barber shops, shoe repairing establishments, advertising display installers, and advertising distributors.

Local Codes Allowed.

All members of these groups can have local fair practice codes and price regulations if 85 per cent of the establishments in any city or designated trade area agree among themselves on schedules which are acceptable to the administration. If they do, display of the Blue Eagle in that area is conditioned on compliance with the local code as well as the national one. If they make no effort for such an agreement or fail to get together, the Blue Eagle may be displayed by all establishments which observe the maximum work hours, minimum wages, child labor prohibition and collective bargaining guarantee which constitute the national code.

Johnson's order, like President Roosevelt's was silent on the question of legal enforcement for either national or local codes. The expectation is that in general the litigation division of NRA and the federal district attorneys will leave these trades alone, acting only in cases of extreme importance to the employment situation. employes whose rights to wages or shortened hours under one of these codes or the presidential re-employment agreement, already have the authority of court decisions to back any efforts to sue their employers and recover what may be due them.

No Fight Seen.

NRA is hopeful that with 85 per cent of establishments supporting local agreements there will be no necessity for legal protection of these against chiseling by the minority. The method is expected to develop much greater reliance on display of the Blue Eagle by complying establishments as a trade-getting measure.

A few other trades already are on a localized code basis, notably laundries which have the option of adopting minimum price regulations that way. In no locality, however, has a local laundry code been adopted as yet.

President Roosevelt left it up to Johnson to designate which service trades should be allowed to have full national codes. Today's list was not designated as the final one but it covered virtually all service trade codes now in effect which have anything beyond simple labor provisions. Others not yet approved probably will be handled in this way.

Before long officials are to announce further measures for simplification of the NRA job, dealing principally with the 500 to 600 small codes yet to be approved. Most of these have been requiring an amount of time and expense disproportionate to the benefits involved either for labor or the industry and a method of cutting down the administrative load is being devised.

Britten Raps NRA.

Meanwhile Representative Britten, republican, Illinois, said in the house the NRA was promoting monopoly and price fixing. He said the semi-decoding of the service trades was "the expected cracking up of the NRA."

Britten read a roster of prominent industrialists who had indorsed the New Deal. Walter Teagle is for it, he said, "because it permits him to fix prices, and what do they (the Standard Oil of New Jersey) care about the consumer or the farmer?"

"Why shouldn't Thomas W. Lamont, of J. Piedmont Morgan's be for the New Deal," he asked. "It would be absurd even to suggest he was not. Charles M. Schwab, of United States Steel—why shouldn't he be? We should examine their heads for lunacy if they weren't. Every pound of steel that moves over the United States today goes under a fixed price, a monopoly."

"But," Britten added, "You don't see the pictures of Al Smith, former Senator James Reed, of Missouri; Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, or Clarence Darrow—but I'm told Darrow has a very well defined idea about the New Deal."

Constitution
Atlanta Ga
5-29-34

Old Age Pensions Seen As Necessity By Miss Perkins

Birmingham
News
Birmingham Ala
5-21-34

WASHINGTON— (AP) —The only way to save Americans from severe suffering in future depressions, Secretary Perkins said Monday, is to adopt some such social legislation as President Roosevelt plans to send to Congress for study soon.

In his message the president is expected to point the approach to such problems as unemployment insurance, old age pensions and other benefits for labor.

Pledging hearty cooperation in any practicable program — congressional or otherwise—Secretary Perkins expressed the belief that unemployment insurance and old age pensions are a primary necessity.

She also hopes for passage of the Wagner labor bill for a permanent independent labor board at this session of Congress.

"Any study which might be made to plan a definite program of social legislation in the interest of the republic's 49,000,000 wage earners should bring beneficial results," said the secretary. "The need for the enactment of such forward-looking legislation in the near future should be generally recognized."

"These social benefits," she declared, "serve in helping to bring a needed balance between production and consumption by keeping up purchasing power, the loss of which when suffered by millions of people brings about hard times."

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO DAVID WALSH

Call

Chairman of Committee on Education and Labor Sent Complaints

4-20-34

NEW YORK. — Continuing its fight in behalf of the five million Negro workers in America, the National Urban League, T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary, has submitted a memorandum to Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, containing recommendations for changes in the Wagner bill which the Urban League feels are absolutely necessary if Negro workers are to be protected under the act. The statement of the memorandum is in part as follows:

"In its present form the bill:

"(1) Permits labor organizations to exclude Negroes from membership in their bodies and from employment in occupations under their jurisdictions.

"(2) Denies to Negro workers the status of 'employes' when they are engaged as strike-breakers in occupational fields where they are prohibited from joining the striking union.

"(3) Fails to protect the Negro worker from practices of racial discrimination by labor unions, both as union and non-union workers.

"(4) Permits the establishment of competitive unions on the basis of race thereby weakening the bargaining power of all workers."

"Supporting Evidence"

"In support of these objections we wish to submit the following:

"(a) Trade union exclusion and discrimination.

"Despite the fact that the American Federation of Labor has uttered several pronouncements favoring the admission of Negro workers, it has failed to convince Negroes that it is rendering other than 'lip service' to such expressed policies; for 10 of the 23 national unions excluding Negroes from membership through provisions in their rituals or constitutions are members of that body.

"In addition to the four major railroad transportation brotherhoods—engineers, conductors, firemen and trainmen; the following unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor exclude Negroes from membership:

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

The International Association of Machinists.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes.

The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.

The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of North America.

The Switchmen's Union of North America.

Railway Mail Association.

The American Wire Weavers Protective Association.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

(From the Birmingham (Ala) Post)

THE NEGRO AND NRA

5-19-34

It is not surprising that the National Recovery Act has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro. The problems are as old as he nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet ionditions today see mto demand that employers both in the North and South face the Negro problem more frankly and that NRA itself give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

The NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million Negroes as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for thm are uniformly low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many businees in Alabama and elsewhere might flourish on the trade of the Negro, if it were given a chance to do so.

When code revisions occur nert month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power by providing for higher wages than at present under the blue eagle.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.

"Though some of these unions have jurisdiction over fields in which few or no Negroes are employed, as the Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, that exclusion serves to prevent Negro employment in that occupation.

"The problem of the Negro worker neither begins nor ends with his admission to or exclusion from orclusion from organized labor groups. In many instances where membership is granted Negroes, the possibilities for obtaining work under union jurisdiction remain problematical. Thus one finds in various sections of the country that the bricklayers will refuse to honor the card of a Negro journeyman; that the plasterers will not premit a Negro plasterer to operate in certain communities; that Negro lathers must organize their own union in another community ,and bargain at a rate lower than that prevailing for the exisiting white local; that Negro plumbers who are not admitted to the Journeyman Plumbers union cannot have their work approved by municipal building authorities; that the Electrical workers 'do not want the Negro' in thieir brotherhood; and that the American Federation of Labor, realizing that situation, created a dual system of federation by permitting Negro workers thus discrimiated against to organize into local and federal unions under the direct supervision of the A. F. of L., with the result that these locals tend to create for the Negro worker bargaining power weaker than that of the white worker."

In view of the above the Urban League recommends:

"(1) Section III, paragraph 3, page 3, beginning with line 17, be revised to read:

> **"The term employe shall not include an individual who has replaced a striking employe, except when the labor organization either by direct constitutional or ritualistic regulation and or by practices traceable to discriminatory policies bars an individual from joining such labor organization or restricts rights, privileges, and practices usually accorded members of such labor organizations.'**

"(2) there be added to Section III, paragraph 5, page 4, at line 6, the following:

> **'Provided no employe otherwise eligible is denied membership or restricted or interferred with because of race, color, or creed.'**

"(3) Section V, page 5, be revised to include the following labor practice:

> **'It shall be unfair labor practice for a labor union to deny the right of membership and or in any way to interfer with full participation of any employe otherwise eligible on account of account of race, color, or creed..'**

"The practices of labor unions have frequently included the organization of Negro workers into separate unions merely to placate them. Such unions when set up, do not give to the Negro worker the bargaining power that exsits for the white worker. It is for this reason that we believe that the setting up of dual unions of this nature shall not be regarded as fulfilling any of the provisions of this act, unless such unions have the same bargaining power, and the same collective agreements as are inherent within the organization and techniques of regularly constituted locals of the parent organiaztion."

Shears and Paste

THE NEGRO AND NRA

Journal and Guide

From the Birmingham Post

It is not surprising that the National Recovery Act has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that employers both in the North and South face the Negro problem more frankly and that N. R. A. itself give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

5-19-34

Norfolk, Va.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the producs of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million Negroes as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business in Alabama and elsewhere might flourish on the trade of the Negro, if it were given a chance to do so.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power by providing for higher wages than at present under the blue eagle.

Today and Tomorrow

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

Copyright 1934. New York Tribune. Inc.

THE LABOR PROBLEM UNDER THE NEW DEAL

THAT part of labor policy under the New Deal which has to do with collective bargaining is the cause of much confusion. By recalling how it began and what has happened in the last year it is possible, I think, to obtain some light on the problem which confronts labor, management, and the government itself.

News

*

The starting point is the National Industrial Recovery Act which Congress passed a year ago. This act contains the famous Section 7-A, which provides "that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." As understood by most labor leaders this law is supposed to mean that the federal government must compel industrial managers to bargain collectively with the freely chosen representatives of labor. This is clearly a misunderstanding of the law. Section 7-A is only one section of a law which deals with the organization of industry under codes, and what it originally meant was that if an industry was permitted to organize and to escape the anti-trust laws, then it had to agree to bargain collectively with labor.

6-9-34

Birmingham, Ala.

That this must have been the original intent may be seen by asking one's self two questions: Is there anything in the law which compels an employer who is not under a code to bargain collectively? The answer is no. Could Congress compel an employer to bargain collectively by sheer statutory fiat? Again the answer is no. In other words, Section 7-A does not make it compulsory to bargain with labor collectively. It makes it compulsory to bargain with labor collectively only for those industries which enjoy the privileges of being under a code. No other interpretation of Section 7-A makes sense. For how can the government compel an employer to bargain collectively? It can, of course, protect the civil rights of working men, the right of assemblage, free speech, and so on, as against intimidation, but in the last analysis the government has no power to compel private individuals to bargain if one or the other of them does not want to bargain.

What NIRA started to do was not to compel collective bargaining but to induce it, to make it worthwhile for management to bargain and disadvantageous not to. In essence, Section 7-A said to the industrial managers: If you want combination and codes then you must bargain with labor; if you do not want to bargain, then you must accept no combination and no code and the old anti-trust laws. This made sense. For it gave management a self-regulating incentive to bargain, and it gave the government a means of enforcement through its right to cancel the codes and restore the anti-trust laws.

But when the act was put into effect the NRA decided to put all industry under codes as rapidly as possible. The result was a mass of codes, some of them really sought by industry, some taken under pressure of mass psychology, almost all of them put together in a great hurry. So great was the hurry that the meaning of Section 7-A was not made clear or machinery established for making it effective. Moreover, because there was such an element of compulsion from Washington, at least a large minority of business men did not look upon the codes as privileges for which they were willing to pay a price. At the same time, in each code there stood 7-A, undigested and unclarified and without the machinery to apply it, yet signifying to labor a right which the government was bound to guarantee.

This has been the primary source of confusion. In the hurried and wholesale establishment of codes, the government forgot that it was granting a right; it forgot to make Section 7-A effective as one of the conditions of granting that right; having imposed, or, what amounts to the same thing, having appeared to impose the codes, it surrendered the one power which the act gave it to induce compliance; and this left it in the impossible position of trying to make good its obligation to labor by resort to the courts; when it could not make good there was an epidemic of strikes and threats of strikes.

* * *

The trouble has arisen because in the administration of the act there has been a radical departure from its original principles and original intent. The act was far more wisely conceived than has been its execution.

Though it is very important to realize this, there is no use moaning over mistakes of the past. It has been clear ever since the automobile agreement that the NRA is making a sincere effort to reach a workable solution. There are two general principles involved. One is to revive in the minds of industrial managers the idea which was lost in the ballyhoo of last Summer, that NIRA is something so valuable that it is worth their while to maintain it. The other is to lead organized labor in a direction where it is capable of operating an effective system of collective bargaining.

* * *

The most powerful influence upon the minds of industrial managers is the reminder that NIRA expires automatically a year from June 16. This forces them to ask themselves whether they really wish it to expire. It is plain, as the current issue of Fortune makes clear, that in the large industries the answer will be in favor of continuing NIRA in some form. In spite of all mistakes and irritations large business will almost certainly vote to go on rather than to suspend the system and return to the old deal. This choice will be all the more certain in so far as NRA does what it is now doing, that is, shows a willingness to face the facts, rectify mistakes, and not to be obstinate. In this connection the decision to let the licensing clauses lapse this June was a very wise one. For it reduces the element of compulsion and revives the element of inducement.

Everything that tends to restore the original intent of the act by making industry desire NIRA, renders it easier to obtain compliance with the requirement for collective bargaining. Once industrial managers are really convinced that the codes are beneficial and that there is a possibility that Congress may let them die, there will be a powerful incentive, the only adequate incentive in fact, to work out a method of industrial representation for labor.

* * *

From the side of labor the decision to invoke government aid in collective bargaining was a momentous one. It may be said, I believe, that if persisted in, it means the doom of the old-fashioned craft unions which are the chief components of the A. F. of L. For these unions represent only a small part of the labor in most industries, and they cannot pretend to represent all labor. So when the government undertook to guarantee representation to labor, it was bound to guarantee a very different kind of representation than the old A. F. of L provides. This was demonstrated in the automobile settlement and it is confirmed in the new textile agreement.

Now once the rule is set up that all employes shall be represented in collective bargaining, and in proportion to their numbers, a new kind of labor organization is bound to result. It cannot be anything else but an organization by plants with perhaps a federation of these organizations in a union covering a whole industry. This is not the "company union," if that means a union owned and operated by the company. But it is labor organization by companies and not by crafts, and from the point of view of the A. F. of L. it is a revolutionary change. It is the price which union labor pays for the privilege of collective bargaining under government protection. It amounts to a new organization of labor which is capable of bargaining collectively under the codes.

* * *

You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink. In a free society you can have collective bargaining only if both sides prefer it to any other alternative. There is no way of making it compulsory under American conditions. But it can be induced: in management by the incentive of combination to promote stability; in labor by the realization that a reconstruction of the labor movement to conform to the actual pattern of modern industry is necessary if the government is to guarantee representation to labor. For management the alternatives are a breakdown of the code system and industrial strife; for labor a breakdown of Section 7-A and industrial strife.

In so far as NRA succeeds in making it clear to management and labor that it is not ruling them but is granting a reciprocal privilege which neither would like to lose, it will get the situation in hand. It will be returning to that basic conception of the Industrial Recovery Act which gave it the promise of being an epoch-making development in industrial organization among free people.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.

"Though some of these unions have jurisdiction over fields in which few or no Negroes are employed, as the Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, that exclusion serves to prevent Negro employment in that occupation.

"The problem of the Negro worker neither begins nor ends with his admission to or exclusion from organized labor groups. In many instances where membership is granted Negroes, the possibilities for obtaining work under union jurisdiction remain problematical. Thus one finds in various sections of the country that the bricklayers will refuse to honor the card of a Negro journeyman; that the plasterers will not premit a Negro plasterer to operate in certain communities; that Negro lathers must organize their own union in another community ,and bargain at a rate lower than that prevailing for the exisiting white local; that Negro plumbers who are not admitted to the Journeyman Plumbers union cannot have their work approved by municipal building authorities; that the Electrical workers 'do not want the Negro' in thieir brotherhood; and that the American Federation of Labor, realizing that situation, created a dual system of federation by permitting Negro workers thus discrimiated against to organize into local and federal unions under the direct supervision of the A. F. of L., with the result that these locals tend to create for the Negro worker bargaining power weaker than that of the white worker."

In view of the above the Urban League recommends:

"(1) Section III, paragraph 3, page 3, beginning with line 17, be revised to read:

"The term employe shall not include an individual who has replaced a striking employe, except when the labor organization either by direct constitutional or ritualistic regulation and or by practices traceable to discriminatory policies bars an individual from joining such labor organization or restricts rights, privileges, and practices usually accorded members of such labor organizations.'

"(2) there be added to Section III, paragraph 5, page 4, at line 6, the following:

'Provided no employe otherwise eligible is denied membership or restricted or interfered with because of race, color, or creed.'

"(3) Section V, page 5, be revised to include the following labor practice:

'It shall be unfair labor practice for a labor union to deny the right of membership and or in any way to interfer with full participation of any employe otherwise eligible on account of account of race, color, or creed..'

"The practices of labor unions have frequently included the organization of Negro workers into separate unions merely to placate them. Such unions when set up, do not give to the Negro worker the bargaining power that exsits for the white worker. It is for this reason that we believe that the setting up of dual unions of this nature shall not be regarded as fulfilling any of the provisions of this act, unless such unions have the same bargaining power, and the same collective agreements as are inherent within the organization and techniques of regularly constituted locals of the parent organiaztion."

Shears and Paste

THE NEGRO AND NRA

Journal and Guide

From the Birmingham Post

It is not surprising that the National Recovery Act has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that employers both in the North and South face the Negro problem more frankly and that N. R. A. itself give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

5-19-34

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million Negroes as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business in Alabama and elsewhere might flourish on the trade of the Negro, if it were given a chance to do so.

Norfolk, Va.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power by providing for higher wages than at present under the blue eagle.

Today and Tomorrow

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

Copyright 1934. New York Tribune. Inc.

THE LABOR PROBLEM UNDER THE NEW DEAL

THAT part of labor policy under the New Deal which has to do with collective bargaining is the cause of much confusion. By recalling how it began and what has happened in the last year it is possible, I think, to obtain some light on the problem which confronts labor, management, and the government itself.

News

* * *

6-9-34

Birmingham Ala

The starting point is the National Industrial Recovery Act which Congress passed a year ago. This act contains the famous Section 7-A, which provides "that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." As understood by most labor leaders this law is supposed to mean that the federal government must compel industrial managers to bargain collectively with the freely chosen representatives of labor. This is clearly a misunderstanding of the law. Section 7-A is only one section of a law which deals with the organization of industry under codes, and what it originally meant was that if an industry was permitted to organize and to escape the anti-trust laws, then it had to agree to bargain collectively with labor.

That this must have been the original intent may be seen by asking one's self two questions: Is there anything in the law which compels an employer who is not under a code to bargain collectively? The answer is no. Could Congress compel an employer to bargain collectively by sheer statutory fiat? Again the answer is no. In other words, Section 7-A does not make it compulsory to bargain with labor collectively. It makes it compulsory to bargain with labor collectively only for those industries which enjoy the privileges of being under a code. No other interpretation of Section 7-A makes sense. For how can the government compel an employer to bargain collectively? It can, of course, protect the civil rights of working men, the right of assemblage, free speech, and so on, as against intimidation, but in the last analysis the government has no power to compel private individuals to bargain if one or the other of them does not want to bargain.

What NIRA started to do was not to compel collective bargaining but to induce it, to make it worthwhile for management to bargain and disadvantageous not to. In essence, Section 7-A said to the industrial managers: If you want combination and codes then you must bargain with labor; if you do not want to bargain, then you must accept no combination and no code and the old anti-trust laws. This made sense. For it gave management a self-regulating incentive to bargain, and it gave the government a means of enforcement through its right to cancel the codes and restore the anti-trust laws.

But when the act was put into effect the NRA decided to put all industry under codes as rapidly as possible. The result was a mass of codes, some of them really sought by industry, some taken under pressure of mass psychology, almost all of them put together in a great hurry. So great was the hurry that the meaning of Section 7-A was not made clear or machinery established for making it effective. Moreover, because there was such an element of compulsion from Washington, at least a large minority of business men did not look upon the codes as privileges for which they were willing to pay a price. At the same time, in each code there stood 7-A, undigested and unclarified and without the machinery to apply it, yet signifying to labor a right which the government was bound to guarantee.

This has been the primary source of confusion. In the hurried and wholesale establishment of codes, the government forgot that it was granting a right; it forgot to make Section 7-A effective as one of the conditions of granting that right; having imposed, or, what amounts to the same thing, having appeared to impose the codes, it surrendered the one power which the act gave it to induce compliance; and this left it in the impossible position of trying to make good its obligation to labor by resort to the courts; when it could not make good there was an epidemic of strikes and threats of strikes.

* * *

The trouble has arisen because in the administration of the act there has been a radical departure from its original principles and original intent. The act was far more wisely conceived than has been its execution.

Though it is very important to realize this, there is no use moaning over mistakes of the past. It has been clear ever since the automobile agreement that the NRA is making a sincere effort to reach a workable solution. There are two general principles involved. One is to revive in the minds of industrial managers the idea which was lost in the ballyhoo of last Summer, that NIRA is something so valuable that it is worth their while to maintain it. The other is to lead organized labor in a direction where it is capable of operating an effective system of collective bargaining.

* * *

The most powerful influence upon the minds of industrial managers is the reminder that NIRA expires automatically a year from June 16. This forces them to ask themselves whether they really wish it to expire. It is plain, as the current issue of Fortune makes clear, that in the large industries the answer will be in favor of continuing NIRA in some form. In spite of all mistakes and irritations large business will almost certainly vote to go on rather than to suspend the system and return to the old deal. This choice will be all the more certain in so far as NRA does what it is now doing, that is, shows a willingness to face the facts, rectify mistakes, and not to be obstinate. In this connection the decision to let the licensing clauses lapse this June was a very wise one. For it reduces the element of compulsion and revives the element of inducement.

Everything that tends to restore the original intent of the act by making industry desire NIRA, renders it easier to obtain compliance with the requirement for collective bargaining. Once industrial managers are really convinced that the codes are beneficial and that there is a possibility that Congress may let them die, there will be a powerful incentive, the only adequate incentive in fact, to work out a method of industrial representation for labor.

* * *

From the side of labor the decision to invoke government aid in collective bargaining was a momentous one. It may be said, I believe, that if persisted in, it means the doom of the old-fashioned craft unions which are the chief components of the A. F. of L. For these unions represent only a small part of the labor in most industries, and they cannot pretend to represent all labor. So when the government undertook to guarantee representation to labor, it was bound to guarantee a very different kind of representation than the old A. F. of L provides. This was demonstrated in the automobile settlement and it is confirmed in the new textile agreement.

Now once the rule is set up that all employes shall be represented in collective bargaining, and in proportion to their numbers, a new kind of labor organization is bound to result. It cannot be anything else but an organization by plants with perhaps a federation of these organizations in a union covering a whole industry. This is not the "company union," if that means a union owned and operated by the company. But it is labor organization by companies and not by crafts, and from the point of view of the A. F. of L. it is a revolutionary change. **It is the price which union labor pays for the privilege of collective bargaining under government protection. It amounts to a new organization of labor which is capable of bargaining collectively under the codes.**

* * *

You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink. In a free society you can have collective bargaining only if both sides prefer it to any other alternative. There is no way of making it compulsory under American conditions. But it can be induced: in management by the incentive of combination to promote stability; in labor by the realization that a reconstruction of the labor movement to conform to the actual pattern of modern industry is necessary if the government is to guarantee representation to labor. For management the alternatives are a breakdown of the code system and industrial strife; for labor a breakdown of Section 7-A and industrial strife.

In so far as NRA succeeds in making it clear to management and labor that it is not ruling them but is granting a reciprocal privilege which neither would like to lose, it will get the situation in hand. It will be returning to that basic conception of the Industrial Recovery Act which gave it the promise of being an epoch-making development in industrial organization among free people.

General.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

TUSKEGEE STUDY SHOWS NEW DEAL HITS NEGRO HARD

Journal

AAA Cuts Jobs and NRA Boos s White Competition

6-30-34

BY ARTHUR EVANS

Chicago Tribune Press Service

Nashville, Tenn., June 21.—(Special.)—While 30 per cent of the cotton share croppers and field hands, choppers and pickers and laborers in cotton ginning plants, both Negro and white, are estimated to have been thrown out of employment and into increased destitution through the 40 per cent cut in cotton acreage under the Agricultural Adjustment administration, the national recovery program has worked adversely against the Negro worker in the South in additional [illegible]

Under the New Deal, the AAA, it appears, has reduced the amount of employment available for cotton workers, while the NRA has put the Negro in other lines of work on the spot, economically speaking by intensifying the competition between white and black labor. This latter phase was found a cause of complaint last October on a tour of the South, and it now appears to have grown more acute. Several investigations have been made.

Savannah

Tuskegee Survey Made

Tuskegee institute, founded 53 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., has recently completed a survey of the effects of NRA upon Negro labor in Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Anniston, Tuscaloosa and Jasper, in Alabama. It was made under direction of Ralph N. Davis of the Tuskegee research department. It has not been made public, but a copy of its conclusions was made available to this observer by Monroe N. Work, authority on Negro statistics at Tuskegee. The report says:

"On the whole the operation of the national recovery program has not yet brought about the desired substantial benefits to the Negro group in the South, in that in its present application the competition between white and Negro labor has been intensified and the number of jobs for Negroes has been lessened and the security of jobs for Negroes has been lessened.

"It has not yet benefitted a sufficient number of Negroes to the extent that the purchasing power of the Negro group has been raised, nor yet has it helped raise the standard of living among Negroes."

White Competition Grows.

The Tuskegee report says the direct relief program and the CWA and PWA have been a source of great help to distressed Negroes. But such workers as have been under NRA codes—these do not apply to agricultural and domestic workers—have found that many ways have been discovered of jumping over the codes.

As to wage parity, it has increased competition by whites, and at $10 to $14 a week jobs formerly regarded as menial have been transferred into white collar positions and "white man's jobs."

The report does not say this in these exact words, but one of its summarized conclusions reads:

Destitution to Gain.

"When Negro labor is placed on the same wage basis as white labor, preference is no longer given to Negro labor in the competition with white labor."

Destitution among the farm laborer, white and Negro, whose cash income ranges from $50 to $200 a year, is expected to increase this winter due to the AAA reduction program. This is the prediction one hears generally in the Southern states.

At Fisk University here, a noted Negro school, some interesting studies have been made by the social science department of which Charles S. Johnson is head. In Macon county, Ga., a typical county, it was found that in 1931 the average cash income of Negro tenant farmers was $90 a year. But under the ancient credit system by which landlords furnish pork, corn meal, and molasses in advance, most families had eaten up their crop before it was harvested. About 61 per cent of the families broke even at the end of the season; the red, owing more than they had made in cash, and about 9 per cent reported they had a few dollars to clink in their pockets.

Claim Negro Loses on Dole.

When the farmer goes on the dole, some Negro leaders affirm that the Negro does not get as much as the white. In one northern Alabama county, 23 per cent of the population is Negro, but a survey showed Negroes were 17 per cent of all those on the dole roster.

In the distribution of the "plow under" money last year the Negro cropper in many instances, according to some surveys, found much of it held back by landlords on debts. On government loans, too, in some cases the tenant paid interest two ways, to the government and to the landlord. This was complained of in 1932, under President Hoover, and Negro leaders say under the New Deal there has been no rectification of this abuse.

"Letter comes to a tenant with Washington stamped on it," said a Negro farmer near Montgomery, "and the mailman, he always fetches it to old massa. He sees it before the tenant."

Landlords Get Cream.

One survey presented at a Negro conference in Washington a year or so ago dwelt upon how the federal aid for farmers in feed, seed, and fertilizer loans worked in some cases in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Landlords unloaded on the government.

"In some cases," it declared, "it is evident that solvent local planters and bankers put their own tenants on this loan service because they did not want to take the risk involved in farm operations.

"In a few black belt areas tenants got and spent the loans made to them. They bought their seed and fertilizer at cash prices. In some instances the planter has taken the money and deposited it to his own account, issuing cash back to the tenant as he thought the tenant needed it. The planter usually charged 8 or 10 per cent interest. Thus the tenant pays double interest—6 per cent to the government for the money and 8 or 10 per cent to the planter for keeping it for him. This practice is common i nthe upper part of the Georgia block belt."

DIXIE STEEL MEN ASK CUT IN BASE RATE

Federal Trade Commission Asked To Investigate 'Pittsburgh Plus'

FIRMS CITE INJURIES

Survey Of Contracts Shows South Losing Trade, Report Claims

Post 7-2-34

Relief from the "Pittsburgh plus' system of fixing the base price of steel products was demanded by the Southern Assn. of Steel Buyers and Consumers today.

Contending that the present practice of fixing the base price of steel in Birmingham $3 a ton higher than in Pittsburgh, and a ton higher than in Chicago, penalizes Southern mills and fabricators

"without any compensating advantages," the association filed a formal complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, which already has been instructed by the president to investigate steel price-fixing.

An immediate hearing was asked.

The crux of the fight hinges on these alleged discriminatory steel prices as fixed by the code. Prices of steel for manufacturing purposes filed with the Iron & Steel Institute put Birmingham and the South at a decided disadvantage, the complaint sets out.

Cost Not Considered

Association members assert that the base price makes a monopoly possible in the fabrication and distribution of steel, and that the price is arrived at "without consideration of production and distribution costs."

Alabama's two U. S. senators came to the association's support with strong statements.

Sen. John H. Bankhead, from his home at Jasper, today lashed the "Pittsburgh plus" price system and urged that it be abolished immediately.

"Birmingham and the South would realize tremendous benefits were this price system done away with," declared Senator Bankhead. "It would take us a long way on the road to renewed prosperity."

Best Chance Now

Sen. Hugo L. Black also attacked the present price set-up. He revealed that he has already conferred with NRA authorities regarding a yossible remedy of the situation.

"I am extremely anxious now to see that all possible data is presented to the trade commission. This is our best chance to force a change in this discriminatory system."

Pig Iron Cheaper

As a significant factor, the association points out that pig iron is sold by the U. S. Steel Corp. in Birmingham $4 a ton cheaper than the Pittsburgh base price on pig iron, and steel should be sold in Birmingham at $5 under the Pittsburgh price.

Signing the complaint were W. C. Martin, Birmingham association president; Lamson & Sessions Bolt Co., Columbus Iron Works, Atlanta Plow Co., Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co., Perfection Mattress & Spring Co., Hedges-Walsh-Weidner Co., Vulcan Rivet & Bolt Corp., Inc., of which Mr. Martin is president, Chicago Bridge & Iron Co, Continental Gin and "practically all other fabricators and users in the South."

"It is only a matter of time until most Birmingham producers and fabricators of steel will be forced out of business due to lack of volume," the complaint sets out.

Territory Curtailed

By being forced to sell their products at a price of $3 per ton higher than the base price in Pittsburgh, local steel fabricators find their sales territory seriously curtailed, it was pointed out.

The price of steel bars, plates and shapes per hundredweight is $1.85 in Pittsburgh, $1.90 in Chicago, and $2 in Birmingham. The Southern Assn. of Steel Buyers and Consumers contend the Southern price should be lower, not higher, than the Pittsburgh base price.

The hardships the "Pittsburgh plus" price system works on Birmingham and the rest of the South is seen in contracts awarded in recent months on steel products, association members say.

On April 5, 1934, of five bidders on 65 pontoons for dredging service at Memphis, Tenn., only one was from the Southeast and his price was the highest. A St. Louis fabricator received this contract at $114,985.

On the same day the same office opened bids on 25 pieces of 32-inch dredge pipe. A Baltimore fabricator took this contract.

On June 12, 1934, the U. S. engineer's office at Vicksburg, Miss., opened bids on 44 pontoons. A Southeastern fabricator was second, but the award was made to a Pittsburgh firm.

On a contract for bridge at Fort Benning, Ga., containing about 450 tons of steel, a Pittsburgh company under-bid Birmingham firms, although the freight rate from Pittsburgh to Fort Benning exceeds the freight rate from Birmingham to Fort Benning by $9.20 per ton.

A number of other examples were cited purporting to show that Pittsburgh mills take a loss in order to compete with Southern fabricators in bidding for Southern contracts.

Discriminatory Wage Rate Petition Denied

The NRA's Labor Advisory Board Tuesday denied a petition from the Central Weaving and Spinning Company, at Fayetteville, N.C., concern, for a wage differential that would have affected 500 Negro workers in the silk mills of the company.

Tribune

Specifically, the southern concern requested exemption from paying the minimum wage of $12.00 a week prescribed by the code authorities, and its presence before the Labor Advisory Board was a direct appeal from the local Compliance Board, which had denied the concern the right to establish the discriminatory wage differential.

7-5-34

Representing the company at the hearing were Walter S. McRae, prominent attorney; W. O. Husk, president Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; J. A. Neides, president of the spinning company, and Max Lefkowirz, treasurer.

Washington D.C.

These men said that the company could not pay Negroes an equal wage with whites, and that they doubted if it ever could. The reason they gave was "Negro inefficiency," although they admitted having colored workers in their employ for the past thirty years. This paradoxial admission is believed to have strengthened the position of [illegible] colored workers, and, as semi-official obse[illegible] [illegible]inted out, the company most likely [illegible] enjoined from displaying its Blue E[illegible] [illegible]til they have fully complied with the NR[illegible] edict of no wage discrimination. Other reasons given were "low-morals" and "natural inaptitude."

The hearing was enlivened by the appearance of Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Chief of the Division of Negro Labor, U.S. Department of Labor who strenously championed the rights of the colored workers by vigorously protesting against the granting of the petition. He spoke very convincingly as being opposed to any wage differential based on color, and said that he saw no reason why underpaid and underprivileged Negro workers should not receive the same wages accorded members of other groups.

At the same time, another attempt was discussed whereby Negro leaders sought to uphold another southern concern in its demands for a wage differential for colored workers. A letter was presented the Board, said to have been written by J. W. Blackburn, principal of the E. E. Smith High School of Fayetteville, N.C., and E. O. Armstrong, teacher in that school, in which the two upheld the concern's petition for a wage differential for members of their race.

WGN CORRESPONDENT INVADES SOUTH TO STUDY WAYS OF FEDERAL FARM RELIEF

Writer Finds Suffering of Poor Whites and Negro Masses Prevalent Throughout Region

Globe & Indep.
6-27-34
Nashville, Tenn.

Chicago, June—(ANP)—Observations which have been made by Arthur Evans, staff correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, uphold the belief that broad programs in relation to agriculture and industry inaugurated by the federal government under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Recovery Act have not merely failed to improve the condition of the Negro farmer and industrial worker, but, in many instances, has increased the hardships of this element of the southern population.

Mr. Evans is completing a tour of the South which began in Missouri and has taken him into many towns in most of the states of the South. His dispatches have been read with keen interest by Negroes for two reasons: first, because those who know Mr. Evans have regard for him as an honest reporter, and, second, because Negro subscribers to The Tribune, acquainted with its indifference toward the vital economic and social questions affecting the Negro as such, have been struck by the paper's evident desire to employ any issue, even that of the Negro, as ammunition in its attack against the present policies of the administration at Washington.

Because, therefore, of The Tribune's ambition to "show up" the so-called Brain Trust, the woes of the Negro receive the significant advertising which is possible through The Tribune and its press service which is a situation that some persons liken to that of the Communists and the Negro in the United States.

Nevertheless, Mr. Evans dispatches have supported the charges hitherto made that Negro farmers and industrial workers are being cheated of any benefits to be derived from the Washington plans. Among the observations made by Mr. Evans, based upon interviews with white and colored leaders and workers, are the following:

1. That due to the cotton acreage reduction program thousands of Negro and white sharecroppers have been deprived of the means of subsistence. That thousands of Negroes in such cases have been thrown onto the dole or forced to the swamp lands to eke out a miserable existence.

2. That money paid to southern farmers by the federal government for the land taken out of cultivation did not reach the Negro. That, instead, it was seized and kept by the white planters who were thereby enriched at the expense of the croppers while the croppers were deprived of soil to till.

3. That Negroes who have effected loans through the Farm Credit Corporation have failed to reap the full benefit of these loans because their mail coming from Washington has been intercepted by the whites. In such instances, the Negroes have had to pay the federal government 6 per cent interest for the loan and to pay the white planter 8 per cent for "keeping" the money for them while issuing it to them in "dribbles" from time to time after making the customary deductions.

4. That surveys show that Negroes are not receiving their proper share of the so-called dole. That whereas Negroes form the most indigent portion of the population, in many counties the percentage of the dole given to Negroes is much less than the percentage of their population.

5. That in districts where the dole is operative, the dolee is better off than the worker and as a consequence the habit of idleness is encouraged.

6. That under the NRA the purchasing power of the Negro has not been increased.

7. That southern white employers find many ways to evade the provisions of the various codes in their application to Negro workers.

8. That more and more jobs formerly considered menial and, as a consequence, allowed to Negroes, have been elevated by the higher wages under the codes and that the competition between whites and Negroes for these jobs has become increasingly keen.

9. That employers who are forced to pay higher wages prefer whites to Negroes as workers.

The above points, picked up by Mr. Evans from white and colored individuals throughout the south were supported by independent investigations made by the research departments at Tuskegee institute and Fisk university.

Negro farm leaders who have no effective means of expression are seriously alarmed because, they say, the federal government has failed to use one of the means at its disposal for a partial correction of the abuses now visited upon the farmers.

They point out that there are 325 Negro extension agents employed in the South, although three times that number is needed. They feel that the AAA has overlooked the valuable assistance these Negro extension agents can give in field crop and live stock production work.

In addition to their regular duties among Negro farmers these extension agents are anxious to become an integral part (which is not now the case) and serve in all of the agricultural adjustment campaigns where Negro farmers are concerned. They are eager to co-operate with the white extension forces in every detail.

There is a strong feeling among Negroes throughout the South that the federal government extension officials should use these Negro agents more thru the federal representatives in the states in acquainting Negro farmers with the privileges of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and in helping them to carry out better the government's acreage reduction plans.

They insist that such contacts as are now being made between local white county representatives and Negro farmers are inadequate and look forward to the day when these Negro agents may serve on county and state committees as representatives of Negro farmers, as they believe it is only through this means that complete success of the agricultural adjustment program can be assured.

General

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES GIVEN RELIEF, WHITES ARE GIVEN JOBS

Tribune

Federal Figures Show Race Given Greater Relief Than Other Groups

10-6-34

Washington, D.C.

That the Negro may be deprived of a rightful job, but he must be fed, clothed and sheltered, by the same taxpayers who withhold employment, is one of the truths to be gleaned from the Unemployment Relief Census, as of October, 1933, just issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

To the stranger who goes into the factories, rides the street cars surveys the ranks of union labor and the white-collar ranks, and asks: "Where is the Negro? How does he get his bread and meat?" The federal figures give a loud answer.

Given Alms

These figures show that he is being given free board, lodging and clothing to a greater extent than any other group of United States citizens. They show that the same interests whose prejudice would block free and equal economic opportunity for the Negro worker, yield complacently to a program which fastens upon the Negro a status as a ward and that they are ready to yield in alms to him what they will not pay him in wages.

The proportions of all persons in continental United States on relief is 10.3. But in only a few states containing as many as 100,000 Negroes does the percentage fall below the United States average. In the great states of the North where the Negro came seeking and promised industrial opportunity, he constitutes the heavy load.

33 Per Cent in Penn.

Of 431,257 Negroes in Pennsylvania, 151,726 or 35.2 per cent are receiving relief, one in every three. In New York, 104,386, or 25.3 per cent, are on the dole. Illinois has 115,803 or 35.2 per cent, and Ohiio, with 117,498, or 38 per cent of the 309,304 Negroes in the state rereceiving relief, leads the roll of the states.

The percentages for southern states are not as high as for these northern states, except in Florida where it is 36.6 per cent, but in many of the states in the South, relief is a sort of choice welfare provision which is reserved for whites. The whites are put on relief and the Negroes are told to pick cotton,' regardless of their work experience.

Thus in Mississippi, although there are 1,009,718 Negroes to 996,856 whites in the state, there are 136,339 whites on relief to 91,375 Negroes, figures which indicate how the whites go on relief and the Negroes do their "dirty" work" for them.

Pittsburgh Leads

Visitors to such cities as Pittsburgh and Cleveland would scarcely suspect that almost one out of every two Negroes met in the streets is being taken care of by public funds, but such is the case. It is in the cities with a large Negro population that the percentage on relief is highest.

Pittsburgh leads all others with 43.4 per cent. Cleveland is a close second with 31,000 out of 72,000 or 43 per cent receiving help. Other cities high on the list are New Orleans, 37,.9 per cent; Philadelphia, 34.4; Chicago, 34.4; St. Louis, 34.3; and Baltimore, Birmingham, Detroit, Washington, Atlanta and Houston, with percentages between twenty and thirty

---

HOPKINS' REPLY TO CRITICS CITES RELIEF FIGURES

Journal and Guide

Unemployed Group's Protest Called Unjustified

10-6-34

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON—Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator cited the figures of the finance research, and statistics division, directed by Corrington Gill, as his final answer to the Washington Unemployed Committee's protest which he had personally heard some weeks ago. "These figures speak for themselves," said Administrator Hopkins.

He said $692,136.00 has been granted for relief by the FERA to the District of Columbia for October needs. There are over 30,000 unemployed colored families on relief here. Of this sum for direct and work relief they will receive approximately 400,000. The hundred and fifty colored "white collar" workers assigned to the Recorder of Deeds' office will draw down over $10,000 and those in the Commerce Department nearly the same sum.

A corps of ninety-two colored case workers and other officials will be paid another $10,000. Students on federal aid part-time job scholarships pursuing courses in higher education at Howard University and Miner College will receive about $3,000. The colored teachers of adult vocational and extension classes, among the colored workers and citizens generally, will bet $2,000 for October. The nurses and those conducting these special health and recreational classes will receive another $2,000.

The Eloquent Figures

The three hundred or more colored boys under the Transient Bureau at Camp Hopkins, Bellview, Md., charged to the District of Columbia and several hundred at the shelters in Washington will continue to receive over $30,000 with a special appropriation for $19,000 to build steam-heated buildings for the winter and fully equip Camp Hopkins with modern conveniences and an adequate community and recreational house, including a number of class rooms.

The colored employed families will share fully, too, in the $166,666 appropriated by the District, itself to match the federal funds, according to Administrator Hopkins.

"Moreover," he said, "this is only the material side of the story. It is our firm conviction that genuine progress is being made thru the FERA and the District work projects, transient camp, educational projects, and student-aid activities, toward a permanent improvement of community life and a new security for all our people."

Filipinos Now Hold Many R. R. Jobs Formerly Held By Negroes

By RIENZI B. LEMUS,

In the Washington Tribune

Filipinos no longer "threaten' colored dining car cooks and waiters. They are now the dining car Negroes' great menace—a menace potential and "looming." Besides, they are menacing the not inconsiderable number of white cooks, too. And when it is recalled that Negro cooks' payroll on one railroad, the Pennsylvania, is approximately $300,000 a year, $25,000 a month, what the Filipino menace means can be readily apprehended by all. 10-18-34

Aside from "making good" at it, however, these little brown Malayan extractions have had no part in the process of supplanting the colored cooks and waiters. They simply happened convenient when the Pullman Company required a "foil."

Knoxville, Tenn.

Roosevelt Sets Vogue

Not so long ago it was said in the presence of the writer of this article that the Filipino could never succeed as a cook, which I 'poopoohed" because no race has any monopoly of anything in this country. Then it came out in the daily newspapers how President Roosevelt ordered the four Filipinos who cook for him on the week-end cruises of the Yacht Sequoia assigned as Presidential cooks throughout his five weeks' vacation cruise on the Warship Houston. The incident has not been the least bit helpful to those mostly concerned for keeping the Negroes on dining cars.

Back in 1920, Pullman had been fully out of the dining car business for twenty years, the railroads having begun forty years ago to each establish its own dining cars, personnel, equipment, over which Pullman had no more control categorically than has the Associated Negro Press. Pullman, however, is America's best managed enterprise, far-sighted and shrewd men in control. In addition to furnishing sleeping, parlor, private and buffet car services to the railroads' passengers, Pullman is manufacturer of all sorts of railway cars and coaches—perhaps the world's foremost. Hhe Pullman managers read correctly the signs of the times then—that at no distant date the railroads would cease to build more dining cars or make further elaborate outlays on dining car service. Most business lost to the buses and automobiles would never come back. So Pullman started in to build modern cafe cars entirely adequate for the time and its Negro artisans and mechanics helped build them.

Pullman Company Places Islanders.

As usual, Pullman's anticipations were correct. Railroads are abandoning dining cars, turning over services in increasing instances to Pullman, and Pullman is manning the cafe cars with Filipinos. The 100 per cent Negro personnel of two years ago on the Chesapeake & Ohio diners is now approximately half Filipino. The Erie "passed out" completely four years ago, and Filipinos are where Negroes were. Pennsylvania has a Pullman-Filipino cafe car on a night run and New York Central only "sidetracked" 'em when patrons threatened to patronize its competitors unless dining car service was restored. The objections, however, were to service, not to Filipinos.

Pullman gave the nation its firstt and still unsurpassed dining cars. The cooks and waiters were colored men—men, though colored. Their work was their profession. They did well by it and lived better at it; which being true be-gets the question—Why isn't Pullman putting colored men on its new cafe cars? The answer follows:

Decries Making Labor Issue Racial.

When practically all of the Negro newspapers, all of the professional Negro race leaders (not professional men) and most of the preachers joined Mr. A. Philip Randolph in making a "Negro race" issue of Mr. Randolph's attempts to organize Pullman porters into a labor union, Pullman accepted the challenge and began its retaliation by supplanting Negro buffet car porters with Filipinos. That was back in 1925. Then followed success of Filipinos on Pullman private cars, the most lucrative of all assignments of Negro porters of two generations. Deluxe buses and private autos began to take passengers from trains in appreciable numbers. To meet the competition as much as possible the railroads had Pullman build and furnish lounge cars. Filipinos largely got those—a good job in these tight and uncertain times. And then came the depression, increasing each year in effect, finally forcing resort to the cafe car, on which Pullman places Filipinos. Filipinos, instead of Negroes on cafe cars now is therefore the effect of the Randolph method of organizing a labor union along race lines for Pullman porters. And "the Negro" faces complete elimination in sequence thereto.

Like Pullman porters, the Filipinos do not work on the 240-hour-month and overtime basis. Thanks to the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, ALL dining car cooks and waiters are more or less on the 240-hour-month—and, therefore, all things considered — why the railroad managers seeking to trim on the wages of all classes of employees will prefer Pullman cafe and DINING cars with Filipino crews to their own 8-hour-day men, is not hard for a wise man to grasp.

Public Accepts Filipinos.

Saying the public'll "never stand for Filipinos" is just talk. The American public would stand on its head. Moreover, Filipinos were good enough for the President of the United States on a special trip and would be entirely satisfactory to a public easily made to adopt a "fad." Besides, there is no preventive afforded in the amended Railroad Labor Act of 1934. The law provides for collective bargaining and does not inhibit an employer from hiring whom he wants to and collective bargaining also means Pullman and Filipinos can agree on working rules not based on the 240-hour month and wages below the prevailing standards.

In a drive to organize dining car men the American Federation of Labor is using the "bait" of much higher pay and better working conditions—but, meanwhile, Pullman is (now) building DINING CARS too, and "grooming" more Filipinos, as Negro pickets of the A. F. of L. enter the twelfth consecutive month of picketing Harlem theatres which refuse to pay the "union motion picture operators rates" to the Negro union operators. As in most cases, the plight of the colored cook-waiter, porter, again affords evidence of the fact that the greatest menace to a Negro is "the Negro"; for if "the Negro" had been left out of the attempt to unionize Pullman porters as it was in the unionizing of the dining car cooks and waiters the Filipinos could not be their chief menace.

Representation of Negroes Must Be Outstanding Feature Of Congress for Insurance

By BEN DAVIS, Jr.,
Editor Negro Liberator

Daily Worker
11-7-34
New York

Of all sections of the population that need unemployment insurance, the Negroes stand first. The Negroes are the most oppressed section of the population. They have been openly discriminated against in relief. This holds, not only for the South, but also for the industrial cities of the North with tens of thousands of families getting no relief at all.

With the introduction of the NIRA and the establishment of the minimum codes, Negroes were the first to feel the effects of discrimination. Roosevelt himself proposed lower wages for southern white workers, and still lower subhuman wages for Negro workers. By thousands Negroes were discharged, only to become the victims of local relief bureaus. As a result, misery is widespread and disease rampant among Negro families.

The Call for the National Congress must and will meet the **widespread response** from Negro organizations. It is necessary that this call be taken into every Negro Lodge, church, club, and union in which there are Negroes. Representation of Negroes in this Congress must be an outstanding feature of the Congress. Negro organizations must send their delegates to the local arrangements committees, which are being set up in every locality. In every Negro organization there must be a wide discussion of the Congress, and particularly of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. This is the only Bill before the United States Congress which furnishes adequate protection, without discrimination against the Negro people.

Roosevelt's statement at the conference held in Washington on November 13th was an open rejection of any genuine unemployment insurance. This, he calls, "fantastic." The bankers of the United States have decided to unload the task of providing for the more than 16,000,000 unemployed, among whom there are 2,000,000 Negroes, on the shoulders of the working population. They refuse to accept any responsibility for properly maintaining the millions of workers who have been thrown out of work by the crisis. On October 25th, Roosevelt gave the bankers the assurance that the profit system, under which we live, will not be touched. He further assured them that their increasing profits would not be touched. At the conference of Nov. 13th of the "Committee for Economic Security," which he set up, Roosevelt blankly told them that this promise to the bankers would be kept.

The answer of the Negro people to the Roosevelt Wall Street government must be the biggest participation of all Negro organizations in the Congress.

Circulate the Call! Elect delegates to the Local Arrangements Committees! Elect delegates to the National Congress! Collect funds to provide for the delegates! Join the unemployed organizations **and** together with the white **workers fight** against relief cuts, for higher cash relief, without discrimination against Negroes!

Washington, January 5-7, is our next goal!

There is a Ray of Hope

Tribune
12-29-34
Washington
DC

Most of the country's population will greet the New Year with uncertainty, and some with downright fear. Millions are out of work and thousands are holding down relief jobs, trembling—not knowing when they are to be put out.

There has been a lot of spending this holiday season, but much of it was with the abandon of men who have just come into possession of money.

Business men, as well as the rest of us, are wondering how long the financial dilemma will last. Men are looking toward the administration as a child to its parent. Never before has the country faced a more serious crisis.

How long it will last, no one knows. The army of unemployed is increasing. Some are actually becoming dole-minded. The latter group is the most serious menace to the country. They have lost all hope and are becoming reconciled to a pittance. Just enough to keep body and soul together.

Those with more will-power are determined to go down fighting, if need be. Then there are those who are too proud to accept what they believe is charity and would rather suffer than let their dire needs be known to their friends.

This is far from a pleasant picture at the beginning of the New Year, but nevertheless it is only too true. What the future holds, no one knows. However, through this dark cloud there is a ray of sunshine and hope. America has the knack of pulling itself out of tight places.

The country's leader in the White House cheers the nation with his smile; something more comforting to us in a time of stress than glittering promises of better times.

We do know that the administration is doing its darndest and is not too hidebound to change the course when needs be. We also are cheered by the fact that the President is understanding and is in sympathy with the great masses of us who are feeling the bite of the wolf the most. We know that by his side he has a helpmate who also is in constant touch with the situation and her kindness and sympathetic nature is soothing to thousands of mothers who are looking to her in this time of struggle.

For after all, if our women can keep up hope men dare not fail. America's women are playing a major part in this, the greatest of all battles, and if through no other source, this aid will pull us through, and we shall emerge on top.

gets the question—Why isn't Pullman putting colored men on its new cafe cars? The answer follows:

Decries Making Labor Issue Racial.

When practically all of the Negro newspapers, all of the professional Negro race leaders (not professional men) and most of the preachers joined Mr. A. Philip Randolph in making a "Negro race" issue of Mr. Randolph's attempts to organize Pullman porters into a labor union, Pullman accepted the challenge and began its retaliation by supplanting Negro buffet car porters with Filipinos. That was back in 1925. Then followed success of Filipinos on Pullman private cars, the most lucrative of all assignments of Negro porters of two generations. Deluxe buses and private autos began to take passengers from trains in appreciable numbers. To meet the competition as much as possible the railroads had Pullman build and furnish lounge cars. Filipinos largely got those—a good job in these tight and uncertain times. And then came the depression, increasing each year in effect, finally forcing resort to the cafe car, on which Pullman places Filipinos. Filipinos, instead of Negroes on cafe cars now is therefore the effect of the Randolph method of organizing a labor union along race lines for Pullman porters. And "the Negro" faces complete elimination in sequence thereto.

Like Pullman porters, the Filipinos do not work on the 240-hour-month and overtime basis. Thanks to the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, ALL dining car cooks and waiters are more or less on the 240-hour-month—and, therefore, all things considered — why the railroad managers seeking to trim on the wages of all classes of employees will prefer Pullman cafe and DINING cars with Filipino crews to their own 8-hour-day men, is not hard for a wise man to grasp.

Public Accepts Filipinos.

Saying the public'll "never stand for Filipinos" is just talk. The American public would stand on its head. Moreover, Filipinos were good enough for the President of the United States on a special trip and would be entirely satisfactory to a public easily made to adopt a "fad." Besides, there is no preventive afforded in the amended Railroad Labor Act of 1934. The law provides for collective bargaining and does not inhibit an employer from hiring whom he wants to and collective bargaining also means Pullman and Filipinos can agree on working rules not based on the 240-hour month and wages below the prevailing standards.

In a drive to organize dining car men the American Federation of Labor is using the "bait" of much higher pay and better working conditions—but, meanwhile, Pullman is (now) building DINING CARS too, and "grooming" more Filipinos, as Negro pickets of the A. F. of L. enter the twelfth consecutive month of picketing Harlem theatres which refuse to pay the "union motion picture operators rates" to the Negro union operators. As in most cases, the plight of the colored cook-waiter, porter, again affords evidence of the fact that the greatest menace to a Negro is "the Negro"; for if "the Negro" had been left out of the attempt to unionize Pullman porters as it was in the unionizing of the dining car cooks and waiters the Filipinos could not be their chief menace.

Representation of Negroes Must Be Outstanding Feature Of Congress for Insurance

By BEN DAVIS, Jr.,
Editor Negro Liberator

Negro Liberator
12-7-34
New York

Of all sections of the population that need unemployment insurance, the Negroes stand first. The Negroes are the most oppressed section of the population. They have been openly discriminated against in relief. This holds, not only for the South, but also for the industrial cities of the North with tens of thousands of families getting no relief at all.

With the introduction of the NIRA and the establishment of the minimum codes, Negroes were the first to feel the effects of discrimination. Roosevelt himself proposed lower wages for southern white workers, and still lower subhuman wages for Negro workers. By thousands Negroes were discharged, only to become the victims of local relief bureaus. As a result, misery is widespread and disease rampant among Negro families.

The Call for the National Congress must and will meet the **widespread response** from Negro organizations. It is necessary that this call be taken into every Negro Lodge, church, club, and union in which there are Negroes. Representation of Negroes in this Congress must be an outstanding feature of the Congress. Negro organizations must send their delegates to the local arrangements committees, which are being set up in every locality. In every Negro organization there must be a wide discussion of the Congress, and particularly of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. This is the only Bill before the United States Congress which furnishes adequate protection, without discrimination against the Negro people.

Roosevelt's statement at the conference held in Washington on November 13th was an open rejection of any genuine unemployment insurance. This, he calls, "fantastic." The bankers of the United States have decided to unload the task of providing for the more than 16,000,000 unemployed, among whom there are 2,000,000 Negroes, on the shoulders of the working population. They refuse to accept any responsibility for properly maintaining the millions of workers who have been thrown out of work by the crisis. On October 25th, Roosevelt gave the bankers the assurance that the profit system, under which we live, will not be touched. He further assured them that their increasing profits would not be touched. At the conference of Nov. 13th of the "Committee for Economic Security," which he set up, Roosevelt blankly told them that this promise to the bankers would be kept.

The answer of the Negro people to the Roosevelt Wall Street government must be the biggest participation of all Negro organizations in the Congress.

Circulate the Call! Elect delegates to the Local Arrangements Committees! Elect delegates to the National Congress! Collect funds to provide for the delegates! Join the unemployed organizations and together with the white workers fight against relief cuts, for higher cash relief, without discrimination against Negroes!

Washington, January 5-7, is our next goal!

There is a Ray of Hope

Tribune
12-29-34
Washington
DC

Most of the country's population will greet the New Year with uncertainty, and some with downright fear. Millions are out of work and thousands are holding down relief jobs, trembling—not knowing when they are to be put out.

There has been a lot of spending this holiday season, but much of it was with the abandon of men who have just come into possession of money.

Business men, as well as the rest of us, are wondering how long the financial dilemma will last. Men are looking toward the administration as a child to its parent. Never before has the country faced a more serious crisis.

How long it will last, no one knows. The army of unemployed is increasing. Some are actually becoming dole-minded. The latter group is the most serious menace to the country. They have lost all hope and are becoming reconciled to a pittance. Just enough to keep body and soul together.

Those with more will-power are determined to go down fighting, if need be. Then there are those who are too proud to accept what they believe is charity and would rather suffer than let their dire needs be known to their friends.

This is far from a pleasant picture at the beginning of the New Year, but nevertheless it is only too true. What the future holds, no one knows. However, through this dark cloud there is a ray of sunshine and hope. America has the knack of pulling itself out of tight places.

The country's leader in the White House cheers the nation with his smile; something more comforting to us in a time of stress than glittering promises of better times.

We do know that the administration is doing its darndest and is not too hidebound to change the course when needs be. We also are cheered by the fact that the President is understanding and is in sympathy with the great masses of us who are feeling the bite of the wolf the most. We know that by his side he has a helpmate who also is in constant touch with the situation and her kindness and sympathetic nature is soothing to thousands of mothers who are looking to her in this time of struggle.

For after all, if our women can keep up hope men dare not fail. America's women are playing a major part in this, the greatest of all battles, and if through no other source, this aid will pull us through, and we shall emerge on top.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

N. A. A. C. P. SCORES ABOLITION OF 30-CENT WAGE IN SOUTH

Call

11-30-34

Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK.—Initiation of ruthless starvation and exploitation of nine million Negroes in the South will follow the announced abandonment by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and President Roosevelt to the demand of Governor Talmadge of Georgia, and other southern officials for abolition of the 30-cent-an-hour relief wage scale.

This charge was made Friday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington.

"Their lot was bad enough with the FERA theoretically insisting upon minimum wage," the telegram asserts, "but now that final decision as well as administration has been turned over to local authorities we predict that wage slavery and death will be the lot of the Negroes. Governor Talmadge from the beginning has fought minimum wage on ground it was higher than prevailing rate in Georgia but real reason has always been that he does not want Negroes to receive even the miserable wage they have been getting under the FERA.

"By taking this step," the association charges, " the Administration has surrendered not only a principle that seriously affects its recovery program but the very flesh, blood and bone of milions of American citizens helpless in the toils of prejudice and exploitation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People vigorously urges reconsideration of your decision believing all intelligent southerners will be with you."

New Wage Scale Plan Hurts Negro

Will Cause Discrimination Against SOUTHERN WORKERS

Tribune

And Rob Them of Their Decent Pay

11-29-34

Journal and Guide

New York, Nov. 23—Initiaton of ruthless starvation and exploitation of nine million Negroes in the South will follow the announced abandonment by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and President Roosevelt to the demand of Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and other southern officials for abolition of the 30 cent an hour relief wage scale. This charge was made today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram to Harry L. Hopkins, FERA at Washington.

Tribune

"Their lot was bad enough with the FERA theoretically insisting upon minimum wage," the telegram asserts, "but now that final decision as well as administration has been turned over to local authorities we predict that wage slavery and death will be the lot of the Negroes. Governor Talmadge from the beginning has fought minimum wage on ground it was higher than prevailing rate in Georgia but real reason has always been that he does not want Negroes to receive even the miserable wage they have been getting under the FERA.

"By taking this step," the Association charges, "the Administration has surrendered not only a principle that seriously affects its recovery program but the very flesh, blood and bone of millions of American citizens helpless in the toils of prejudice and exploitation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People vigorously urges reconsideration of your decision believing all intelligent Southerners will be with you."

Pittsburgh Survey Reveals Few Jobs, Low Wage Scales

Afro-American

12-8-34

First of 4 FERA-Urban League Studies Reported to Hopkins.

ONLY 19 REPORTED AS MEMBERS OF A.F. OF L.

Many Firms Exclude All Colored Workers.

By EDGAR G. BROWN

WASHINGTON. — R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, reported the findings of a survey, entitled, "The Negro in Pittsburgh Industries," this week to Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator.

R. Maurice Moss

This study was organized in 1933 by Harold A. Lett, to give a spot picture of the colored worker's present and possible immediate future place in Pittsburgh's industrial scheme. The work has been carried on by William E. Hill, successor to Mr. Lett as industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League.

Afro-American

More Surveys Planned

Over a hundred technical and professional workers will be employed in the surveys to follow. They include: "The Colored Man in Pittsburgh's Retail Establishments," "The Colored Man in the Domestic Service Field," and "The Colored Man and Organized Labor." These are to be carried on under the FERA works division.

12-8-34

Baltimore, Md.

The total expense will approximate several thousand dollars, the Pittsburgh Urban League contributing advisory services, office space, light, heat, and other equipment, while the labor is performed by workers from the relief roll.

The following table is made up from the employee lists of 731 firms as of April, this year, and does not take into account those employing all white workers.

Types	Total employes	Col. employes	P.C. of total	P.C. in each class
Builders' Supplies	645	75	11.62	.6
Bldg. Const.	459	67	14.59	.6
Domestic (hotel, etc.) ...	4248	1235	29.07	11.4
Education	1216	74	6.08	.0
Manufacturing ...	81642	6055	7.41	55.9
Mining	10712	1949	18.19	18.0
Printing & Publishing	2397	24	1.00	.2
Professional	929	130	13.99	1.2
Trade	17445	806	4.62	7.4
Transportation ..	11237	406	3.61	3.7
Totals	130930	10821	8.25	100.0

Common Laborers Predominate

The following table gives a picture of the proportionate distribution of the workers' class of employment:

	Male	Female	Total
Supervisory work	11	0	11
Professional and Clerical	7	1	
Skilled	77	0	7
Semi-skilled	737	90	82
Common labor	9443	455	989

Wage Level Low

Practically all of the firms covered were operating under NRA codes. Not a single instance of differential in pay on the basis of race was reported. But the vast majority of the colored workers were found to be employed in the types of work, processes, which pay the minimum under the codes.

The highest paid colored employee reported received $236 per month. The next highest was $180. The bus companies hire colored men as porters on tips only. They reported an average of but $5 to $6 per week.

Probably the total weekly payroll for the 10,821 colored workers in these firms located in Pittsburgh proper does not exceed $200,000.

Few Women in Industry

The survey showed that comparatively few colored women are employed by industrial, or commercial firms. Of the 731 firms covered, 679 employed women in some capacity. But only 52 of these 679 firms that had women employees had any colored women on their pay-rolls. Their colored female employees totaled only 546. Of these 546, only one was reported as an office-employee.

"It apparently just does not occur to the employers that colored people can do office work," reads the report.

The largest employers of colored women were the department stores (104), the hotels (102), the hospitals (97), the clothing trade (86) and the laundries (72). Practically all of those in the clothing trade worked in one plant.

Union Members Scarce

The figures on labor union membership are admittedly incomplete and inaccurate. Save where there were company unions, the employer either did not know, or would not give, figures on the union membership of his employees.

Only 19 colored persons were reported as members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Unions.

No figure for membership in industrial unions such as the United Mine Workers of America, or the Trade Union Unity League, was reported in the survey, though many colored persons are known to be members of these organized bodies.

Exclusion Causes Vary

The reasons given by a large number of firms for not employing colored persons vary. The replies from the 86 largest firms in this classification showed:

No special reason, 40; Never applied, 11; Specialized work requiring skills not possessed by them 9; Union supplies workers and none belong, 5; Race prejudice, 21.

Other interesting replies were: "Our workers must go in private homes and rooms"; "In white locality"; "White help better"; "Friction with whites"; "No work that can be segregated"; "and "Colored persons never enter the gas field."

Forrester Washington Speaks

Tribune

12-8-34

Washington D.C.

All of Washington remembers Forrester B. Washington, former director of Negro work on the Federal Relief Board, who suddenly ceased to function. It is rumored that Mr. Washington could not be a good "Yes, sir man," so he went his way.

From the following statements made by Mr. Washington at Louisville, Ky., last week, that report seems to have been right.

1—Organizations have been formed to displace Negro labor, particularly the Blue Shirts of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Black Shirts of Alabama. There have sprung up in the South new organizations which have kept up the spirit of the Blue Shirts and Black Shirts.

2—The monopoly given to organized labor barring Negroes from public works, has helped to put them on the relief rolls.

3—The inequitable operation of the Recovery Program has helped to put the Negroes on relief rolls. Only 12 per cent of the cotton growers are Negroes. Negro farm laborers and share croppers are affected more than white farm laborers and white share croppers.

4—Some NRA codes have resulted in the

discharge of many Negroes. More Negroes have been forced out of jobs than have benefitted.

5—A large number of Negro domestics have been displaced by white domestics. Negro professional men in the South and Negro schools are suffering.

6—A large number of Negroes have passed from the Protestant Church to the Catholic Church within the past two years. The ruthlessness of the South with regard to Communism blocks the Negro from going over to Communism. The Negro, in many instances, has found it necessary to "pass" for white in order to improve the economic status.

7—The FERA has meant very little to the white-collar Negro, to the skilled Negro, the professional man and woman within the Negro group. It has only helped the Negro in the lowest social industrial status. The Negro has not gained as much as the white man by the Federal Relief program.

Most of the Negro appointees in the New Deal set-up were appointed by pressure from the outside,

The only thing that works upon Washington is political pressure from the outside and pitiless publicity. The job of the Negro advisor is to do something besides praising.

The Negro constitutes about 20 per-cent of those receiving relief, while they only form 10 per cent of the population.

The 30-Cent Minimum

WE BELIEVE that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in nowise exaggerates possible consequences when it contends that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's abandonment of the 30-cent hourly minimum relief wage will be followed by ruthless exploitation of 9,000,000 Negroes in the South. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA chief, has announced that the government will pay the prevailing wage in communities where relief workers are employed.

Considered casually, Mr. Hopkins' statement of policy does not appear alarming. Abandonment of the 30-cent minimum, however, means that the government has surrendered to Southern opposition, which holds that the former minimum is too high. Thousands of employers in the South pay their workers—especially the Negro ones—much less, and they want to continue to get cheap labor without competition from relief agencies.

It seems to us that the administration is dodging an important issue and forgetting its pledge to raise the living standards of American workers. Negroes and labor groups should be insistent in their demands that the government again institute the 30-cent minimum and employ its resources in raising wages in the South with the same diligence that has characterized its boosts of living costs.

Amsterdam News
12-8-34
New York City

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER

NOV 28 1934

The Minimum Wage Idea

Presumably, the minimum American wage scale that reformers advocate would be the sum that an able-bodied man working in a week of labor hours fixed by law could earn. What if twelve dollars a week be made the minimum wage of Southern farm laborers to fifteen dollars a week for the farm laborer in Iowa? Is it certain that the average Southern farm laborer will actually earn twelve dollars a week on a farm, have the "goods to show for it?" If he earn only four dollars a week, reckoned in cotton or potatoes, is that white swineherd in Iowa willing to pay for cotton or potatoes at a price enabling the farmer to pay his worker twelve dollars a week? Still, if there is to be a minimum wage and a maximum work week, the money that maintains the standards to be provided by the taxpayers, the colored plantation worker of South Carolina ~~should not~~ be the object of discrimination— he should have his share of government's inexhaustible supply of cakes and cream.

Minimum wages and minimum capacity are not the same thing

A WHITE MAN ASKS A QUESTION

THE RICHMOND PLANET is reprinting an article written by Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The article appeared in the October number of Social Forces and is entitled "Does the South Owe the Negro a New Deal?" The Planet reprints this article not only because of the logic and clear thinking of the writer but also because the present environs of the author gives his reactions to a vital problem added significance

Planet
12-29-34
Richmond
Va.

DOES NOT LIKE THE "NEW DEAL"

Editor W. W. Ball, of the ultra-conservative News and Courier, of Charleston, S. C., sees black in considering the New Deal. He wrote to a New York newspaper some days ago to give expression to his views. Mr. Ball thinks that the white element of the South is two to one against the New Deal. For one thing, he feels that with the Federal government exercising a large hand in local affairs the South will not be free to do as it pleases. And, furthermore he thinks the Negro might get some political recognition which would be very distasteful to the South. He says:

"I hold the opinion that were a plebiscite held in South Carolina tomorrow from which all professional politicians, office-holders and recipients of relief or other favors direct from the Federal government were excluded, the white people would vote two to one against the New Deal policies.* * *"

"I dislike to mention the everlasting 'Negro Question,' but it is real to us, and some of us can not conceive of the tremendous substitutions of Federal for local government without apprehensions.

"What is the guaranty that we shall never have colored deputy collectors sweetly but firmly putting us through the third degree about income tax returns. Racial discriminations are contrary to the war amendments to the Federal Constitution (the moral binding effect of which I deny) but they are factual in Southern States. The Federal relievers are now assisting a hundred thousand students in church endowed colleges for blacks and whites alike. It complies with the law. Shall this Federal government take over education and "nationalize" it? How far shall it go?

"We Southerners since 1866 have been controlled and bossed by the Federal government, drained of our substance by laws enacted to enrich favored classes in other sections, but at least we have had the poor privilege of managing our home concerns. This the Southerners won in 1876 by engaging in what bore the semblance and was the threat of war. In the result Northern Republicans have acquiesced since Taft became President. Shall we surrender it now? Shall we assist in our own undoing and deprive ourselves of it?

"We might play a lone hand and if we elected our own bloc of members of the Electoral College would we be in worse case than we are?

"I wish I could be sanguine enough to predict political rebellion in the South against Federal centralization, the New Deal, and the Republican party alike, but I do not forget the grip of the office holders and the receivers of benefits upon a sluggish people."

Afro American
[illegible]
12-6-34
Charlotte
N.C.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Who Is The Negro Worker?

Age

6-30-34

New York

By JOHN T. CLARK

Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, Director of Workers' Councils.

The National Office of the Urban League has received many letters commenting upon our proposed labor program — from editor, mechanics, teachers, ministers, farmers and a variety of source. All expressed pleaure that the League has launched a program to help improve the economic status of the Negro worker.

A striking similarity in point of view was shown in letters and comments about our program made by a Negro nurse, social worker, teacher and postal employee—they expressed general sympathy for the plight of the Negro worker but in a manner that seemed to overlook the fact that they too, are workers. Perhaps the great difference in the security of their jobs compared with the security of jobs held by the mass of Negroes is reponible for this implied point of view. Because this opinion is frequently held, we herewith submit a definition of a worker:

A worker is broadly interpreted as any or all persons who labor with hand or brain and contribute in producing commodities or rendering services for the general welfare of society. Workers whom we are especially approaching with our program are all persons who are paid in wages or salaries for specified task performed within a more or less specified time for the benefit of society. This includes workers in stores, factories, street cars, farms, industrial plants, transportation service, institutions, federal employees, construction workers, etc.

Workers' Councils should include representatives from all of these services—whether or not these workers are, have been, or want to be members of established labor groups; for it is most important to have such an organized channel through which wages and jobs of Negro workers have a better chance of being safeguarded during these changing times.

Where there are a number of Negroes employed in any industry who have been made group-conscious of handicaps placed in their path—in the securng of their jobs, in obtaining promotions on their jobs, and in freely being employed on the different types of jobs being done in that industry—then there is sufficient justification and a need for a common understanding among the Negro workers in that industry which can be had only through some type of organization apart from the usual company unions or labor locals found in the industry.

This understanding should be sought, an organization formed and representatives obtain memberships in the Workers' Council of each city or town. Even if the work opportunities for Negroes are equal to those of whites in a certain industry and there are no evidences that the labor organization of workers in that industry use their influence to block the progress of its Negro workers, there should be memberships from such fortunate group on the Workers' Council in that town or city.

In such a set-up there is obviously some overlapping of authority, but this has not weakened the strength of these racial labor alignments. Practically every Jewish workman is a member of some established general labor organization and subjected to its rules and regulations. Yet these workers in different industries and in these various unions frequently meet serious barriers as a result of their racial and religious identity. These situations require poise, tact, and group action in helping the Jewish worker to insure security on his job and develop influence in his local. They arrive at the best methods of handling these situations by discussions of their problems within the United Hebrew Trades Assemblies. In the Jew a Semitic blood heritage is buttrossed by historic religious unity. This combination makes it impossible for a Jew to be other than race conscious and thereby economically strong, although he represents only a small fraction of the general population.

The Jew is essentilly a trader, business man—not a laborer—and yet those who do labor find it necessary to be protected by these important local trade assemblies. The keenness of a Jew results largely from this intense group consciousness. With Negroes in America the cementing influence of their common blood and religious origin was almost "washed out" during slavery, since then Negroes have been led to believe that nationalist or racial thinking was unnecessary in a democracy. So today the Negro worker stands as the most helpless labor element in our country.

The time and the opportunity are now here. Labor will increasingly improve its economic position under the New Deal and Negro labor will benefit only insofar as it becomes more conscious of the value in collective action and takes such steps as are necessary to protect his right to share proportionately in whatever work there is to be done.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

JUN 19

The Progress of Recovery.

Anent celebrating the first anniversary of the national industrial recovery act: The Baltimore Sun, averring administration spokesmen, from the President down, are claiming many achievements for the recovery law and the NRA, says: "Some of these claims are justified, some are not." That is axiomatic. The Sun readily concedes that the country has progressed since last June, but it is by no means certain that all the credit should go to NRA. It reminds that there is a dark as well as a bright side to the picture, since, "We still have more than ten million unemployed workers among us. Relief demands are still heavy and relief costs still high, not only here in Baltimore or in Maryland, but throughout the country." What the Sun says of its city and state is equally true, perhaps, of Greensboro and of North Carolina.

Further emphasizing the darker side, the Baltimore paper cites what Julian Harris has written in the New York Times in describing conditions among some of his fellow Georgians. Quoting an official in charge of the Macon charities, Mr. Harris informs that a recent investigation revealed "starvation at hand for many thousands." "The poor have been suffering" in Macon and Bibb counties, says he, but conditions there are no worse than in many other Georgia communities. From the Macon Telegraph Mr. Harris quotes: ". . . the President in his message a few days ago said he wanted the people to live as Americans should live. The nineteen thousand (one-fourth of the population of the county) on relief rolls in this county can hardly understand his language. They would be delighted to live as well as a negro's mangy coon dog lived a few years ago."

Adding more shadows to the gloomy side of the picture, the Sun comments: "Production indices and pay roll figures do not tell the whole story. Indeed, they mean nothing at all to breadwinners, as Mr. Harris points out, who must try and keep a family of five together on 50 cents a day, which is the plight many breadwinners in many sections of the country still find themselves in on the first birthday of the NRA."

Undoubtedly there is vast room for improvement in conditions throughout the country. But in contemplating present unrest, suffering and want it is both reassuring and heartening to observe that conditions generally throughout the United States as a whole are far and away better and brighter than they were a year ago. In fact the outlook could hardly have been worse than it was just prior to and until the moment of the New Deal's coming. Newspapers, such as the Sun, and individuals who frankly call attention to conditions as they actually exist today are performing a real service in behalf of the people and of the Roosevelt administration. They should be taken seriously, rather than being lightly dismissed or being condemned as pessimists whose sole reason for stating unpleasant facts is a desire to criticize and to discount the administration, its accomplishments and plans. It is only with all of the pertinent facts in hand and in the full light of the truth that the administration can go forward and continue to progress with the recovery program.

White Collar Leaders Won't Fight, Says Jesse O. Thomas

Urban League Secretary Says League's Labor Organization Plans to Draw Leadership from Labor Ranks.

PHILADELPHIA—The white collar element of our leaders is not made of the stern material required to pull colored labor out of its present unfavorable position, thinks Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field secretary of the National Urban League.

Afro American

"The white collar element in our population is not going to hurt anybody," he said, "unless someone gets between them and the door."

6-30-34

Outlines Plan

Mr. Thomas was outlining the plan of the National Urban League to promote a countrywide organization of labor and was speaking to a group of men at the Y.M.C.A. called my Donald Wyatt, research secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia.

Stating that the present labor group setup under the American Federation of Labor was not working out to the best interest of colored labor, he stated that the laborers themselves would have to take hold and under vigorous leadership, drive their way in.

Urban League workers, ministers, doctors, school teachers and lawyers, he said, are not disposed to do the job. When this group gets through rationalizing they always settle down to meetings which look like Sunday schools.

Plan Institutes

The Urban League plan, he said, would be to stimulate and promote the organization of labor, but to stand in the background and urge the laborers themselves to take hold as leaders of a labor movement.

A main feature of the plan, he said, would be to promote labor institutes through which the masses may become acquainted with the labor movement.

The fact is, he pointed out, the colored citizenry are all capitalistic in their attitudes, and as a result the American Federation of Labor is not vitally affected. Colored citizens have yet to learn the value of collective bargaining, he said.

"In the future we will have not only to be organized to bargain collectively for our place in industry, but fight for th privilege of bargaining," the speaker said.

With organizations growing up in the South designed to get all jobs possible for white workers and turn colored workers out, it will be essential, Mr. Thomas said, for colored labor to organize in the strongest possible manner to protect itself.

Text of Basic NRA Code As Outlined by Johnson

Constitution
7-12-34

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—(AP)— The text of the basic code follows:

ARTICLE I.

To effectuate the policies of Title I of the national industrial recovery act, the following provisions are established as a basic code of fair competition which shall govern every industry applying therefor in accordance with administration order No. X-61, dated July 10, 1934.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Hours.

No employe shall be permitted to work in excess of — hours in any one week, except that for — weeks in any one calendar year, any employe may be permitted to work not more than — hours per week. All hours in excess of — per day or — per week shall be paid for at not less than one and one-half (1 1-2) times the employe's regular rate.

Section 2. Exceptions.

The provisions of Section 2 shall not apply to employes engaged in emergency maintenance or emergency repair work involving breakdown or the protection of life or property, not to persons employed in a managerial or executive capacity who earn regularly thirty-five ($35) per week or more, nor to any other class of employes which the administrator shall find, upon application of true representatives of the trade or industry, should be subjected to an exemption or modification in accordance with NRA policy; provided, however, that employes engaged in such emergency maintenance and emergency repair work shall be paid at one and one-half (1 1-2) times their normal rate for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week.

Section 3. Minimum Wages.

No employe shall be paid in any pay period less than at the rate of — per week for — hours of labor, except in — in which region no employe shall be paid in any pay period less than at the rate of — per week for — hours of labor.

All wages shall be adjusted so as to maintain a differential at least as great in amount as that existing on June 16, 1933, between wages for such employment and the then minima. In no case shall there be any reduction in hourly rates; nor in weekly earnings for any reduction in hours or less than thirty per cent.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Child Labor.

No person under 16 years of age shall be employed in the industry in any capacity. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed at operations or occupations which are hazardous in nature or dangerous to health. The code authority shall submit to the administrator for approval before October 1, 1934, a list of such operations or occupations. In any state an employer shall be deemed to have complied with this provision as to age if he shall have on file a valid certificate or permit duly signed by the authority in such state empowered to issue employment or age certificates or permits, showing that the employe is of the required age.

Section 2. Apprentices.

The hours and wages of regularly indentured apprentices in skilled trades or occupations of the industry may depart from the standards hereinabove prescribed; provided that the terms of employment and the course of instruction of such apprentices shall conform to standards uniform throughout the trade or industry and approved by the administrator.

Section 3. Handicapped Persons.

A person whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmity, may be employed on light work at a wage below the minimum established by this code, if the employer obtains from the state authority designated by the United States department of labor, a certificate authorizing such persons' employment at such wages and for such hours as shall be stated in the certificate. Such authority shall be guided by the instructions of the United States department of labor in issuing certificates to such persons. Each employer shall file monthly with the code authority a list of all such persons employed by him, showing the wages paid to, and the maximum hours of work for such employe.

Section 4. Safety and Health.

Every employer shall make reasonable provision for the safety and health of his employes at the place and during the hours of their employment. Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the code authority to the administrator for approval within six months after the effective date of this code. The standards approved shall thereafter be a part of this code and enforceable as such.

Section 5. Required Labor Clauses.

The provisions of Section 7 (A) of said act are hereby incorporated herein by this reference and shall be complied with.

ARTICLE IV.

Administration.

This code shall be administered by the general NRA code authority which shall be selected pursuant to, have the powers specified in and function in accordance with administrative order X-62, dated July 10, 1934; provided, however, that, on approval by the administrator, any industry so desiring may elect its own code authority to have powers and to function in the manner prescribed for the general NRA code authority and under such rules and regulations as the administrator may prescribe.

ARTICLE V.

Trade Practices.

(1) It shall be an unfair method of competition for any member of any trade or industry subject hereto to violate any rule of fair trade practice for such trade or industry even if not herein contained when approved by the administrator, or, in the case of trade practice provisions for trades or industries under the jurisdiction of the secretary of agriculture when approved by such secretary, on application concurred in by seventy-five (75) per cent of the members of such trade or industry.

(B) Prices, rebates, discounts, commissions and conditions of sale shall be filed as prescribed in administrative order No. X-62, dated July 10, 1934, and it shall be an unfair method of competition to violate or fail to comply with the terms of that order.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 10 (B) of said act is hereby incorporated herein by reference and this code is expressly made subject thereto.

(Hours and wages left blank because each industry would take the hours and wages of the most closely related coded industry.)

AMATEURS LEAD NRA, DECLARES DARROW

Constitution 7-15-34
Atlanta

DULUTH, Minn., July 14.—(AP)— Clarence Darrow, internationally known attorney, today charged that the NRA was led by "amateurs" with no understanding of political economy.

"The trouble with this method is that nobody has been in charge of affairs who is schooled in political economy, nothing but amateurs," the attorney said at the final session of the Minnesota State Bar Association here.

Darrow, who was chairman of President Roosevelt's national recovery review board, did not mention General Hugh S. Johnson, the NRA administrator, by name.

"Somebody suggested to Roosevelt the NRA and he took it. Unfortunately he did not call around him men of experience in statesmanship.

"I won't mention whom he put at the head of it. I can't remember his name. I heard he is a military man, not a statesman.

"The business collapse was brought on by Wall Street money changers, the greedy men and big business," Darrow continued. "Roosevelt at his inauguration promised a people's administration; that he would do his very best and there is no doubt that he has tried. The country is like an individual. It's easier to get them sick than to get them well."

General Johnson

Post 7-12-34
Birmingham, Ala.

It is a little early to discuss the possible retirement of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administration director, even though the general himself has now begun to talk about it. When the general actually is through the country will know it—by the comparative quiet, if by nothing else.

However, he has suggested as good a substitute for his one-man rule as is likely to be offered, namely a board to administer the complicated structure of his creation. As he himself says, more balance is needed in the organization that will administer and enforce codes. Furthermore it is too big a job for any one man to handle. Too many important decisions are being made now by subordinates, from sheer physical necessity.

It probably will be years before Johnson and his NRA can be assessed accurately in terms of gain and loss to the country. Too much smoke still lingers over the battlefield and too many issues remain undetermined. At this distance, however, a few tentative judgments may be offered.

Post
7-12-34
Birmingham, Ala.

Johnson's greatest service to recovery was probably his conception and successful promulgation of the blanket code which put some three million persons back on payrolls last summer and fall. It didn't increase purchasing power enough to bring about recovery—Public Works Administration and Civil Works Administration had to follow along and there are still millions unemployed—but it was the cheapest major recovery measure of the past year, from the taxpayers' point of view.

His failures and inadequacies have been many. If wages were to be raised except in the very lowest scales, it was necessary for labor to be free to organize and bargain with its employers. This meant firm, unwavering enforcement of Section 7-A. The evasions and compromises that have surrounded Johnson's treatment of this subject are too numerous to name.

Compromise has marked the approval of trade practice provisions in codes also. Profits have been allowed to soar. There is more than a suspicion that monopoly is being strengthened by some of the codes.

These compromises, Johnson has felt, have been necessary to prevent court action which might have stopped the whole program, including re-employment of workers and prevention of child labor.

To another essential principle of the recovery program, however, Johnson has been faithful. He has asserted the government's final authority in the administration of all codes. While appearing almost persuaded at times when plans for "self-government of industry" have been brought forward, the conclusion he now announces is that the government must not relinquish its veto power. He is convinced that the public's interest is supreme and that it will not be served if the government ceases to exercise its present powers.

Those pleading for self-regulation will find it difficult to show that the general is wrong in this conclusion.

General.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

HON. J. J. COCHRAN TELLS HOUSE OF THE RACE'S SHARE IN THE NEW DEAL

Courier 7-7-34
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Missouri Congressman Cites Facts and Figures—Makes Startling Prediction That Colored Voters Will Not Go Back to Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, July 5—Declaring that the New Deal knows no color line, and backing up his statement with facts and figures, the Hon. John J. Cochran, Representative from the State of Missouri, addressed the House of Representatives recently on "The Negro's Share in the 'New Deal'." His speech will be of special interest to those colored voters who severed their traditional alliance with the Republican Party two years ago.

7-7-34

"The New Deal has meant a 'square deal' for the Negro," Mr. Cochran asserted, "and a number of leading members of the race have awakened to a realization that the best interests of their race will be served by the Democratic party." Quoting statistics, citing appointments, and making the startling prediction that the Negro will not go back to the Republican Party, his speech gives a vivid insight into the changes in policy and opinion which have come about under the Roosevelt regime. Here's what he said:

The Negro's Share in the New Deal

Extension of remarks of Hon. John J. Cochran of Missouri in the House of Representatives, Friday, June 15.

"In response to an inquiry from one of my constituents as to how the colored citizens of the nation have fared under the "new deal," I had occasion recently to make an investigation and believe the facts gleaned will be of interest, especially to those Negro voters who, in the last election, broke away from their traditional political moorings to vote for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Negroes As Republicans

"Ever since the Civil War the Republican Party has had the Negro vote pretty much in its vest pocket, and to a greater extent than many people realize owes its long tenure of power to that very fact. In nearly every election during the last 20 years the Negro vote has represented the balance of power in such important States as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and not infrequently, in my home State of Missouri. These States alone have a combined strength of 76 votes in the electoral college, and in addition, the Negro vote has been an important factor in other States upon which the Republican Party has relied in the past for its dominance in national affairs.

Little Consideration

"Despite their allegiance to that party, however, the Negro got precious little consideration, and there is an obvious reason for this. The Republican Party and its predecessor, the Whig Party, since the days of Alexander Hamilton has stood for entrenched wealth; for property rights as against personal rights. Few Negroes are rich, and yet it was only these few who could derive any substantial benefits from a continuation of Republican policies.

Swing to Dem. Party

"It was during the Smith campaign in 1928 that a number of leading Negroes awakened to this fact; to a realization that the best interests of their race would be served by the Democratic Party, the party that stands for the common man; for human rights above property rights. In the last election this swing of the Negro voter from the Republican to the Democratic Party was even more pronounced, and I, for one, do not believe they will go back simply to save to their owners the 36,-ans. Certainly they have no reason to do so for the "new deal" has meant a "square deal" for the Negro.

Colored Farmers Aided

"As an illustration, during the decade from 1920 to 1930 the Republican Party was in control of this Government, and during that period, according to Charles Hall, expert statistician in the Bureau of the Census, the colored farmers of the nation lost 3,785,757 acres of land. This is 5,915 square miles, an area twice the size of the State of Delaware, and it was, for the most part, good, rich, farming land. Not one thing was done by the Federal Government to save these men their homes. Thanks to the recovery program of President Roosevelt and the Democratic Congress, however, means are at hand to save to thei rowners the 36,758,484 acres remaining in the possession of colored farmers. They have access, on an equal footing, to relief afforded by the Farm Credit Administration, the Agriultural Adjustment Act, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and kindred agencies for financial aid. More than that, there are men of their own race to whom they can appeal. Prof. H. D. Hunt is with the Farm Credit Administration, while T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, and J. B. Pierce, of Hampton Institute, are the colored representatives with the Agricultural Department.

Schools, Homeowners

"Largely as a result of the activities of Dr. Ambrose Coliver, special assistant to Harry L. Hopkins. Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief, the school terms for colored children in the South has been lengthened two months and the salaries of over a 1,000 school teachers were increased. There have been 4,000 needy colored students who have received from $8 to $20 a month each so they could continue their studies in 120 colored colleges, including Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo. In Chicago 114 colored teachers, both men and women, have been receiving $100 a month for conducting adult classes in the drive the Federal Government is making to stamp out illiteracy. As a result of this drive it is estimated that at least half a million colored citizens and their children have been benefited.

Virgin Islands

"Howard University and Freedman's Hospital, Washington institutions, have received $2,000,000 from Public Works funds for improvements and betterments. Wendell Phillips High School, on the south side of Chicago, was completed through an allotment of $500,000 from the same source. Home-owners' loans have been utilized by colored citizens, the same as the whites, to save their homes.

"The Virgin Islands have received substantial allotments of public funds from the Federal Government, and there has been no discrimination practiced in employment of colored men and women under the PWA, the CWA and similar agencies.

Many Appointments

"Among the appointments made by President Roosevelt was that of Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, and this nomination was treated with marked consideration, Dr. Thompkins being confirmed by a unanimous vote in marked contrast to the difficulties encountered by Dr. Rex. Tugwell and Dr. Thorp, both of whom are white.

"Other colored men who have been named to places of honor and responsibility in this administration include Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, appointed adviser on Negro affairs by Secretary Daniel C. Roper, of the Department of Commerce; Robert L. Vann, named special Assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Homer C. Cummings; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Science, named adviser on Negro affairs to Harry L. Hopkins, of the Federal emergency relief; Earl R. Moses, who holds a degree of M.A. from the University of Chicago, named assistant statistician in the Bureau of Research; L. A. Oxley, of North Carolina, named arbitrator in the Department of Labor by Secretary Perkins; while Wilbur A. Hastie and Theophilus Mann have been named attorneys in the Department of the Interior by Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Negroes Share Equally

"While these are individual honors, the colored citizens generally have benefited by the Roosevelt policies. In every law passed by Congress for direct relief or otherwise the Negro shares equally with his fellow citizens. The revival of the steel and packing industries brought them employment, while the regulations of the NRA insured them against discrimination in wages and hours.

Give Fair Return

"From all this I feel that the 'new deal' and the Democratic Party have justified themselves and given fair return to the Negro voters who supported them two years ago. For the first time in the history of the nation the economic and social welfare of the colored citizens have been given the same consideration as all other citizens. There is no color line in the 'new deal'."

Relief of Unemployed Americans

Telegraph
6-27-34
Macon, Ga.

Few stories from Georgia have attracted more attention than that in The Telegraph recently entitled "Nineteen Thousand on the Brink of Starvation." Some of the editorial writers of other sections commented on the figures to show how little was allowed to a person for his sustenance when he is given relief. Four and a quarter dollars a month per person was thought to be a starvation figure, and that people could not keep well on it.

A Congressional Record account of an informal hearing by the Costigan Senatorial committee on Unemployment and Relief is enlightening, because it shows that in the very section from which Macon and Georgia were showered with cruel criticism for the present economic situation, the figures are just as bad. Miss Rosa M. Stein, secretary of the League for Social Justice of Pittsburg testified: A million unemployed people are in Pennsylvania and half are on relief rolls. This is one out of every four persons normally employed in the state. One million four hundred thousand persons constitute the relief cases, and each is given an average of $5.30 a month per person. No shelter is provided, except where eviction is about to occur. The eviction does occur, but the distraint is satisfied, and a new place is found, where the impoverished starts all over again to dodge the collector of rents, the sheriff and constable. (This is the language of The Record.)

Much fuss was made over The Telegraph's report that 15 cents a day, or nearly that, was provided for each of the relief list in Macon. But Glenford W. Lawrence, Chicago Commons, Chicago, testified and is reported in The Record: "Nonfamily men are being cared for at 14 1-8 cents a day, 18,000 to 20,000 of them."

John Davis, executive secretary of the joint

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 27, 1934

Relief of Unemployed Americans

Few stories from Georgia have attracted more attention than that in The Telegraph recently entitled "Nineteen Thousand on the Brink of Starvation." Some of the editorial writers of other sections commented on the figures to show how little was allowed to a person for his sustenance when he is given relief. Four and a quarter dollars a month per person was thought to be a starvation figure, and that people could not keep well on it.

A Congressional Record account of an informal hearing by the Costigan Senatorial committee on Unemployment and Relief is enlightening, because it shows that in the very section from which Macon and Georgia were showered with cruel criticism for the present economic situation, the figures are just as bad. Miss Rosa M. Stein, secretary of the League for Social Justice of Pittsburg testified: A million unemployed people are in Pennsylvania and half are on relief rolls. This is one out of every four persons normally employed in the state. One million four hundred thousand persons constitute the relief cases, and each is given an average of $5.30 a month per person. No shelter is provided, except where eviction is about to occur. The eviction does occur, but the distraint is satisfied, and a new place is found, where the impoverished starts all over again to dodge the collector of rents, the sheriff and constable. (This is the language of The Record.)

Much fuss was made over The Telegraph's report that 15 cents a day, or nearly that, was provided for each of the relief list in Macon. But Glenford W. Lawrence, Chicago Commons, Chicago, testified and is reported in The Record: "Nonfamily men are being cared for at 14 1-8 cents a day, 18,000 to 20,000 of them."

John Davis, executive secretary of the joint committee on National Recovery, representing 22 national organizations interested in the place of the Negro on the recovery program, had much to say in behalf of the Negro, and the discrimination against him, and then says: "In countless rural areas of the South the issuance of relief to Negroes is unheard of."

When the picture is taken all over the nation it will be found that it was good to be a Georgian even during the depression. It is true that Chicago's 14 1-8 cents a day will not prevent diseases resulting from malnutrition, but as one relief worker puts it, a Georgia blackberry bush will furnish almost enough food to keep a Georgian alive, and a Negro doesn't need a white man's help if he can find a good old red-meat Georgia watermelon. Peanuts, potatoes, plums, peaches—there's something doing every moment in Georgia. One farmer says he has eleven kinds of foods growing wild in a woods lot on his place. If we could get a little more advanced notice about the coming of the next depression each Georgian might get a flower pot ready on the front porch and raise his own vegetables all the year round. The thing slipped up on everybody this time, and too many believed that "prosperity was just around the corner."

committee on National Recovery, representing 22 national organizations interested in the place of the Negro on the recovery program, had much to say in behalf of the Negro, and the discrimination against him, and then says: "In countless rural areas of the South the issuance of relief to Negroes is unheard of."

When the picture is taken all over the nation it will be found that it was good to be a Georgian even during the depression. It is true that Chicago's 14 1-8 cents a day will not prevent diseases resulting from malnutrition, but as one relief worker puts it, a Georgia blackberry bush will furnish almost enough food to keep a Georgian alive, and a Negro doesn't need a white man's help if he can find a good old red-meat Georgia watermelon. Peanuts, potatoes, plums, peaches—there's something doing every moment in Georgia. One farmer says he has eleven kinds of foods growing wild in a woods lot on his place. If we could get a little more advanced notice about the coming of the next depression each Georgian might get a flower pot ready on the front porch and raise his own vegetables all the year round. The thing slipped up on everybody this time, and too many believed that "prosperity was just around the corner."

FIRST YEAR UNDER N. R. A.

Age 6/30/34
New York

On June 16 the National Recovery Administration celebrated its first anniversary. Naturally there has been much controversy as to the value of its efforts to revive industry and to bring the country out of the slump that contributed to the defeat of the Hoover administration. The results claimed by its promoters and advocates for its first year of effort are enumerated as follows:

Employment has been increased by three million.

Child labor has been abolished.

The number of employees in manufacturing lines has risen 37 per cent.

The aggregate of factory pay rolls has advanced 72 per cent.

Production in manufacturing industries has gained nearly 50 per cent.

Sales by department stores are up to 46 per cent.

Production of automobiles has increased 184.8 per cent.

The cost of living has risen only 9 per cent.

Against these claims, the first of which alone has been set up by General Johnson as "sufficient answer to the calamity howlers," the critics of N. R. A. who have suggested that business recovery would have been brought about by natural economic reaction, make the following charges:

It has fostered the development of monopolistic tendencies.

Its method of codifying industries, 450 to date, threatens the destruction of small businesses.

Its policies point toward industrial socialization.

It has virtually nullified anti-trust laws.

Its application of Section 7A of the recovery act has promoted labor unrest.

It has increased the cost of living more rapidly than purchasing power, especially on the farms, has been advanced.

The attitude of Negroes toward the N. R. A., as sifted through reports of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, is apt to veer somewhere between these two opinions. This Committee is in no way connected with the Government, but is a non-partisan organization made up of representatives of twenty-two national bodies interested in securing economic justice for Negro workers. Its financial support comes from member organizations and individual contributions. During the nine months of its existence its investigators have traveled more than ten thousand miles, seeking information concerning injustices alleged to have been practiced upon Negro workers under N. R. A. codes and other governmental recovery agencies.

Considerable has been accomplished in this line by bringing to light the plight of tobacco and industrial workers in the South and devising measures to remedy prevailing conditions. The Joint Committee has also fought against the Negro differential in the minimum wage and opposed jim crow subsistence colonies for Negroes. Its fight in code hearings for basic industries resulted in substantial wage increases in areas where Negroes were principally employed. It has also contended for better treatment of share croppers and workers in cotton processing industries, which should benefit many black workers.

The beneficial effect of the N. R. A. will be judged by the impartiality of its administration to all groups of workers, regardless of race or color.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

JUL 27 1934

American Negroes Better Workers Than Aliens

To the Editor of The Star:

The rapidly-spreading labor strikes which threaten to envelop the entire Nation bring home the realization of some of the fundamental defects of American civilization. We permit white laborers from Europe to enter the United States and subsequently to work in the Nation's commerce and agriculture instead of utilizing the labor of the American Negro.

There are in the United States some 12,000,000 Negroes. They are a healthy people and a casual perusal of the country's history will reveal their real patriotic attachment to American ideals and democratic institutions. These Negroes are not aliens; they are American citizens. They have never sought to undermine the foundations of American democracy nor do they harbor communistic or anarchistic ideals in their hearts.

May I plead a noble cause—namely, that the great American people should employ more Negroes in the Nation's factories; in fact, in every line of work which they are found capable to perform, thus eliminating, as far as possible, those white laborers from the slums and poor districts of the over-crowded cities of anarchistic-fascistic-ridden and fast-tottering Europe, who are today threateneing to throw the country into chaos and anarchy?

TEDDY DE NOLASCO.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 27, 1934

Relief of Unemployed Americans

Few stories from Georgia have attracted more attention than that in The Telegraph recently entitled "Nineteen Thousand on the Brink of Starvation." Some of the editorial writers of other sections commented on the figures to show how little was allowed to a person for his sustenance when he is given relief. Four and a quarter dollars a month per person was thought to be a starvation figure, and that people could not keep well on it.

A Congressional Record account of an informal hearing by the Costigan Senatorial committee on Unemployment and Relief is enlightening, because it shows that in the very section from which Macon and Georgia were showered with cruel criticism for the present economic situation, the figures are just as bad. Miss Rosa M. Stein, secretary of the League for Social Justice of Pittsburg testified: A million unemployed people are in Pennsylvania and half are on relief rolls. This is one out of every four persons normally employed in the state. One million four hundred thousand persons constitute the relief cases, and each is given an average of $5.30 a month per person. No shelter is provided, except where eviction is about to occur. The eviction does occur, but the distraint is satisfied, and a new place is found, where the impoverished starts all over again to dodge the collector of rents, the sheriff and constable. (This is the language of The Record.)

Much fuss was made over The Telegraph's report that 15 cents a day, or nearly that, was provided for each of the relief list in Macon. But Glenford W. Lawrence, Chicago Commons, Chicago, testified and is reported in The Record: "Nonfamily men are being cared for at 14 1-8 cents a day, 18,000 to 20,000 of them."

John Davis, executive secretary of the joint committee on National Recovery, representing 22 national organizations interested in the place of the Negro on the recovery program, had much to say in behalf of the Negro, and the discrimination against him, and then says: "In countless rural areas of the South the issuance of relief to Negroes is unheard of."

When the picture is taken all over the nation it will be found that it was good to be a Georgian even during the depression. It is true that Chicago's 14 1-8 cents a day will not prevent diseases resulting from malnutrition, but as one relief worker puts it, a Georgia blackberry bush will furnish almost enough food to keep a Georgian alive, and a Negro doesn't need a white man's help if he can find a good old red-meat Georgia watermelon. Peanuts, potatoes, plums, peaches—there's something doing every moment in Georgia. One farmer says he has eleven kinds of foods growing wild in a woods lot on his place. If we could get a little more advanced notice about the coming of the next depression each Georgian might get a flower pot ready on the front porch and raise his own vegetables all the year round. The thing slipped up on everybody this time, and too many believed that "prosperity was just around the corner."

committee on National Recovery, representing 22 national organizations interested in the place of the Negro on the recovery program, had much to say in behalf of the Negro, and the discrimination against him, and then says: "In countless rural areas of the South the issuance of relief to Negroes is unheard of."

When the picture is taken all over the nation it will be found that it was good to be a Georgian even during the depression. It is true that Chicago's 14 1-8 cents a day will not prevent diseases resulting from malnutrition, but as one relief worker puts it, a Georgia blackberry bush will furnish almost enough food to keep a Georgian alive, and a Negro doesn't need a white man's help if he can find a good old red-meat Georgia watermelon. Peanuts, potatoes, plums, peaches—there's something doing every moment in Georgia. One farmer says he has eleven kinds of foods growing wild in a woods lot on his place. If we could get a little more advanced notice about the coming of the next depression each Georgian might get a flower pot ready on the front porch and raise his own vegetables all the year round. The thing slipped up on everybody this time, and too many believed that "prosperity was just around the corner."

FIRST YEAR UNDER N. R. A.

On June 16 the National Recovery Administration celebrated its first anniversary. Naturally there has been much controversy as to the value of its efforts to revive industry and to bring the country out of the slump that contributed to the defeat of the Hoover administration. The results claimed by its promoters and advocates for its first year of effort are enumerated as follows:

Aug 30/34
New York Age

Employment has been increased by three million.

Child labor has been abolished.

The number of employees in manufacturing lines has risen 37 per cent.

The aggregate of factory pay rolls has advanced 72 per cent.

Production in manufacturing industries has gained nearly 50 per cent.

Sales by department stores are up to 46 per cent.

Production of automobiles has increased 184.8 per cent.

The cost of living has risen only 9 per cent.

Against these claims, the first of which alone has been set up by General Johnson as "sufficient answer to the calamity howlers," the critics of N. R. A. who have suggested that business recovery would have been brought about by natural economic reaction, make the following charges:

It has fostered the development of monopolistic tendencies.

Its method of codifying industries, 450 to date, threatens the destruction of small businesses.

Its policies point toward industrial socialization.

It has virtually nullified anti-trust laws.

Its application of Section 7A of the recovery act has promoted labor unrest.

It has increased the cost of living more rapidly than purchasing power, especially on the farms, has been advanced.

The attitude of Negroes toward the N. R. A., as sifted through reports of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, is apt to veer somewhere between these two opinions. This Committee is in no way connected with the Government, but is a non-partisan organization made up of representatives of twenty-two national bodies interested in securing economic justice for Negro workers. Its financial support comes from member organizations and individual contributions. During the nine months of its existence its investigators have traveled more than ten thousand miles, seeking information concerning injustices alleged to have been practiced upon Negro workers under N. R. A. codes and other governmental recovery agencies.

Considerable has been accomplished in this line by bringing to light the plight of tobacco and industrial workers in the South and devising measures to remedy prevailing conditions. The Joint Committee has also fought against the Negro differential in the minimum wage and opposed jim crow subsistence colonies for Negroes. Its fight in code hearings for basic industries resulted in substantial wage increases in areas where Negroes were principally employed. It has also contended for better treatment of share croppers and workers in cotton processing industries, which should benefit many black workers.

The beneficial effect of the N. R. A. will be judged by the impartiality of its administration to all groups of workers, regardless of race or color.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

JUL 27 1934

American Negroes Better Workers Than Aliens

To the Editor of The Star:

The rapidly-spreading labor strikes which threaten to envelop the entire Nation bring home the realization of some of the fundamental defects of American civilization. We permit white laborers from Europe to enter the United States and subsequently to work in the Nation's commerce and agriculture instead of utilizing the labor of the American Negro.

There are in the United States some 12,000,000 Negroes. They are a healthy people and a casual perusal of the country's history will reveal their real patriotic attachment to American ideals and democratic institutions. These Negroes are not aliens; they are American citizens. They have never sought to undermine the foundations of American democracy nor do they harbor communistic or anarchistic ideals in their hearts.

May I plead a noble cause—namely, that the great American people should employ more Negroes in the Nation's factories; in fact, in every line of work which they are found capable to perform, thus eliminating, as far as possible, those white laborers from the slums and poor districts of the overcrowded cities of anarchistic-fascistic-ridden and fast-tottering Europe, who are today threateneing to throw the country into chaos and anarchy?

TEDDY DE NOLASCO.

General.

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.
6

PRESIDENT SIGNS RESTAURANT CODE

Times

Also Approves Laundry Terms, Expecting the Two Will Swell Payrolls by $250,000,000.

New York,

WAITERS TO GET ALL TIPS

N.Y.

Both Are Conditional for 90 Ways With Reports to Follow on the Adequacy of Wages.

2-17-34.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt today approved codes of fair competition for the laundry and restaurant industries which the NRA estimates will add $250,000,000 to payrools and several hundred thousand persons to the nation's employed. A third code, for the furniture slip-cover industry, approved by General Johnson, brought the number approved to date to 283.

Both restaurant and laundry codes were opposed for months by organized labor and by the Labor Department because of their wage and hour provisions. General Johnson made no attempt to defend from a social standpoint the maximum of fifty-four hours for men in the restaurant industry, or the minimum wage of 14 cents an hour for Southern laundry workers, but said that these represented substantial improvement over conditions prevalent in the industries.

The laundry code permits minimum wholesale and retail prices subject to control by a board. It was approved for ninety days, but before it becomes effective in any given area, that area must comply with certain conditions.

The restaurant code establishes a basic six-day workweek of fifty-four hours for male employes and forty-nine hours for women. Exempted from these hours are guards, watchmen, maintenance employes and executives. The basic minimum wages vary from $9.50 a week in cities of less than 10,000 to $10.50 a week in cities of more than 500,000 for service employes; for non-service employes the minimum varies from $12 to $15 a week.

A differential of 10 per cent below these rates is allowed in Kansas and Missouri and 15 per cent in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas.

Meals may be included as part of wages only by mutual agreement and deductions for meals are limited to $3 a week. Deductions for lodging, subject to approval of the Code Authority, are limited to $2.50 a week. Deduction for payment for uniforms is limited to a maximum of $5 a uniform, except in some cases, where $20 may be allowed. All tips will be retained by employes, who will not have to disclose to employers the amounts thus received.

A sanitation committee in the Code Authority will cooperate with the Public Health Service and a committee appointed by the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America. These groups will formulate minimum standards of cleanliness, maintenance of equipment and other sanitary safeguards.

It is estimated that the restaurant industry comprises at least 450,000 units, now employing nearly 1,500,000 persons and with annual payrolls of nearly $1,200,000,000.

The Laundry Code is approved for ninety days, in which its minimum-wage schedules will be studied. These range from thirty cents an hour in cities of more than 600,000 population in the Northeast and Far West to fourteen cents in various other States, mainly in the South. The fourteen-cent rate is applicable to establishments employing less than 9 per cent of the 250,000 laundry workers, according to General Johnson.

Office employes will receive minimum wages of from $12 to $14 a week, according to the population of their communities.

In his letter to the President, General Johnson said he did not contend that the 14-cent rate represented a "satisfactory level," but that its application would result in "an increase in operating payroll of 46 per cent in plants affected."

"Inasmuch as practically all the laundries in this section were operating at losses, even prior to these payrolls increases, it was not felt that any higher rate was at present economically feasible," he said. He adfded that the laundry code protected the public, because price increases would have to be discussed at public hearings in the communities affected.

ROOSEVELT APPROVES CAFE, LAUNDRY CODES

Constitution
2-17-34

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(AP)—President Roosevelt today gave conditional approval to two of NRA's most difficult as well as far-reaching codes, governing the laundry industry and restaurant trade, both noted for low wages and long work hours.

The restaurant code, effective February 26, established a six-day workweek, with a maximum of 54 hours for male help and 48 for women but with definite provision that wherever the hours have been shorter they shall not be increased to the code level. Wages were establishd on two scales, non-service employes getting $12 to $15, according to the population of the community, and service help $9.50 to $10.50, with all tips to be kept by the waiters.

Atlanta, Ga.

The southern states were allowed 10 per cent lower wages.

The laundry code, as a whole, was given only a 90-day conditional approval, for a further report on wages, and subject to special stipulations. It establishes a 14-cent wage in the south, approved with reluctance by the president and Johnson, ranging up to a 30-cent minimum in cities of more than 600,000 population in the northeast and far west.

Laundry work hours were fixed at 40 a week, NRA estimating that they have averaged 45.

The restaurant code provided that employers should not make reductions for meals except by agreement with their help and then not more than $3 a week. Lodgings may not be deducted without approval of the code authority, or if deductions are now in effect, they must not exceed $2.50 a week. Similar rules are established in regard to waiter uniforms.

BALTIMORE, MD.
POST

FEB 9 1934

FORGETTING 12,000,000

IT IS NOT surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the Negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million Negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that Negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers, it still could and should see to it that Negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the Blue Eagle.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for Negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearing.

CINCINNATI, O.
POST

FEB 9 1934

FORGETTING 12,000,000

IT IS not surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the Negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12,000,000 Negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that Negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers, it still could and should see to it that Negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the Blue Eagle.

When codes revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for Negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearing.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
February 10, 1934

FORGETTING 12,000,000

IT IS NOT surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principles of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers, it still could and should see to it that negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the Blue Eagle.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearing.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS-BEE

FEB 10 1934

Forgetting 12,000,000

IT IS not surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

FEB 7 1934

FORGETTING 12,000,000

IT IS not surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the Negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the Negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12,000,000 Negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that Negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers it still could and should see to it that Negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the Blue Eagle.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for Negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearing.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the Negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing Negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million Negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where Negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that Negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers, it still could and should see to it that Negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the blue eagle.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up Negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for Negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearing.

CWA SECRETIVE ON COMPLAINTS FROM WORKERS

Afro American

Of 37,000 Letters Received, 3.6 Per Cent are Colored.

2-4-34

OFFICE REFUSES TO SHOW THEM

Baltimore Md.

South Produces Majority of Cases.

2-3-34

WASHINGTON.—Officials at the office of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration here, would not say whether any of the thousands of complaints received during the past few weeks from colored persons, came from those employed under the New Deal administration or from those still on charity relief rolls.

An analysis of the 37,000 letters received by the office last week showed that 3.6 per cent came from colored persons, and that more than 25 per cent of the total number of letters complained of discrimination. Racial discrimination was listed as third in order of importance.

Personal Tone

Oliver Griswold, in charge of CWA public relations, told an AFRO reporter that the letters could not be made public due to their "personal tone."

Commenting on the complaints Griswold said:

"Considering the fact that the proportion of Negroes on our relief rolls is in excess of that of whites you can see than 3.6 per cent is a very small percentage of the total.

"These letters are in our private files and cannot be shown, of course, due to their personal tone We are analyzing them weekly."

From a conversation held with one of the clerks at Civil Work's Administrator Hopkins's office, it was apparent that a large portion of the letters came from the South She said:

"I remember one letter from a man in Alabama in which he said that he had a large family and had been applying for relief for a long time, but had not been able to get any yet."

Wage Differential

When asked whether any of the letters complained of a wage differential, she hastily responded that the Negroes could hardly complain of that because the wages of the CWA were equal all over the country. "You can see that by the papers," she said.

As a result of the AFRO'S publication of code violations uncovered by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, Mr. Davis has received a large number of letters from workers throughout the country, mainly from the South, laying bare the unfair conditions under which they are laboring in the name of NRA and asking his committee for relief.

The following are types of complaints received:

From Iloo, Mississippi

From Iloa, Mississippi, comes the following:

"If you don't work on shares with some white men, they mostly tell you, 'I'll sign you up tomorrow,' while the boss's Negroes get signed u pthat day." And if the Negroes are lucky enough to get signed up, writes this worker, they are not sure to get work. "The RFC signs up women for sewing," the letter continues, "and it is the same way. The boss's women and the poor white women get most of the benefits."

From Savannah, Georgia

A skilled laborer at the Southern Cotton Oil Plant in Savannah Georgia, writes that when the Blue Eagle came out in August the bosses were glad, for they received 10 per cent more on their wages and cut every laborer.

"They just allow them to make from $6 to $8 a week," the letter said.

A Tuskegee Grad

The following excerpts are from a letter sent to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, from a graduate of Tuskegee:

"I am a Democrat. My party lost here in the city election. As a result, I lost my position. I called at a factory which was displaying the Blue Eagle and was told that they did not employ colored women. This is just one of the many places I sought employment and faced the same discrimination. Now, what am I to do? I cannot get charity, because I tried during good times to buy a home and fairly comfortable equipment for it. I cannot get CWA work because I am not on charity yet; I cannot get a Federal home loan because I am not facing foreclosure—as yet.

"I cannot keep up my payments; I cannot pay my taxes; I need clothing and food. I turned to the Blue Eagle with its 'NRA' sign and interpret it thus: 'Negro Robbed Again.' We do our part to keep the Negro from earning a living.'"

Labor - 1934

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

OVER MILLION EXCLUDED FROM NRA BENEFITS

Three Devices Used To Make Maintain Inequalities

Journal and Guide 3-3-34 Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At least 1,500,000 Negro workers in agriculture, domestic and personal service, transportation and communication and public service are excluded from the benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act, according to a report just prepared by John P. Davis, executive secretary, Joint Committee on National Recovery, and Rose Marcus Coe, technical advisor of the committee.

"While not expressed in terms of race," the report says, "Provisions in these codes have had the effect of signaling out black workers for unequal treatment." This has been accomplished by "three major devices." (1) the occupational differential in wages and hours; (2) the geographical differential; and (3) the so-called "Grandfather Clause" in certain industries.

The code for the textile industry in which "outside crews and cleaners" are exempted from the code regulations is a classical example of this first type of discrimination. Ten thousand of the 13,000 Negroes in this industry are so classified.

Negroes Excluded

Watchmen, janitors and maintenance employees most of whom are Negroes are excluded from the benefits of the codes in branches of the textile industry. A similar policy was followed in other codes as, for example, can manufacturers (watchmen); hotels (service employees); and transit industry (janitors, watchmen, crossing flag, and gate men).

By these devices a large number of Negro workers are excluded from the benefits of minimum wages and maximum hours enjoyed by white workers in the same industries. In addition to long hours prevent any decrease in unemployment among Negro workers, although they must pay higher prices at company stores in some instances occasioned by the attempt of these stores to recapture higher wages stipulated in the codes.

The establishing of geographical differentials for certain industries employing a large number of Negroes has enabled employers to discriminate against Negroes. These differentials are included in 60 codes. In some cases these differentials are made only between the North and South and in others they are based on a greater number of geographical areas. There are, for example, 21 geographical divisions for the steel code and 6 for the laundry code the latter of which was not approved January 22.

Unskilled Labor

Negroes employed in large number as unskilled laborers in the South in certain industries are singled out for discrimination. For instance. in the lumber and timber products Negroes classified as laborers were but 37 percent of the total number in the United States, but were more than 60 per cent of this classification in those states included in the code as the South. These Negro laborers were given a wage of 17 cents an hour lower than other sections of the country where the number of Negroes is small in comparison with the total number of such workers.

South Varies

Definitions of the "South" vary from industry to industry from 3 to sixteen states and the District of Columbia. Where a large number of Negroes are employed the differentials in wages are based on the assumption that Negroes are largely inefficient, yet no scientific study has ever been made to prove this allegation.

The Southern Cemetery Association, it is reported, presented a brief at the code hearing making the point that Negroes were inefficient. Ninety percent of the company's workers are Negroes. The code has not been approved.

Grandfather Clause

The third device for discrimination against Negroes is termed the "Grandfather Clause" in the report. "Many codes provide that the minimum shall be not less than 40 cents an hour for those workers, who on July 15, 1929 were receiving more than 30 cents an hour; and, not less than 30 cents an hour for those who on that date were receiving less than 30 cents an hour."

"At least 18 approved codes contain such a provision," the report says. The differential against Negro longshoremen on the South Atlantic Coast for the shipping industry (not yet approved) is 30 cents an hour.

On January 20, 1934 codes had been approved. The report based on an incomplete study of these codes discloses some form of discrimination against unskilled labor of which the vast majority of Negro workers are composed.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

FEB 13 1934

Forgetting 12,000,000

IT is not surprising that NRA has not solved the complicated economic and social problems that revolve about the negro in America. The problems are as old as the nation and go to the roots of our thought and life.

Yet conditions today seem to demand that NRA face the negro problem more frankly than it has so far and give further consideration to the claims of those representing negro workers.

NRA is committed to the principle of reviving business by increasing the purchasing power of those who buy the products of business. There seems no good reason why it should ignore 12 million negro citizens as potential purchasers and consumers. Yet where negroes are included at all in NRA codes the wages specified for them are uniformly below those specified for white workers and they are uniformly too low to act as a possible stimulus to business. Many a business might flourish on the trade of these millions of customers if it were given a chance to do so.

If NRA does not feel able at this time to decide that negro workers should be put on an economic basis with white workers, it still could and should see to it that negro workers receive higher wages than at present under the Blue Eagle.

When code revisions occur next month, definite steps should be taken to build up negro purchasing power.

If the nation ever has courage enough to make it possible for negroes to live on anything approaching standards of decency it may find many of its serious social problems disappearing.

LINCOLN, NEB.
EVE. STATE JOURNAL

FEB 6 1934

Emergency relief schemes sometimes have strange effects. Now it is said that the CWA has done more to reduce cotton acreage in the south than all of the efforts of the AAA. Colored farm hands have deserted the cotton farms to find emergency relief jobs in the cities. That has curtailed the supply of farm labor. Isolated reports from the north have shown similar effects, altho on not quite so extensive a scale. Farm hands have sought the cities to find winter time jobs. Maybe they will return to the farms when spring comes.

F.E.R.A. and Colored People

Planet 3-3-34 Richmond Va.

Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six of the fourteen thousand colored families in Richmond are on the various relief lists of Richmond. The white families number only 2,362 although there are three times as many white people in Richmond as there are colored persons. This proves that colored people have been the greatest sufferers from the depression and unemployment and ar therefore more definitely in need of relief.

Under CWA and CWS a very small percentage of workers on the various projects were colored. For instance, in the CWS projects out of the 599 persons employed barely 125 were colored. These figures are used solely to point out that if need is to be the controlling factor in the re-employment program under the Work Division of FERA after CWA is demobilized, colored people should be given a more equitable percentage of the jobs than was the case with CWA and CWS.

The Richmond Planet is impressed with the apparent fairness an dopen-mindedness of State Director W. A. Smith and respectfully submits these observations, and calls his attention to these facts in the belief that he will recognize the justice and reasonableness of its contentions that colored people should fare better in the new set than they did under CWA and CWS.

FERA Accepts Alabama's Plan For Rural Relief

Advertiser

Program Of Rehabilitation Devised Here, First In And Adopted As Model

3-21-34

No Dole Provided

Montgomery, Ala.

Limited To Families With Farm Background Who Can't Make The Grade

The plan for rural rehabilitation in Alabama as a part of one of the most gigantic programs for human welfare in the history of the nation, yesterday was given approval with few modifications by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Washington, according to information received by Ray Crow, assistant administrator for Alabama.

Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration, advised Mr. Crow from Washington that the Alabama program for rural rehabilitation was the first received in Washington and that officials of the FERA were so impressed, that copies were ordered sent to other States to aid them in formulating their programs.

Approval of the program, however, Mr. Crow declared, did not mean that it was not subject to change. Any part of it may be changed, he emphasized, if practical operation proves the desirability of change.

In announcing completion of the first working outline of the program, Mr. Crow placed emphasis on certain features to disparage erroneous interpretations placed upon the initial announcement of the Government plans for rehabilitation.

Nothing Given Away

First, he said, in its program of rural rehabilitation, the Government isn't going to give anybody anything. Everything supplied, seed, fertilizer, feed, etc., will be in the nature of a loan.

Second: Only those families with actual farming experience who were on the relief rolls on Feb. 28 will be eligible in the rural rehabilitation program. It is obvious, he said, that the rehabilitation facilities could not be opened to everyone.

Third: Persons without farm experience will not at this time be considered for rural rehabilitation.

Fourth: The Government will not undertake to purchase mules for the families eligible for rehabilitation. Work stock, it is expected, will be obtained from the landowner or neighbor for the short period required for plowing the small tracts of land. The family, in turn, will be expected to work to repay the landowner or neighbor for use of the mule.

Fifth: They will be required to show that they have exhausted every means of obtaining loans from all other sources before they will be eligible for the rehabilitation program. These sources include all Federal farm credit organizations.

This is not a "40 acres and a mule proposition," he emphasized, but a sincere effort on the part of the Government to aid destitute farm families in making themselves self-supporting.

To do this the Government will assist the family in obtaining a plot of ground to cultivate. The plot may be three, to seven acres or whatever amount is needed to permit the growing of a substantial food and feed crop. In return for use of the land it is expected that the tenant will repair the houses and fences on the small farm.

Generally the families to participate in the rural rehabilitation program are divided into three groups—those who have control of tillable land as renter, sharecropper or owner; those who do not have control of land; and, third, those who have little or no farming experience, are unable to find employment in their regular line, but are qualified to become farmers.

Once established the Government will provide seed, feed, implements, if necessary; food and chickens. It is possible that cows and hogs may be furnished through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Government to retain ownership in the livestock but the family to have title to the offsprings. The crop will be in accord with food crops outlined by the Extension Service at Auburn, comprising vegetables, potatoes, sorgum cane, peanuts, velvet beans, etc.

Repayment In Produce

Regarding the repayment for commodities supplied by the Government the plan stipulates:

"It is proposed that the head of each family shall sign a note based on the estimated cost as determined by examination, to furnish it with essentials for the season. At the same time an agreement will be made to purchase from him the surplus at a predetermined price which will be credited to his account. The surplus will either be processed, and or used for relief purposes.

"In addition, arrangements will be made for some member of the family to work on planned public works during spare time either for credit on the account or for cash. It is thought that in most rural counties in the State local labor may be obtained on the roads to some extent."

For the statewide program a Rural Rehabilitation Committee will be established to control and direct the policies. Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist, has been named chairman of this committee and Robert K. Greene, of Greensboro, has been chosen vice-chairman. Mr. Greene, one of the largest planters in Hale County, aided in the drafting of the plans for rehabilitation.

In each county there shall be established County Rural Rehabilitation Committees of not less than five or more than seven persons. These committees will include the county farm agent, the home demonstration agent and the director of relief, and the others from the ranks of business men, landowners or tenants "who have standing in the community and who have shown themselves in sympathy with this movement."

Supervisor's Qualifications

For the actual administration of the rehabilitation work it is proposed to employ a county rural rehabilitation director. This director must be a non-resident of the county, must be a graduate of a recognized agricultural college, have practical experience in farming and of no relation to committee members of the reliaf board, county commissioners or boards of revenue.

All applications for rehabilitation are to be made to the relief director of the county and the relief director in turn, with the cooperation of the county committee, will classify the applicant in one of the three groups.

Landowners or persons to whom an applicant for rehabilitation is indebted will be requested to sign a waiver of any claim for the debt, insofar as it concerns the rehabilitation crop, before such applicant will be given help, Mr. Crow said.

Mr. Crow said that the date when the program will be put into operation had not been definitely set, and would await the return of Director Holt from Washington tomorrow or Friday.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAR 23 193

EPIC OR FARCE

There is an epic quality in the protest of a quarter of a million men against the denial of their right of collective bargaining clearly given in the National Industrial Recovery Act which came into being at the request of the President. It makes a vast scale drama of chiseling under codes and the failure of the NRA to "crack down" as it has so often through its administrator promised to "crack down."

But while national attention is focused on this national conflict over compliance, the country is crowded with little cases of chiseling and Washington with protests against them apparently lost in filing cases. These are little comedies compared to the drama of the automobile industry, but they are cases important to business men in little and great American communities who have done their best to comply with their codes despite the interminable failure to secure any action against their competitor's open or devious chiseling.

There is a case in point in Raleigh which i now as old as last November. The chiselin goes on. One of the chiselers is a Negro proprietor of a small business who has ~~been~~ honored by warning telegrams from Washingto calling him sharply to compliance. In anothe case a white man received telegrams and telephone calls from Washington telling him t comply. Both have read their telegrams an gone on doing as they pleased. The serenit of neither has been disturbed by anything whic could be termed "cracking down."

NRA is a vast enterprise. But to be successful it must carry out its bargain with those business men who are honestly undertaking t comply with codes in hours and wages an prices. If they are not protected by the government from chiselers, their compliance becomes daily more difficult. If by failure to comply, chiseling continues successfully without any adequate interference from Washington there is probability that such chiseling wil grow. And if it grows NRA can fail in a farce as well as in a major drama like tha which began in Detroit.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

MAR 31 1934

Labor Bill of Senator Wagner As It Affects Colored Worker

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

The Wagner labor bill places labor under the domination of trades unions. Senator Wagner is one of the best friends the Negro has in public life. When he drafted this bill, he evidently had in mind the welfare of labor as a whole and was not thinking of any particular segment.

The hostile attitude of trades unions towards the black workman is notorious. Many unions exclude the Negro, others take him in to obviate black competition but slam the door in his face when he applies for work. Since there is not enough work for all and no such likely prospect, the black man will be left outside of the fold.

Whatever hold the Negro has in industry has been due to the insistence of the employer against the stubborn protest of the white competitor. Even if the motive was selfish the Negro became the beneficiary, and that must suffice. In every issue between capital and labor the Negro finds that his bread is buttered on the capitalistic side.

The great danger to the Negro in these industrial codes under Government sanction is that his industrial lot will be hardened into an inferior caste. Regimentation tends to fixity. The black man must voice his protest against this tendency before it becomes too late.

KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C. March 23.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

DOESN'T FAVOR LOW WAGE FOR DIXIE--MOTON

Denies Letter to NRA Chief Advocates Color Differential.

TEXT OF LETTER MADE PUBLIC

Afro-American

It Asked NRA to Favor Ala. Factory.

3-17-34

According to John P. Davis, NRA expert, the Southland company, employing some 300 women, wants to pay $9 per week for its colored workers instead of the $12 minimum wage offered under the code.

Baltimore, Md.

Further than this, Davis says company has threatened to take its plant out of Montgomery and fire all the women, unless it gets the exemption.

The case was heard under Deputy Administrator Dr. Earl Dean Howard. It has not been settled. Dr. Howard is now in Alabama investigating.

Dr. Hillman Quoted.

Davis quoted Dr. Sidney Hillman, of the National Labor Advisory Board, as stating that he could not understand how intelligent colored leaders could argue for the payment of lower wages among colored people than among whites.

Dr. Hillman told the AFRO that what he said was:

"I do not believe enough facts were brought forth to substantiate the company's claim to exemption from the code."

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (By Wire)—A letter to NRA officials in Washington asking relief from code provisions for an Alabama manufacturing company is not to be interpreted as evidence that he favors a code differential based on race, Dr. R. R. Moton told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

In his letter to Deputy Administrator A. D. Whiteside, Commerce Building, Washington, Dr. Moton asked that the Southland Manufacturing Company be excused from paying code wage minimum to operators with limited experience on certain types of machines.

Asked by the AFRO if this were not favoring a lower wage for colored workers because they happened to live in the South. Dr. Moton said:

"I have not at any time advocated a code differential for the South based on race and...I am unalterably opposed to such distinction."

Dr. Moton said his letter to the deputy NRA administrator was as follows:

Mr. A. D. Whiteside,
Deputy Administrator,
Washington, D.C.

I am writing to endorse the application of the Southland Manufacturing Company of Montgomery, Alabama, for a further extension of relief from code provisions for the following considerations:

The Southland Manufacturing Company is one of the few concerns manufacturing textiles with an operating staff composed of Negroes. I am convinced that the management is making an honest effort to conform to the NRA code in the industry. They have already put in operation the wage scale outlined in the code. Where the wages of operatives do not meet the minimum requirements, the cause is to be found in the type of machinery used and the limited experience of the operators.

Afro-American 3-17-34 Baltimore, Md.

To destroy this industry which is opening up a new field for the employment of Negroes and making earnest efforts to raise the efficiency of its employees and their aggregate wages would seriously limit opportunities of Negro women for work in this community and handicap a movement of vital economic significance to the Negro race.

Direct investigation at the plant and personal conference with the local management, convinces me that the consideration proposed is within the meaning and intent of the law governing code provisions, and will result in ultimate conformity with the code requirements.

R. R. MOTON,
President, Tuskegee Institute.

ROME, GA.
NEWS TRIBUNE

MAR 20 1934

ZONING OF NRA CODES

THE need of a zoning system in the operations of the NRA is inferentially emphasized by H. I. Harriman, of Boston, president of the United States chamber of com merce, who declares that the South should have a larger differential in the matter of wages. Continuing, he says:

> "I do not believe the South has been allowed as large a margin as she is entitled to. There are factors which must be taken in consideration, such as human efficiency."

This is directly in line with an editoria printed in these columns a few days ago wherein it was pointed out that climati conditions, racial background and racia traits have an important bearing upon efficiency, and that these factors deserve consideration.

As an example, attention was called to the difference in the background and environment of the negro of the South, as contrasted to the wage-earner in New England. In point of efficiency, the New Englander certainly has the advantage, and this means no reflection upon the negro. It is simply a matter of racial inclinations and environment—factors that cannot be ignored. Other comparisons will occur to the observant.

A situation of this nature calls for differences in treatment, if justice is to be done the South and it is not to be penalized industrially to the advantage of New England. That a New Englander recognizes the situation and concedes its justice, certainly warrants the matter being given proper consideration in Washington.

THE NEGRO AND NATIONAL RECOVERY

Africo-American Presbyterian

JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL RECOVERY MAKES ACCOUNTING

By George Edmund Haynes, Ph. D.

Part II.

Policies Pressed About Subsistence Homesteads

The Subsistence Homestead projects call [illegible] special attention to urge [illegible] the Administration a policy that funds at the disposal of the Subsistence Homestead Division be allocated on the basis of need rather than of race; that homestead community projects should be managed to avoid "the perpetuation of the uneconomic and social evils of the idea of segregation" and that at least two Negro experts should be appointed to help carry out such an interracial policy.

4-12-34

Without much agitation or publicity but through consultation with officials and by visits to projects, both local and national, officials have been pressed to accept the principle of allowing Negro applicants the same opportunities as whites to enter such projects. A Negro expert has recently been appointed on the staff.

Charlotte, N.C.

Domestic Service Program Urged

Domestic service is one of the most perplexing problems of Negro workers which involves almost one-fourth of Negroes gainfully employed in the United States. They receive very low wages and work very long hours. An intelligent Negro woman who served in domestic service and saw conditions at first hand wrote to the New York World-Telegram: "Some of us who once held positions and who are now reduced to menials to exist find ourselves in a sorry plight. This hour-upon-hour of family drudgery is filling the hospitals with nervous wrecks and turning women into wage slaves. One or two women must carry on where once a staff of servants performed the household duties. An example: a cook and a houseman-valet-butler must do all the work of pantry maid and kitchen maid—the same smooth service demanded. The cook must do all three services of cook, pantry and kitchen maid as the butler must remain (English style) in the dining room to anticipate the wishes of madam. The service can not be marred with bell signals. A lady's personal maid must be parlor and chamber maid all day and then be ready to serve madam as personal maid until midnight. The chamber maid is scrubmaid and laundress."

Last September the Joint Committee proposed to the Secretary of Labor a definite plan of action for bettering conditions of domestics. Some of these suggestions were adopted by the National Committee on Household Employment and some of them have been put into operation by the Department of Labor.

Cooperation With Organized Labor

One of the by-products of the Joint Committee's activity has been increased understanding on the part of organized labor. For example, the Committee worked very closely with the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America on the Bituminous Coal Code. Cooperation was sought and secured from the American Federation of Labor in presentations made on the codes of the Iron and Steel, Lumber, Laundry and several other industries with substantial cementing of interests of white and Negro workers.

Purposes and Policies of the Joint Committee Summarized

The structural organization of this Committee is not involved. There are three types of membership: constituent members with voting representatives; contributing members who give something to the financial support of the movement and participate in its activities; and associate members both from organizations and individuals who work without voting. Each constituent organization also appoints a number of consultants who act with voting members.

The main purposes and policies of the Committee have been simple and may be summarized as follows: (1) The union of efforts of racial and interracial organizations and agencies to protect and promote the welfare of Negroes and better relations in industry and agriculture under the National Recovery Program; (2) the maintenance of the autonomy of each cooperating agency with no action that will embarrass any; (3) service as a clearing house for all factual data from available branches of the government or through the branches of the member organizations; (4) the provision of means of united presentation of facts about Negro interests and filing complaints derived from the experiences of Negroes in local areas.

On relations of white and Negro people in America in all the aspects of the New Deal the Committee believes "that the integration of Negroes in industry, commerce, agriculture and government is essential to the success of the National Recovery program and vital for the economic and community relations of all American citizens."

Budget is Modest; Spirit Among Members Harmonious

The Committee's finances have been raised almost altogether from and through its participating organizations. Thirteen of the constituent organizations have either contributed sums from their treasuries, through their officials, or have raised funds from their connections and constituents for the modest budget totaling less than $2,400 the first six months. The officers of the Committee are George Edmurd Haynes, Chairman; John P. Davis, Executive Secretary; Nannie H. Burroughs, Treas., and Rose Marcus Coe, Technical Adviser. The executive secretary, the chairman and many other members have given liberally and freely of their time and energy. They have worked together with unusual harmony without the usual pulling for offices and honors.

Such united effort of all the forces interested in and dealing with the welfare of Negroes and their relations to their white fellow citizens has already achieved results that otherwise would not have been. In the years of effort for Negro advancement this is the best bid toward such a united front. Every effort should be made to continue its existence with such modifications and additions as may be required. The needs of voiceless, toiling millions of Negroes in agriculture and industry make united action imperative.

DIFFERENTIALS—JUST AND UNJUST.

The south should lend united support to the announced intention of our industrial interests to wage a finish fight on the proposal to eliminate the wage differentials now enjoyed by the mills and mines of this section.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
4-17-34.

The development of southern industry during the past two decades has been marvelous, but is threatened by some of the destructive measures now pending in congress—among these the abolition of the wage differentials.

These differentials are not arbitrary creations. They grew out of the natural advantage of the south in resources and climate.

No injustice is done to labor by them because the lower cost of living in the south, requiring less expenditure for housing, clothing, fuel and food, makes the smaller wages paid here go further than the wage scale of the north.

Some of the so-called "brain trusters" are seeking to deprive the south of the benefits from its natural advantage in climate and resources.

But these economic "experts" are significantly silent with reference to the favorable differentials in freight rates that exist in behalf of the east as against the south.

Under these freight rate differentials, based on the theory that the east is nearer the great markets of the country and for that reason entitled to favorable rates, a southern industry located at exactly the same distance as a similar industry in New England from a market in the middle west, or anywhere else, must compete under the handicap of a higher freight rate.

These unjust and unfair freight differentials under which southern industry is laboring might well be considered in connection with the effort to deprive the south of the wage differential basis to which it is rightfully entitled.

In the matter of textiles freight rate discrimination in favor of the east is intolerable.

Southern textiles will pay 18 per cent higher rate, mile for mile, than the New England mills if the tentative order of the interstate commerce comission is made permanent after the argument set for May 2.

This outrage may be consummated but, if it is, the people of the south will ask the reason why from our senators and representatives.

In the matter of automobile shipments from the west, the east has a differential of 39 per cent as against the south. This applies not only to automobile but to other shipments.

And while suffering from these outrageous freight discriminations it is now proposed that the wage differential in favor of the south be discontinued, while freight differentials in favor of the north be continued, and even increased.

In other words, the plan is to put southern industry out of business and to confine the energy of this section once more to agriculture.

It is a pretty game and the "brain trusters" may be able to put it over—but we do not believe it!

Not while Roosevelt is in the White House.

French hotel keepers are kicking on high taxes, says the Savannah Press. Maybe that's just a roomer.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

JUN 27 1934

The Negro in the Depression

One of the fine things of the depression has been the patience with which the Negro race has borne conditions of exceptional hardship. Although one frequently hears it said that because of federal aid there are many Negroes who are better off and happier than they were before, this does not apply to the race as a whole. In every group of people there are some who would rather loaf than work; they would rather live on charity and be lazy than earn their own living and live decently. The misfortune of the great mass of the colored people, however, is that they have been willing to work but have not had the opportunity. It has been harder for them to find jobs than it has been for others. As their leaders have complained, they have been the first to be fired and the last to be hired as times have improved.

This has been true in Youngstown as it has throughout the North. Large numbers of Negroes were brought here to work in the mill when immigration laws ended the influx of Europeans; they were let out when the depression came and have not had jobs since. To some extent they have merely suffered the same fate as other workers: most of them have been unskilled and the steady mechanization of the steel industry has reduced the need for common labor. Besides, as the business curve has risen, the tendency has been to find places for skilled men first, even though they have had to take poorer jobs than they had before. In this process the Negro has been hit hardest, because the preference, here and everywhere, has gone to the white man.

It is natural, then, that Negroes have become restive. Congressman De Priest, who has often spoken here, said in an address the other day that "Under the new deal the Negro has not been given shorter hours and higher wages; he has been discharged." Although he protested against this discrimination, he urged his colored audience to be patient and to continue to give the government the loyal support that they have given in the past. But he warned them against giving heed to the communistic and other radical agitators who are going about the country attempting to stir up trouble.

This is good advice. The greatest benefactors of the colored people in this country have been men like Booker T. Washington and Robert Moton, who have taught them to work hard and make the most of themselves. The Negroes, who have been happiest and have gone farthest in this country are those who have forgotten their resentment, been industrious and thrifty, and sought to be good citizens. This is not to say that the injustices do not exist and should not be corrected. Our Negro population needs leaders who will speak for them, so that they will not be forgotten and will receive the fair treatment they deserve. But they will gain far more if these leaders are wise and temperate and patient, than if they make extravagant demands which cannot possibly be fulfilled and merely arouse others' ill will. The problem is a big and difficult one, and big men among both white and colored people are needed to solve it.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Triumvirate of Foreman, Peck And Oxley Defend NRA Against Its Critics

Journal and Guide 7-28-34

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While high government officials and social workers explained and extolled the National Recovery Act at the Labor Institute held here last Friday and Saturday under the asuspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, skilled workers, a college professor and other laymen criticized the New Deal act and accused it of being no blessing to the Negro.

The institute, divided into four sessions, and held at the West 135th Street Library, was open to both workers of brawn and brain, and was one of several to be held throughout the country by the brotherhood "to serve as a forum where various points of view on the important movements and problems of labor may be presented." The theme of the meetings was "Negro Labor and the National Recovery Program."

Foreman-Peck-Oxley

Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on Negro affairs, Department of the Interior, and Dr. Gustav Peck, executive director Labor Advisory Board, NRA, both white, together with Lawrence A. Oxley, chief Negro division Department of Labor, presented the point of view of the government, commended the Roosevelt administration and the New Deal, and, in turn, faced rigorous challenge from the floor.

Emmett Dorsey, professor political science, Howard University; John P. Davis, secretary Negro Industrial League, Washington, D. C. and George W. Streator, former managing editor, Crisis, were the main speakers who could not see eye to eye with the government experts.

Ira De A. Reid, research director, National Urban League declared that Negro labor had been benefited from the recovery program.

Prominent among the people in the audience who questioned, cricized or condemned various aspects of the New Deal program were Roy Wilkins, assistsant secretary, N.A.A.C.P.; Edgar Gray, journalist; Suzanne LaFellette, sister of the well known liberal senator; Father John LaFarge, leading Catholic writer and speaker; Victor Casper, recent Socialist candidate for alderman; Grace Campbell, organizer and social worker; Noah C. A. Walker, a young unemployed worker.

In Fields Represented

Also James E. Allen, president, New York Branch, NAACP; William H. Davis, publisher; Mrs. L. M. Coleman, organizer of domestics; G. James Fleming and Cleveland Allen, journalists, and T. E. A. Welch, secretary, alternation plumbers steamfitters and helpers Ass'n, a mixed body.

Presiding at the several sessions were Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor St. James Presbyterian Church A. Philip Randolph, president brotherhood; and B. F. McLaurin, field organizer brotherhood. Discussion leaders were George S. Schuyler, author and journalist; Aaron Douglas, noted artist; James H. Hubert, executive secretary local Urban League, and Mr. Streator.

The initial session was given over to a description of the background out of which the 1929-33 depression grew by Prof. John P. Trexell, formerly of Duke University, and to a disucssion of "What the NRA is and How It Functions," by Spencer Miller, Jr., white, secretary, Workers Education Bureau of America, which cooperated with the brotherhood in sponsoring the institute.

Journal and Guide 7-28-34 Norfolk, Va.

The first session where dynamite flew was on Friday evening when Dr. Foreman spoke on "The Social Consequences of the NRA for the Negro."

In trying to answer the charge that Negroes have been losing jobs under the NRA, Dr. Foreman read a report furnished by the Southern Commission on Interracial Conditions, which purported to be the result of a survey of industry by a committee of leading whites and Negroes.

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION REPORT ATTACHED

"In every industry's codes," he quoted the report, "the lower wages of the South has penalized more white than Negro workers."

Still quoting from what he pointed out as a reliable non-governmental organization, he continued:

"No code has differentiated on color......

"Negroes have gained under the NRA......

"The immediate effect of the NRA has been of more benefit than harm to the Negro....

"There has been loss of jobs to Negroes; some have been displaced by white workers, but more on accout of the closing down of marginal businesses."

Dr. Foreman went through several pages of the typewritten report and pointed out cases which he said, proved that the talk of Negroes losing jobs under the Blue Eagle is without foundation in fact.

Only One-Half Story

In several cases he found, he claimed, that Negroes who had lost their jobs for any reason at all, had blamed the NRA, but had not taken the trouble to find out that in any number of cases, other Negroes got the places of those dismissed.

"While Negroes who lose jobs talk a great deal about that fact," he reminded his hearers, "those who got jobs were more inclined to keep quiet about the matter.

"Few whites," he continued, "have displaced Negro workers, and none have closed their shops rather than employ Negroes."

In answer to a charge that the government was ignoring Negroes, Dr. Foreman declared that "nothing could be better as far as the Negro is concerned than to have the government ignore him as a racial group, and leave him to act as worker and consumer."

Section 7A Cited

Like Mr. Reid who proceeded him on the program, the advisor on Negro affairs, saw the Negro benefited because Section 7A of the NRA act gives him the right, with all other workers, to organize, to be represented by men of his own choosing, and to bargain collectively.

Members of the audience, who see the NRA failing to help the Negro, challenged the claims of Dr. Foreman and the report of the Interracial Commission. As far as could be learned, this report has not been given general circulation.

"Who actually wrote that report?" "Who were the 'leading' white and Negroes comprising the committee?" "How extensive was the 'survey' they made?" and "How are we to know that the report was not intended to calm the troubled waters which were rising as the result of job displacement?" were some of the questions which members of the audience fired from the floor.

Mr. Reid saw the NRA bringing to light and accenting the ills which the Negroes have always suffered, but he did not find NRA responsible for these ills. He said that there have always been displamecents of Negro workers by whites and also wage differentials.

One Distinct Asset

"A distinct asset of the NRA," Mr. Reid declared, "is that the racial front of the Negro worker has been broken by labor exigencies and we find black workers participating in recent labor troubles both as strikers and strikebreakers, and as members of the conservative and of the radical unions."

He also saw as an advantage the fact that "for the first time Negroes are functioning in labor movements and activities from the inside."

Mr. Reid, however, accused organized (white) labor of having shown itself monstrously weak when it has had its greatest opportunity to work for all workers."

Lieut. Oxley speaking Saturday afternoon said that Negroes must understand that "the NRA can't change racial attitudes over night. President Roosevelt cannot wave a wand and change the hearts and prejudices of white Mississippi and the rest of the South," he added.

The chief of the Negro division Department of Labor and advisor on the Negro to the Labor Advisory Board, was replying to those who think the administration has not gone for enough in making the New Deal a square deal for the Negro.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION AND FAITH BLAMED

He blamed the ills of the Negro on the fact that "the Negro had not faith in himself" and "the Negro is not organization-minded."

He called on the race to develop a minority group strategy, and told of the work of Mr. Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and how they successfully had the Pullman porter maid and dining car waiter included under the Railroad Labor Act.

He held that despite whatever losses the Negro has suffered under the NRA, the gains in relief and recognition have been greater; he denied that the Negro officers of the administration are waste baskets or buffers, and he added:

"The President has not said 'Go to Mississippi and play with the white folks there.' He and Miss Perkins have said: 'Do the right thing, the American thing, and we will back you up."

Ready To Suffer

Fannie Cohen, white, educational director International Ladies Garment Workers Union, told of the quarter century fight of her organization and of the blood and lives which have been given to it, she urged Negro workers to organize, enter the labor ranks and fight for the aims they hold dear, and be prepared to suffer.

Although the ranks of organized labor has had an increase in members from two millions to about three million since the accession of President Roosevelt, Prof. Dorsey asserted that "from the outset it was highly improbable if not impossible that the NRA could achieve any of its objectives, so fas as labor is concerned, under the leadership of the men who have been put in charge of it.

"The administration could not carry on the battle for labor," he said, "unless it had some labor strength to support it, and the workers are practically unorganized.

"The American Federation of Labor," he continued, "under its present structure, cannot grapple effectively with labor's problems."

Dorsey Points Way

Prof. Dorsey saw as the only salvation of all workers "the corrobaration of black and white toilers, the substitution of industrial unions for the present craft unions, the distruction of present labor leadership, and the organization of a strong labor party."

Dr. Peck reminded his hearers that the NRA Act was a piece of social legislation, and not intended to be perfect or to turn the country into a socialistic or communistic commonwealth.

He admitted that many Negroes would not benefit under the NRA and pointed out why. Agricultural workers, he explained, are not under the act, and because a large proportion of Negroes are on the farm, they stand not to benefit. Such, also, is the plight of domestics, people in many of the service trades, and unskilled laborers, the latter of whom may come under minimum wage clauses.

Dr. Peck's address was given over largely to a discussion of the differential. He denied that there was any plot in Washington to put over a differential on the Negro, and he said that he had not met as many fine Negro leaders favoring differential for the Negro, as he had met those who did not favor it.

Who Opposes Differential

"I was against the differential in the beginning," he said, "but I am less certain now, and I am here for light, among other things. If I could learn that Negro workers-not Negro intellectuals--considered differentials a bad thing, I would go back to Washington and work as hard as I know how to put an end to this system of differentials, and I believe the Labor Advisory Board would support me."

He emphasized, however, that the codes did not recognize differentials based on race, but that it had recognized a difference north and south, due to lesser efficiency of southern labor, and to difference in sectional conditions generally.

Dr. Peck warned his audience that "Negroes are making a grave mistake in being against the NRA, and, he added, "instead of being against the NRA and blaming it for what it never set out to do, let labor organize and take advantage of the opportunities offered it under the NRA.

John P. Davis, who just recently broke precedent and appeared before white southern cotton men in the Oklahoma capital and told them of the iniquities of the cotton code, made known that "there are forces in Washington inimical to black labor; there are forces inimical to all labor high up in the administration and Negroes and whites must unite."

Both Miss LaFollette and Mr. Streator saw the NRA as only an instrument for the continuing of the capitalist system and practices, "the same system responsible for the depression and the general position of the laborer," and with being an attempt "to increase wages, and purchasing power, so that capitalists may get greater profits and dividends."

Foreman, Oxley Laud NRA; New Yorkers Condemn It

(Special to the AFRO)

Afro American 7-28-34

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CITY.—High officials of the New Deal and the research secretary of the National Urban League, lauded the benefits of the National Recovery Administration, at the labor institute held here Friday and Saturday of last week, while two college professors, a labor investigator, and men and women who work declared that colored labor had suffered as a result of the NRA.

The institute was sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with the cooperation of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, "to provide an opportunity for a free and impartial discussion of the meaning for labor, and especially colored labor, under the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The sessions, two each day, were held in the auditorium of the West 135th Street Library.

Foreman Defends Blue Eagle

The highlight of the first day was the coming of Clark Foreman, white, advisor on Negro affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior, who spoke on the "Social Consequences of the NRA for the Negro," and defended the proposition that the colored race is not losing jobs under the Blue Eagle.

Dr. Gustav Peck, white, executive director of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, and Commissioner Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the Division of Negro Labor of the U.S. Department of Labor and advisor to the Labor Advisory Board, were the other representatives of the administration.

Ira DeA. Reid, research secretary of the National Urban League, credited the NRA with accenting the disadvantages of the colored race, but not with creating or causing them.

NRA Criticised

Critical of NRA were:

Prof. Emmett Dorsey, of the department of political science of Howard University; John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery; George W. Streator, Edgar Gray; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.;

Grace Campbell, Mrs. L. M. Coleman, T. E. A. Welch, secretary of the Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Helpers' Union, a bi-racial body; and several members of the audience.

Ofay Displacement Denied

Mr. Foreman produced a still unpublished report of the Interracial Commission, and read from it to show that the general belief that colored workers are being displaced since the NRA, is false.

"In every industry's codes," he quoted from the report, "the lower wage of the South has penalized more white workers than Negro workers."

Still quoting, he continued:

"No Color Differential"

"No code has differentiated on color . . .

"Immediate effect of NRA of more benefit than harm to Negro.

"There has been loss of jobs to the Negroes; some have been displaced by white workers, but more have lost jobs on account of the closing down of marginal industries."

Blames Lack of Unions

Both white and colored workers in the South were victims of the differentials in pay between North and South, Mr. Foreman explained, but he denied that the colored race was being discriminated against. He maintained that all Southern labor was also suffering on account of its lack of organization.

Survey Motive Questioned

Members of the audience were critical of the Interracial Commission's study and questioned the extent of the survey, the composition of the committee, and the motive behind the survey.

Mr. Foreman challenged the workers of the country to use the new powers given them as workers and consumers, and to realize that for the first time in history they are given right to organize, elect their own representatives, to bargain collectively, and to have representation on governing boards near to the highest branches of the government.

Race Lines Denounced

In answer to a charge that the New Deal had ignored the colored man, Mr. Foreman said that "nothing could be better, as far as the Negro is concerned, than to have the government ignore him as a member of a particular race group and leave him to function and act as a worker and consumer."

Mr. Reid gloried in the fact that under the NRA, the exigencies of labor have broken the racial front of the colored man and have put him in the recent labor disturbances as both striker and strikebreaker; and as a member of both the right wing and left wing unions.

Chairmen of the several sessions of the institute were:

Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church; A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood; B. F. McLaurin, field organizer of the brotherhood; and George W. Streator.

Discussion openers were George Schuyler, author and columnist; Aaron Douglas, artist; and James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the local Urban League.

NRA Harmful to Colored Labor, Official Admits

Afro American 7-28-34

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Displacement of colored workers as a result of the National Recovery program and the question of wage differentials for the group were discussed by Dr. Gustav Peck, white, executive director of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, at the labor institute, Saturday.

Dr. Peck upheld the program but an opposite position was taken by Emmett Dorsey, of the department of political science of Howard University, and John P. Davis, director of the joint committee of the National Negro Alliance.

The white speaker admitted that colored workers would not benefit as much as the whites from the recovery program because large numbers of colored persons, due to their occupation, do not come under the NRA provisions.

Domestics Have No Code

"A proportionately large number of colored people are farmers," he explained; "a proportionately large number are also domestics and in the unskilled classes, and in each of these cases there is no code for such workers."

The speaker pointed out that no code authorized a differential based on race, but only on region, North and South. He declared also that white workers are also victims of the North-South differential.

Organization Urged

"There is no plot in Washington or among capitalists to keep the colored people down economically," continued the speaker. Until the group is organized so that it may bring influence to bear, in the interests of the labor class, it will not get full deserts.

"Other groups are organized," he continued, "and those of us in Washington cannot help hearing the rumblings of senators, congressmen, and industrials who united to convince us of this or that."

Mr. Peck complained that colored leaders are not decided on whether the wage differential for the group in the South would be a good thing. He said that many leaders have urged the differential, others have contended against the lower wage scale for the group.

"I was against the wage differential when I started," Dr. Peck admitted, "but now I am not so certain. If I could learn that colored workers, not only leaders and intellectuals, are against the differential, I would use every power to abolish them, and I believe that the entire board would support me."

Dr. Peck pleaded with his hearers to recognize the NRA as conservative legislation supported by conservative people. He declared, "Your group is making a grave mistake in being against the NRA."

Dorsey Raps NRA

Prof. Dorsey said, "From the outset it was highly improbable, if not impossible, that the NRA could achieve any of its objectives under the leadership of the men put in charge of it."

He contrasted earlier statements of General Johnson with his more recent utterances, and referred to the attitude taken by the administrative forces in the face of the recent strikes.

He advocated a strong labor party, the union of black and white workers, the substitution of industrial unions for the craft unions, and the destruction of the present labor leadership.

Federation Criticized

He called the A. F. of L. ineffectually organized to fight for the workers. He said that labor, on the whole, is weak, notwithstanding that since the NRA, three million persons have joined unions, bringing the total membership to five million.

After telling of discoveries made in the South in regard to the exploitation of the colored worker, Mr. Davis asserted that "there are forces in Washington inimical to black labor; there are forces high up in the administration which are inimical to all labor, and colored and white must unite."

The institute was held, Friday and Saturday, in the auditorium of the One hundred thirty-fifth Street Library, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

GROUP TO PROTECT SMALL INDUSTRIES

Constitution

'Review Advisory Board' To Meet Monday, Feb. 26, To Organize.

Atlanta Ga.

2-20-34

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(AP)—A board to observe the effect of NRA codes upon small enterprises, nominated by Senator Nye, republican, North Dakota, and including in its membership Samuel Seabury, noted New York investigator, and Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, was created today by Hugh S. Johnson.

To be known officially as NRA's "review advisory board" it meets Monday, February 26, to organize in time for participation in the ensuing public hearings and code authority meetings on reorganization of NRA code policy.

Besides Seabury and Darrow the board is to include among others: W. W. Neal, Marion, N. C., hosiery mill operator, a pioneer in the southern hosiery business, who served 10 terms in the North Carolina state legislature.

Neal was nominated by Senator Bailey, democrat, North Carolina.

The NRA announcement said that the board, conceived as a result of extended criticism of practices developed under some of the codes, would be given full legal, research and clerical assistance for investigating complaints of small enterprises.

It is to be independent, however, of any dictation from the administration and its recommendations to Johnson are to be used for modification of general policies as well as the handling of individual cases.

General

Labor-1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.

PULLMAN PORTERS ASK FOR A NEW DEAL

By GEORGE H. COPELAND.

Times 3-4-34
New York, N.Y.

THE depression has not dealt kindly with the Pullman porter. A usually generous public has not been so ready to tip smiling George. Moreover, pay envelopes have been considerably thinner and jobs have been fewer. In 1929 there were 13,000 porters in service. Now there are about 8,900, the others being "on furlough."

In a recent petition to President Roosevelt the porters pointed out that they held "the anomalous, strange and unfavorable position of being excluded from the beneficent and helpful supervision and regulation by the National Recovery Act and the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933, although they perform necessary and useful service for an interstate public utility which is the beneficiary of Federal legislation." The Pullman Company, they declare, "is not subject to the NRA because it is a carrier, and it escapes the jurisdiction of the ERTA because it is, as alleged, not a carrier by railroad."

The Federal Coordinator of Railroads, Joseph B. Eastman, is now undertaking a survey of the labor conditions of Pullman employes, and upon its completion will report to the President and Congress.

Wages Based on Mileage.

Porters and maids receive the same wages, which are paid on the basis of service miles. For years the monthly pay has been and still is based on 11,000 service miles. In February, 1932, the porters received a cut of $5 a month and the minimum wage, computed on the mileage basis, now ranges from $72.50 to $83.50, the latter sum going to those who have worked for the company for fifteen years or more.

If the run of any sleeping car porter or maid is less than 11,000 miles he or she receives the minimum wages for his or her class. If the number of miles served is more than 11,000 the porter or maid receives three-fifths of a cent for each additional mile traveled. It has been estimated that at present the average wage for porters and maids is about $75 a month or $900 a year. The average monthly service mileage is 10,400.

But, although the minimum is set at $72.50 a month, there are many who do not make this much. The Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters estimates that more than 3,000 of the porters and maids are "extras," without regular assignments. In one month an "extra man" may have only one run and make only two days' pay. Still, extra men have to report every day, even though they are sure there is no work for them.

The Decline in Tips.

In 1929 it was estimated that the porter averaged $58 a month in tips and that he had to pay out, according to a survey by the Labor Bureau, about $33 a month for his occupational expenses. These consisted of shoe polish, the two uniforms he must buy in a year and keep in first-class condition, his meals, which he can purchase at the dining car at a 50 per cent discount from regular prices; his lodging at the end of the run, and so on. Since the depression, however, tips have dropped about 75 per cent.

Porters now spend about 278 hours a month on runs, or about ten hours per working day, according to an investigation made last October by Professor Edward Berman of the University of Illinois for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This time does not include preparatory and terminal work, time spent before and after each run making up berths, cleaning the cars, and so on, for which the porter gets no extra pay. It was found that time spent in this manner averages forty-one hours a month before and fifteen hours after runs, making a total of 334 hours of service monthly, or about thirteen hours per working day.

The porter has days off according to his run. If he is on the New York-Montreal trip he leaves this city at 6 P. M., arriving in Montreal at 8 the next morning. The next night at 6 he leaves Montreal, getting to New York at 8 A. M., and leaving again that evening. This is kept up for six days; then the porter may go home for a night. That is the usual custom.

Sleeping on a Pullman train is not easv for the porter. He is supposed to get three hours of sleep, which he must snatch on the couch of the smoking room, and then only if there are no passengers present. He is given a certain time for his sleeping early in the morning, at which time the porter in the next car is supposed to look after his duties. But he must answer the bell if any passenger rings, he must get up at every stop of the train, he must keep the temperature of the car below 55 degrees and must take care of late card players, &c. He uses no alarm clock; he has trained himself to awake when the three hours are up.

In the Labor Bureau investigation it was found that, of those replying to a questionnaire regarding sleep, 57 per cent obtained three hours' sleep, 23 per cent received more than three hours, 4 per cent got less than three hours and 16 per cent obtained no regular sleep at all.

When a porter begins his run he must first go through the car and see that everything, from the electric light bulbs to the rug, is spotless. Then he checks up the linen, sees that there are 180 sheets, plenty of pillow slips, towels, &c., and fills out a blank to that effect. He is responsible for the linen. He then makes up the berths, if he is on a night train; receives the passengers and tucks their baggage away.

Next he must find out the hour at which each passenger desires to be called in the morning before reaching the destination, inquire if any telegrams are to be sent from stations en route, and whether any passengers wish to get off the train before the end of the run.

Work During the Night.

When all passengers are in bed the porter reduces the temperature of the train and goes to each berth, taking away one pair of shoes at a time to be shined. This method of caring for the shoes is required in order that the porter shall not be away from his passengers too long at a stretch.

In the morning he begins to call the passengers, folds away the berths, brushes the passengers' clothing, and puts the bags out, having a smile ready for his departing guests. Then he must again check up on all linen and clean the car thoroughly. The car is then locked, and the porter takes his report to the agent at the station.

Old Friend Differential Wins

Journal and Guide
3-10-34
Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL JOHNSON, National Recovery Administrator, has yielded officially to the pressure exerted for a difference in code provisions for wages and working hours for northern and southern people. The first definite indication of this was the signing, by the President, of the laundry industry code, fixing a 30c minimum for the north and a 14c minimum for the south.

Tuesday of last week General JOHNSON announced a 12-point revision of existing codes, to fit regional conditions. Point four reads:

"Uniform classifications of areas for the purpose of the north and south differentials."

Differential, according to Webster: "Relating to or indicating difference; creating or constituting a difference; discriminating. Resulting from or pertaining to an advantage which one competitor has over another."

On the day before General JOHNSON issued his 12-point revision order southern industrialists met in Birmingham and went on record as opposing full benefits to southern workers under existing codes. They went to Washington to insist upon a "differential." They got what they wanted.

Concerning which the liberal Raleigh *News and Observer* sayeth:

"Lower wages can never mean any other thing than less buying power, and less buying power can only mean less business. Low wages for industrial workers mean lower salaries for white collar workers, lower fees for the lawyer, less pay for the doctor and more poverty and lower living standards for all. Only those will benefit by low Southern wages who manufacture in the South and sell in those sections blessed by greater buying power. The absentee landlord in industry will benefit by wage differentials which keep Southern wages down, but Southerners who live in the South and sell their goods and services to Southerners will be penalized and punished by them."

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

MAR 8 1934

Liberal Policy Toward Negro Found on CWA Staff

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

"The assignment of employes to the Chicago staff of the civil works project having to do with tabulating relief records," Earl R. Moses, assistant economic analyst in the division of research of the federal emergency relief administration, said today, "indicates a relatively liberal policy in the employment of Negroes.

"I see more liberality here in that respect that I have found in other metropolitan areas I have visited in the course of my duties."

Mr. Moses assisted in setting up the mechanics of tabulating the records. The enterprise is countrywide and calls for records of closed and reopened relief cases since November up to current times, to determine what becomes of the relief client after he leaves the relief rolls, and how many come back to the relief agency.

How Assignments Are Made.

The personnel for the local branch of the project was assigned through local CWA assignment machinery. As the funds were allocated from various sources this project was not affected by the recent order suspending federal civil works projects.

Mr. Moses has been dividing his time between Washington, Chicago and other metropolitan areas where the project is under way. He is a former professor of sociology of Straight university and is now on leave as research director of the Chicago Urban League, where he has been working in association with the University of Chicago on a study of dellinquincy, to be completed this year.

"The question of the employment or nonemployment of Negroes on civil works and like projects," said Mr Moses, "is one of the matters which will receive the attention of Forrester B. Washington, recently appointed director of Negro work for the federal emergency relief administration."

Heads Atlanta School.

Mr. Washington is head of the Atlanta School of Social Work, where he succeeded E. Franklin Frazier, Mr Moses' predecessor at the Urban League, when Mr. Frazier came to Chicago. Mr. Washington was formerly executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League.

Mr. Moses' immediate superior in the division of statistics and research of the federal emergency relief administration is Howard B. Myers, formerly director of the division of statistics and research of the Illinois department of labor.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

MAR 26 1934

PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO WORKER PUT UP TO NRA

Secretary of Urban League Says Skilled Artisans of Race Have Been Squeezed Out.

The question of the plight of Negro skilled workers in the building trades has been taken up with the NRA by John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League, Negro social service organization.

In spite of the "excellent training and experience" of St. Louis Negro building artisans, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have not admitted Negroes, "nor will they even yield a point to make it possible for a Negro mechanic to earn a single dime at building or repair work on our Negro schools," Clark declared in a letter to Donald Richberg, general counsel for the NRA.

Richberg replied that he had forwarded the letter to the National Labor Board. Clark also received a letter from Isador Lubin, Federal Commissioner of Labor Statistics, inclosing a communication from H. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. McDonough asserted that generally throughout the country Negroes were admitted to building unions.

Only Work for the Negroes.

"The only work for Negro building mechanics here," Clark told the Post-Dispatch, "is on small jobs, some in the county and a few other things. They never get a chance at the big stuff. The unions never allow a Negro to work, no matter what kind of union card he may carry. The Building Trades Council here has completely squeezed Negroes out."

There are said to be at least several hundred Negro building workers here. The Building Trades Council has about 20,000 members, of whom about 15,000 have been unemployed lately.

Clark wrote to Richberg that there was widespread distre among St. Louis Negroes, and m evidences that the Negro's fait the New Deal was shaken. T fore, he asked for an interpret of the Recovery Act as it a to Negroes. Clark says about 20,000 to 22,000 out of nearly 100,000 Negroes residing in the city are unemployed now, compared with about 30,000 out of work at the peak a year ago.

Inquiry About Article 7A.

He inquired whether article 7A of the recovery act, which guarantees workers the right to organize, protects "any and all groups who organize independently of the American Federation of Labor." He also asked with whom minority groups in the building trades could negotiate, other than the A. F. of L. and how the Government would regard efforts of Negro mechanics to obtain employment as skilled workers on PWA and CWA jobs.

Clark pointed out that Negroes were not employed in building the new Negro hospital, on which PWA funds are being used. He related that "only evasive promises of consideration" have been received in conferences with city, Board of Education and Building Trades Council officials.

Negroes say the ban on Negro mechanics is so complete that a Negro engineering college graduate cannot obtain a city license as an electrician.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

MAR 24 1934

DISCUSS NEGRO AND RECOVERY ACT

Hall Holds 72 Per Cent. of Gainfully-Occupied Are Not Affected.

Failure of the national recovery act to make provisions for persons in agriculture, personal and domestic service has prevented 72 per cent. of the gainfully-occupied Negroes in the United States from being affected by the act, it was stated by Wiley Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, in an address made at the noon convocation of the University of Richmond, in which he discussed "The Negro and the Recovery Act."

In Virginia, only 43 per cent. of the gainfully-occupied Negroes are in industries which can benefit by the act, he said. Discussing the plight of the Negro under the new code, he stated that the marginal nature of Negro employment has forced increased unemployment among the race far out of proportion to the ratio of its population.

Many employers have put their Negro employes on a part-time basis to avoid increasing wages, and there has been a demand by a large body of industrialists to introduce a differential wage for Negroes.

Discussing the various state and federal relief measures and their effect upon the Negro, he said that under the CWA, his race served only in the capacity of unskilled workmen, and hence at consistently lower wages, citing one instance where Negroes were denied the right to register as skilled workmen, even though highly skilled at a trade. The percentage of Negro CWA workers corresponded roughly with their percentage in population, he said, but only about 10 per sent. of the money distributed went to Negroes.

Hall concluded his address with a plea for recognition of the Negro's right to equality of opportunity to avoid increasing the number on relief rolls, and commented that the policy of limiting the Negro to the lowest economic level penalizes the entire community socialy and financially.

WAGE DIFFERENTIAL BIG NEED IN SOUTH

Tennessean Stresses Plan for Industry

~~Commercial Appeal~~

ATLANTA, May 23 — (INS)—Southern industry can only be saved from the "unfair and impractical" features of the NRA through establishment of a wage differential for the south, John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn., president of the Southern States Industrial Council, declared in the keynote address of the council's conference here today.

5-23-34

More than 150 manufacturers from 13 states heard Mr. Edgerton declare that "industry in the southern states has become daily more conscious of the insufferable injustices of which it has become the victim."

Memphis
Tenn

Natural diversities in social, economic, racial and climatic conditions were not taken into consideration in the hasty formation of many of the NRA codes, he said.

"The fact that the south and west are still in the infancy of their industrial experience and stature was patently ignored," he said.

"It is unreasonable to suppose that the south, as a whole, can permanently recover and continue its industrial development under any system that disregards natural laws and human nature," he said.

Edgerton declared that the council has "not protested and does not propose to protest against the raising of wages that are unjustly or uneconomically low."

He said that the council has collected facts and figures in a report revealing the importance to southern industry of a fair wage differential which has been presented to NRA officials but without securing any action as yet.

New Deal Re-organization

Donald Richberg emerges on top of the heap. That seems to be the significance of the elaborate re-organization of National Recovery Administration promulgated last night by President Roosevelt. It puts another official stamp upon Richberg's function as chief advisor and assistant to the president, which has been increasingly apparent since last spring. Though Richberg has his faults, the president probably could not have found a more effective man for this many-sided job.

Post

In addition to serving as director of the Industrial Emergency committee, executive secretary of the executive council and executive director of the National Emergency council, Richberg is to have "such further functions and duties as shall be prescribed by the president," according to one of last night's executive orders. That appears to make him, in effect, director-in-chief of the New Deal. For these sundry executive and emergency councils and committees, or super-cabinets, will handle not only NRA but the whole range of New Deal activity including agricultural recovery, relief and public works.

9-28-34

Of course, these councils are not new, but the fact that the president re-emphasizes their co-ordinating and policy functions at the time he is re-organizing the NRA and pulling the entire New Deal operation closer together, is important.

Birmingham
Ala

Under Director Richberg and the Industrial Emergency committee—consisting of Secretaries Ickes and Perkins, the NRA chairman, Agriculture Adjustment Administration administrator and federal relief administrator—will be the new NRA administrative board. The latter will replace General Johnson. It is to be composed of two conservative business men, Clay Williams and A. D. Whiteside; two public representatives, Professors Leon C. Marshall of Johns Hopkins and Walton Hamilton of Yale; and Sidney Hillman, the very able labor representative. All of these men served under the Johnson NRA.

The effectiveness of the president's new organization can be judged only by its record in action. But such names as Richberg, Hamilton and Hillman encourage hope.

General.

Labor - 1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Committee Issues Statement to Workers, Farmers, Professionals, and Veterans, Negro and White; Women and Youth; Employed and Unemployed

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF A FEDERAL SYSTEM OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

Daily Worker 11-17-34
New York, N.Y.

The homes, the families and the basis for the very existence of millions of workers have already been destroyed or are seriously menaced as a result of mass unemployment and other causes that deprive willing workers of the opportunity to work and earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependents.

Of the 10-15,000,000 workers who have been denied the right to work during the five long years of the present widespread and deep-going crisis, barely one-half have been given any relief at all. Yet at this time when the sixth crisis year is about to begin, four million families representing nearly one-sixth of the total population of the United States are admittedly reduced to existence on the unstable public relief which averages less than five dollars a week per family. In many states and counties the relief provided amounts to as little as $1.25 a week per family.

It is now established beyond doubt that millions are doomed to remain part of a great army of permanently unemployed as long as the present economic system lasts. This means that millions of youths continue to graduate from school into an army of destitute jobless. It means that those who have been declared "too old to work" cannot hope to be restored to a self-supporting position in our economy. It means that certain sections of the population, and especially the Negro masses, remain subject to additional abuse and discrimination. It means that all workers in all industries, vocations and professions face the danger that their wage-rates will be reduced to the less than subsistence levels of existence that now prevail for those dependent on public relief. Thus all workers face the menace of degraded living standards whether they retain their jobs or are forced into the army of unemployed.

The men and women who are dependent upon wages and salaries—the overwhelming majority of the population—must be safeguarded against loss of income and livelihood because of involuntary unemployment, old age, industrial accident or sickness, and maternity. Congress must enact a system of Federal unemployment and social insurance which provides compensation by the government and employers to all willing workers who are denied the right to work.

An unemployment and social insurance system must be designed to ensure the masses against any lowering of their living standards. It must serve to increase purchasing power, stimulate productivity in the interest of a higher living standard and lead to necessary redistribution of wealth that is withheld from circulation.

Therefore:

Compensation must be at least equal to the average wages which workers could earn if permitted to work in their normal occupation and localities. It must in no case be permitted to fall below a fixed minimum health and decency level.

Such compensation can and must be provided by and only at the expense of the government and the employers. No contribution in any form should be levied upon workers and other low-income groups.

All workers, regardless of age, occupation, color, sex, nationality, citizenship, religious or political belief, must be assured such compensation for all time lost because of involuntary unemployment, old age, industrial accident or sickness and maternity.

Representatives directly elected by the workers should administer the social insurance system so that it would be operated in accordance with their conditions, interests and needs.

These principles have already been endorsed by thousands of organizations representing many millions of workers, farmers, professionals and others whose well-being depends upon a comprehensive system of social insurance. More than 2,400 locals, and the regular conventions of five International and six State bodies of the American Federation of Labor; practically every known unemployed organization; thousands of railroad and other independent local and central bodies, fraternal lodges, veterans', farmers', Negro, youth, women's and church groups have expressed their readiness to support these principles by endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill which embodies these principles and was introduced in the 73rd Congress of the United States as H. R. 7598. Under pressure of a constantly growing demand for such a system of unemployment and social insurance, municipal and county government bodies in seventy cities, towns and counties have likewise endorsed the Workers' Bill and memorialized Congress for its enactment.

Reaffirming our endorsement of these principles, we also declare our opposition to the many proposals and measures that have been brought forward as substitutes for genuine unemployment and social insurance. The Wagner-Lewis Bill, the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act, the Townsend Plan and many similar measures fail to make any of the necessary provisions required of a genuine social insurance system. These measures serve only to deceive and divide those who aspire to a greater measure of social security.

As against the forces that oppose and seek to mislead, confuse and divide the growing movement for unemployment and social insurance, we must now present the united forces of all who need and all who favor immediate enactment of a sound, comprehensive system that will embody all the essential provisions for adequate social insurance. To this end, we now join in calling a great

National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 5th, 6th, 7th

This Congress, meeting at the time when the Congress of the United States begins its 74th Session, will serve to:—

Bring together, consolidate and demonstrate the great and growing movement for a Federal system of unemployment and social insurance.

General.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Committee Issues Statement to Workers, Farmers, Professionals, and Veterans, Negro and White; Women and Youth; Employed and Unemployed

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF A FEDERAL SYSTEM OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

Daily Worker

The homes, the families and the basis for the very existence of millions of workers have already been destroyed or are seriously menaced as a result of mass unemployment and other causes that deprive willing workers of the opportunity to work and earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependents.

11-17-34

Of the 10-15,000,000 workers who have been denied the right to work during the five long years of the present widespread and deep-going crisis, barely one-half have been given any relief at all. Yet at this time when the sixth crisis year is about to begin, four million families representing nearly one-sixth of the total population of the United States are admittedly reduced to existence on the unstable public relief which averages less than five dollars a week per family. In many states and counties the relief provided amounts to as little as $1.25 a week per family.

New York, N.Y.

It is now established beyond doubt that millions are doomed to remain part of a great army of permanently unemployed as long as the present economic system lasts. This means that millions of youths continue to graduate from school into an army of destitute jobless. It means that those who have been declared "too old to work" cannot hope to be restored to a self-supporting position in our economy. It means that certain sections of the population, and especially the Negro masses, remain subject to additional abuse and discrimination. It means that all workers in all industries, vocations and professions face the danger that their wage-rates will be reduced to the less than subsistence levels of existence that now prevail for those dependent on public relief. Thus all workers face the menace of degraded living standards whether they retain their jobs or are forced into the army of unemployed.

The men and women who are dependent upon wages and salaries—the overwhelming majority of the population—must be safeguarded against loss of income and livelihood because of involuntary unemployment, old age, industrial accident or sickness, and maternity. Congress must enact a system of Federal unemployment and social insurance which provides compensation by the government and employers to all willing workers who are denied the right to work.

An unemployment and social insurance system must be designed to ensure the masses against any lowering of their living standards. It must serve to increase purchasing power, stimulate productivity in the interest of a higher living standard and lead to necessary redistribution of wealth that is withheld from circulation.

Therefore:

Compensation must be at least equal to the average wages which workers could earn if permitted to work in their normal occupation and localities. It must in no case be permitted to fall below a fixed minimum health and decency level.

Such compensation can and must be provided by and only at the expense of the government and the employers. No contribution in any form should be levied upon workers and other low-income groups.

All workers, regardless of age, occupation, color, sex, nationality, citizenship, religious or political belief, must be assured such compensation for all time lost because of involuntary unemployment, old age, industrial accident or sickness and maternity.

Representatives directly elected by the workers should administer the social insurance system so that it would be operated in accordance with their conditions, interests and needs.

These principles have already been endorsed by thousands of organizations representing many millions of workers, farmers, professionals and others whose well-being depends upon a comprehensive system of social insurance. More than 2,400 locals, and the regular conventions of five International and six State bodies of the American Federation of Labor; practically every known unemployed organization; thousands of railroad and other independent local and central bodies, fraternal lodges, veterans', farmers', Negro, youth, women's and church groups have expressed their readiness to support these principles by endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill which embodies these principles and was introduced in the 73rd Congress of the United States as H. R. 7598. Under pressure of a constantly growing demand for such a system of unemployment and social insurance, municipal and county government bodies in seventy cities, towns and counties have likewise endorsed the Workers' Bill and memorialized Congress for its enactment.

Reaffirming our endorsement of these principles, we also declare our opposition to the many proposals and measures that have been brought forward as substitutes for genuine unemployment and social insurance. The Wagner-Lewis Bill, the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act, the Townsend Plan and many similar measures fail to make any of the necessary provisions required of a genuine social insurance system. These measures serve only to deceive and divide those who aspire to a greater measure of social security.

As against the forces that oppose and seek to mislead, confuse and divide the growing movement for unemployment and social insurance, we must now present the united forces of all who need and all who favor immediate enactment of a sound, comprehensive system that will embody all the essential provisions for adequate social insurance. To this end, we now join in calling a great,

National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 5th, 6th, 7th

This Congress, meeting at the time when the Congress of the United States begins its 74th Session, will serve to:—

Bring together, consolidate and demonstrate the great and growing movement for a Federal system of unemployment and social insurance.

Provide the possibility for jointly formulating a comprehensive plan for all forms of social insurance.

Exert pressure upon the 74th Congress of the United States to act without delay upon such a program as is formulated.

Deepen, broaden and strengthen the movement and devise a program for the necessary further struggle that must be waged in order to win a greater measure of social security through unemployment and social insurance.

We cordially and earnestly invite all who need and all who desire to help advance a program of adequate protection against the hazards of unemployment, industrial accident or sickness, old age and maternity, to participate in this Congress by electing delegates from their every organization. Let us demonstrate that we are united in the determination that those who are willing to engage in useful labor shall not be forced to suffer hunger, want and dread of insecurity in the midst of plenty.

We call upon all national and local organizations in all cities and towns to join together in united Congress Arrangements Committees for the purpose of assuring united efforts and struggle for unemployment and social insurance. We appeal to every interested individual to begin immediately the work of building a mighty, united, nation-wide movement that will win for the wage and salaried workers in all industries, occupations and localities of the United States, assurance of decent existence and freedom from the fear of want and destitution.

I. AMTER, National Secretary, National Unemployment Council, U. S. A.

PAT ANSBURY, Member, Illinois Workers Alliance.

ROGER BALDWIN, Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

HARRY BAUMGARTNER, President, Prog. Miners of Am., Local 8, Ill.

MARY BEARDSLEY, Social Worker, New York.

FRED BIEDENKAPP, United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

MAX BEDACHT, General Secretary, International Workers Order.

HERBERT BENJAMIN, Nat'l Organizer, National Unemployment Council, U. S. A.

D. M. BENSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Florida State Fed. Workers Leagues.

ALFRED M. BINGHAM, Editor, Common Sense.

HARRY BRIDGES, Pres., San Francisco Local, Int'l Longshoremen's Ass'n.

PAUL BRISSENDEN, School of Business, Columbia University, New York.

HEYWOOD BROUN, President, American Newspaper Guild, New York.

EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

F. ELMER BROWN, National Chairman, Amalgamation Party, Int'l Typographical Union.

LEE BURNS, Delegate, Central Trades and Labor Council, Bessemer, Alabama.

J. F. CHAPMAN, General President, Mechanics Ed. Society of America.

WINIFRED L. CHAPPELL, Secretary, Methodist Fed. for Social Service.

MALCOLM COWLEY, Editor, New Republic.

BEN DAVIS, Jr., Editor, The Negro Liberator.

JAMES EGAN, Secretary, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Secretary, Trade Union Unity League.

BEN GOLD, National Secretary, Fur Workers Industrial Union.

C. GREENFIELD, Chairman, Small Home and Land Owners, Cleveland, Ohio.

OSCAR GUYNN, President, Local 3917, United Mine Workers of America, Lansing, Ohio.

H. S. HADDOCK, President, American Radio Telegraphers' Ass'n.

LEM HARRIS, Executive Secretary Farmers National Com. for Action.

RICHARD HARRINGTON, Secretary, Washington State Committee of Action.

HAROLD HICKERSON, National Chairman, Veteran Rank and File Committee, Washington, D. C.

GRANVILLE HICKS, Editor, New Masses.

T. ARNOLD HILL, The National Urban League.

ROY HINES, Chairman, Unemployed Workers Union, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

ROY HUDSON, National Secretary, Marine Workers Industrial Union.

GRACE HUTCHINS, Labor Research Ass'n.

RABBI EDWARD L. ISRAEL, Central Conference of American Rabbis.

ELMER JOHNSON, Secretary, Painters' Local No. 637, Delegate Chicago Federation of Labor.

MARY VAN KLEECK, Chairman, Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance.

JULES KORCHIEN, National Secretary, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

JOS. KISS, National Secretary, Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

CORLISS LAMONT, Author, New York City.

J. J. LEONARD, President, Philadelphia Local, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

EMIL LINDEN, National Secretary, Fishery and Cannery Workers Industrial Union.

HARRY L. LURIE, Economist and Social Worker, New York City.

DAN McBAIN, Secretary, Concord Branch, Granite Cutters Int Ass'n of America.

THOMAS McGEE, President, Westinghouse Federal Union No. 1887 Philadelphia, Pa.

WALDO McNUTT, National Chairman, First Nat'l Youth Congress

W. H. MURRAY, Chairman, Unemployed Citizens' Leagues, Seattle Wash.

C. MORTIMER, White Motor Federal Local, Cleveland.

BROADUS MITCHELL, Socialist Candidate for Governor of Maryland.

JAMES MURPHY, National Secretary, National Lumber Workers Union.

CHARLES NILKER, President, Local No. 2242, United Mine Workers of America, Curtisville, Pa.

ESTHER PENN, National Secretary, American Federation of Government Employees.

GEORGE PRIMOFF, Secretary Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance.

LAVERNE PRUETT, Secretary, Local No. 56, Progressive Miners of America, Illinois.

E. TILDEN RANDLES, Chairman, Relief Workers Protective Union, California.

JAY RUBIN, National Secretary, Food Workers Industrial Union.

M. A. SHARPE, Chairman, United Workers Leagues, South Dakota.

JOHN F. SLOAN, Candidate for President, United Mine Workers of America, Ill.

J. STENGLEIN, Secretary, Bakers Union No. 14, Rochester, New York.

WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD, Executive Sec'y., Church League for Industrial Democracy.

BEAUMONT SYKES, Trustee, Local No. 252, Int'l Oil Field and Refinery Workers of America, Phila., Pa.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Executive Sec'y, Ass'd Office and Professional Emergency Employees, N.Y.

AUDLEY THORPE, Switchmen's Union of North America.

L. WEINSTOCK, Nat'l Sec'y., A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance

F. WILLIAMS, Sec.-Treas., Gallup New Mexico, Sub-district, National Miners Union.

JAY WILSON, Natl. Secy., Auto Workers Union.

ALFRED G. WINTERS, Personnel Director American Association of Social Workers.

DR. REUBEN YOUNG, Nat'l.-Treas., League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

NATIONAL SPONSORING COMM

F. ELMER BROWN, Chairman Pro-tem.

HERBERT BENJAMIN, Exec. Sec

T. ARNOLD HILL, Treasurer.

*NOTE: Organizations with which sponsors are associated are indicated for purpose of identification. The organization is not in all cases committed to the call.

THE PLACE OF THE NEGRO in the far-reaching program of the TVA should be defined as soon as possible. Negroes themselves believe they are being slighted both in the immediate working program and in plans for the future. "The real complaint," write Charles H. Houston and John P. Davis in the *Crisis*, "lies in the failure of the TVA to incorporate the Negro as an integral part in its whole economic and social rehabilitation program. The general attitude of the TVA toward the Negro is that he is a harmless nuisance which has to be tolerated but which one cannot afford to encourage." Specifically, the Negroes note that they are excluded from the model town of Norris, and that employment of Negroes on the TVA projects in general is confined to low-pay levels. As matters now stand, the accusation of unfairness is hard to refute. Norris, being in the hill district where Negroes are not numerous, was conceived as a white project. Negroes later were employed in small numbers and then excluded from the model town and its remarkable educational and social privileges. At Wheeler Dam, in a district where Negroes are much more numerous, more than 20 per cent of the workers are Negroes, but no social or educational planning has been done for employees of either race. We must expect that the TVA, when it announces its program here, will evince an interest in the Negro and not take the easy course of acquiescing in the traditional prejudice of the South. It is not enough simply to employ Negroes on TVA projects on a population basis, which is being done, nor will the rights of Negroes at Wheeler Dam be upheld by giving them educational and social advantages. The TVA is long-term planning of the first importance and is known as the most enlightened undertak-

11-7-34

Nov. 1934 no. 3618

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

CRITICS TURN THEIR GUNS ON DR. CLARK FOREMAN AND BRUCE MELVIN, NEW DEAL APPOINTEES

Journal and Guide

4-14-34

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—With Congress adjourned and Roosevelt away on his vacation cruise, Washington sideline snipers have turned their attention to other branches of the government's machinery for their attacks.

Negro leaders in particular are up in arms at this time. They are after the scalps of those whom they claim are impeding, rather than pushing forward, Uncle Sam's recovery program, insofar as it pertains to the colored man.

Their attacks, so far, have centered upon two persons, Bruce Melvin, ex-head of the Negro division of the Subsistence Homestead Bureau, and Clarke Foreman, adviser on the economic status of the Negro in the Department of the Interior. Both men are white.

Homestead Bureau Gets No Results For Negro, Records Show

It is charged that Melvin, through his failure to properly develop homestead projects through which Negroes would directly benefit, has lost to the colored people of America approximately two million dollars which by right should have come to them out of the twenty-five millions appropriated by Congress for the homesteading project.

The Negro division of the Homestead Bureau was created six months ago for the purpose of seeing to it that the Negro got his share of the funds involved. Melvin, at that time professor of rural sociology in a northern college, was placed in charge. His job was to work out details of homesteading projects in which Negroes might share.

Several hundred applications for such projects flowed into his office. What he did with them no one as yet has been able to discover. Not one of them has as yet been approved by Secretary Ickes.

To date Melvin's office has submitted completed plans for exactly two of these projects to the committee which must pass upon them. No action has been taken on either of these as yet.

Meanwhile the $25,000,000 appropriation is vanishing at an alarming rate, most of it being poured into white projects. It is doubtful if the Negro will receive even a small share.

Seevral weeks ago the matter was taken up personally by Secretary of the Interior Ickes. In an effort to eliminate the stalling on Negro projects, an order was issued abolishing the Negro section of the bureau as such, and integrating its employees into the main set-up in order that the entire bureau, rather than a small section of it, might work toward the development of projects which would benefit Negro and white alike.

The order, to date, has apparently not been carried out. To all intents and purposes the Negro section is still functioning as such, under Melvin's direction. What will come out of it no one, as yet, can tell. It is a bad situation for which there seems to be no immediate remedy.

D. C. Observer Says Foreman's Record Is Impressive, However

A different condition exists in the office of Clark Foreman. Attacks centered here have been based, for the most part, on the incorrect assumption that Mr. Foreman is supposed to act as administrator in all afafirs concerning the Negro. Problems of every conceivable sort are brought into his office for adjustment. The fact that he does not possess the power to adjudicate has on many occasions led to serious attacks upon his sincerity in regard to the Negro.

Clark Foreman's position allows him to act only in an advisory capacity. He has nothing directly to do with the administration of the recovery program. What is more, he cannot officially go outside of the Department of Interior, even to advise, unless specifically requested or ordered to do so.

Many have opposed the creation of the position of Negro adviser on the gorunds that it is an outright recognition of segregation on the part of the Federal government. There are, however, ample reasons for the office's continuance. Chief among these is the fact that the problems of the Negro are peculiar to him alone. The Negro must fight his battle for equality on a national front, and his best insurance of fair treatment at the present time is the presence in Washington of someone specifically charged with looking after his interests.

Clark Foreman's duties are many and varied. Most important among these is the task of obtaining integration of the Negro into the phases of the recovery program which come under the Department of the Interior, and the securing of job opportunities for young colored men and women within that department. Beyond this his work is almost entirely advisory.

During the past few months his office has made reports and recommendations resulting in the pushing of the Interior Department's housing program for Negroes, including the million dollar project adjacent to Atlanta University and twelve or fourteen others; it has encouraged PWA plans which would be helpful to Negro communities, including Boley (Oklahoma), Mound Bayou, (Mississippi), Robins (Illinois), and Taft (Oklahoma).

It has made efforts to integrate the Negro into the PWA program from the point of view of labor, culminating in the recent order of Secretary Ickes that there shall be no segregation within the Public Works Administration; it has made numerous investigations into the administration of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and fought for the employment of Negro skilled and white-collar workers.

It encouraged extension of the CCC program to Negroes and has aided the fight to secure the appointment of Negro educational advisers within the camps; and it has fought for a better allocation of jobs among Negroes within the Tennessee Valley Authority project.

In this case, it would seem, the snipers are wrong. One can hardly accuse this office, in the face of its record, of inactivity. The blame, it would seem, lies elsewhere.

United Front of All Workers Main Link, Amter, Benjamin Say

UNION DELEGATES

Needs of Negro Masses Vital Task, Stachel Declares

Daily Worker

2-5-34

New York, N.Y.

By CARL REEVE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The approximately nine hundred determined delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment, which opened in the Masonic Temple here yesterday morning, have taken decisive steps forward in organizing the nationwide fight for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. They will fight for jobs and relief, and for the achievement of the unity of all workers, regardless of their misleaders, in the struggle for the demands of the unemployed.

In both the reports of Amter and Benjamin and the delegates speeches, in the numerous ovations and demonstrations, determination was made plain to fight against the whole hunger program of Roosevelt's New Deal and N.R.A., and to prevent the liquidation of C.W.A. jobs on May 1st by the Federal Government. "The workers are going to say whether C.W.A. jobs shall be liquidated or not, Amter said. "We are afraid of neither the iron fist of Hoover or the silk glove of Roosevelt," said Benjamin regarding the demagogy of Roosevelt in concealing his fascist strikebreaking attacks on the workers.

The struggle for the United Front for these demands was the center of the main report of I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils of Herbert Benjamin, organizer of the councils, and of the discussion of the militant delegates from the 32 states represented.

This morning the delegates divided into separate conferences on trade unions, on women, on youth, C.W.A. workers and on the farmers. The trade union conference, attended by more than two hundred delegates, showed that advances are being made in the unions for broadening and unifying the fight for the unemployed.

Daily Worker

Fight for Relief

Benjamin explained why and how we can win the enactment of the Workers Insurance Bill. "We must organize the day to day struggles for relief," he said, "and connect these struggles with the special campaign for the workers' bill. We must speak with one voice for one bill."

2-5-34

New York

Benjamin analyzed the provisions of the workers' bill, which Congressman Lundeen, under mass pressure, has introduced in Congress, as the only bill really benefitting the unemployed masses. Wagner's bill, he said, bars the 16,000,000 totally unemployed from any benefits. In his sub report, Phillip Frankfeld, leader of the Pittsburgh unemployed workers' movement, the strongest in the country, told of the 47 local unemployed councils organized in the city of Pittsburgh.

Socialist Leagues Fail

Pittsburgh, unemployment committees in 31 towns of Alleghany County with 20,000 members, the relief won for 14,000 families in this coal and steel center. Fifty per cent of the unemployed council members of the area are Negroes, Frankfeld reported.

The Socialist-led unemployed leagues have fallen to pieces with the exception of three because these socialist leaders sabotaged the demand of the rank and file for unity. One league has a delegate here, Frankfeld said.

To See U. S. Officials

Tomorrow the convention will organize the delegations and in the afternoon these delegates will make their demands on the officials of the Roosevelt government. At 3 o'clock the session will reconvene to hear the reports of the delegates The National Council and officers will be elected.

Today the Constitution Committee was discussing the draft constitution which has been presented. The Program and Resolutions Committee is also taking up a number of important resolutions. A program of action will be presented to the convention tomorrow for adoption. Speakers today included Hayes Jones of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; William Friend, a Negro worker of the Richmond, Va., Councils; John Robinson, a Negro miner from the Pittsburgh area; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, one of the leading women fighters at the Convention, representing the Trade Union Unity Council of New York; Emil Nygard, former Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minn.

Trade Union Jobless

The reports, delivered by Pete Chappa, acting Secretary of the steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union Toney Minerich of the National Miners Union, and Louis Weinstock, Chairman of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, emphasized that the trade unions cannot afford to ignore the effects of unemployment on the whole working class, including the employed. They brought out that the A. F. of L. officials' policy divides the workers, splits the employed and unemployed, fights against relief and insurance and drives the unemployed from the unions who cannot pay dues.

The T. U. U. L. Unions and rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L., have the correct program of uniting all workers, but have been too weak in carrying out this program.

The conference decided that the tasks are now to create in each union an apparatus to conduct the fight against unemployment as part of the work of trade unions.

For Unity of All Workers

The Left Trade Unions and the Oppositions must fight for relief for the C. W. A. workers, for real public works, and against evictions, and for the shorter working day with full pay as the needs of the employed as well as the unemployed, or else the employers will cut wages and drive down the standards of living of those working by using the unemployed against them.

The central task is to mobilize the masses for the Workers Insurance Bill, a fight which the unemployed cannot win alone, and to take the decisive step of winning the millions of A. F. of L. workers away from their misleaders, the conference decided the united front of the employed and unemployed must be built.

Thirteen workers spoke, six from A. F. of L. locals, including a U. M. W. A. local, an Amalgamated Local, an Airplane Workers Local of Buffalo. The T. U. U. L. Unions were represented in the speeches including textile, fur, marine, a Negro C. W. A. worker from Richmond a Progressive Miners local, etc.

Jack Stachel, acting Secretary of the T. U. U. L., emphasized mainly the fight to win the Negro masses. The convention is weak in Negro representation especially Negroes from the unions, he said. Stachel contrasted the T. U. U. L. and A. F. of L. program on discrimination against Negroes. We must strengthen the fight, he said against discrimination and Jim Crow. Negroes are kept out of industry, given lower pay and less jobs and forced out of the A. F. of L. unions. This must be overcome by a fight for admission and equality in A. F. of L. unions and by bringing more Negroes into T. U. U. L. unions.

This afternoon Herbert Benjamin, in his special report on the fight for the workers unemployment insurance bill, exposed the fraudulent "Unemployment Insurance" measures proposed by the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders, the Social Security Bill the Wisconsin plan and particularly the Wagner-Perkins plan for "reserves" as a result of the mass demand for the workers bill.

Wagner is introducing tomorrow his bill in both Houses of Congress, on the very day when the National Convention is sending delegations to Roosevelt, to Hopkins Fechner of the C. C. C. and others to present demands for the workers bill, for relief and jobs and the other demands of the convention. Wagner hopes in this way to stem the tide of mass demand for the passage of the workers bill. Wagner's bill calls for the Federal Government to give nothing for insurance.

Andy Onda of Cleveland, member of the Presiding Committee Charles Alexander, of New York, Joe Paskvan of the Farmer Labor Club of Eveleh, Minn., Lesslie Johnes, Baltimore Marine Worker, Steel workers, Packing House workers and many others. Telegrams were received from workers organizations pledging support. The capitalist press here remains entirely silent on the proceedings of the great convention.

Eugene Davidson, "Black Cabinet" Columnist, Resigns From A.N.P.; Charges Unethical Use of Name

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging that two-thirds of the article on "Clark Foreman, White" appearing in papers throughout the country as the sixth of a series on "The Black Cabinet in the New Deal" was not written by him, unauthorized by him and contrary to his views on the matter, Eugene Davidson, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Negro Press has severed his connections with that organization.

Age

5-12-34

New York

The column, originated by Captain Davidson and subtitled "The Inside of the Outer Circle," was being released by the Associated Negro Press. Articles have already appeared on Robert L. Vann, Henry A. Hunt and Eugene Kinckle Jones.

According to Mr. Davidosn, Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press wrote him that he was holding the Foreman article to await his (Davidson's) judgment as to the advisability of releasing it.

Davidson immediately replied saying that he thought it bad policy not to release the Foreman article. "Because Foreman had behind him powerful influences," he said, "it might be concluded by some that the influences are able to reach the Associated Negro Press."

Without awaiting that answer, according to Davidson, the leading paragraphs of the Davidson article were used, two-thirds of the original article omitted and another portion substituted, and the whole released under the name of Eugene Davidson.

The article appearing last week on Clark Foreman was laudatory and apologetic, while the original Foreman article flayed the "Advisor" as being "a dangerous leader for the colored race." The printed article sought to justify the posion of Foreman as being worthwhile; the original Davidson article called "the appointment of Clark Foreman a mistake which leaves the race but little better off and which leaves Dr. Foreman in a pitiable position."

According to Davidson the following wire was sent to the Associated Negro Press when the substitute article appeared in print:

> Release Under My Name Of Portions of Foreman Article Not Written By Me And Contrary To My Views Unethical, Unfair, Unloyal, and Definitely Libelous. In Justice To Myself Must Use Every Means To Protect My Name. Regret A Break in Relations So Am Suggesting Easiest Alternative: Release For Next Week Portions of Article Omitted with Explanation that Last Portions Of This Week's Release Not Written By Me. Kindly Accept or Reject This Proposition By 3 p. m. Saturday.".

Davidson says he received no answer to this wire. He immediately sent to Chicago his resignation from the staff of the Associated Negro Press.

A.F. of L. Charged with Attempt to Oust R.R. Cooks

Whites Who Profited by Brotherhood's Salary Demands, Want All Work.

Afro American

FEDERATION WILLING TO ENROLL WAITERS

7-14-34

Jobs of New York Central Employees Periled.

Baltimore.

(Special to the AFRO)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organizers of the American Federation of Labor are intensively active among the dining car cooks and waiters on all three units of the New York Central Lines operated in this section— Lake Shore, Big Four, and Michigan Central.

Though a half-hearted effort is being made to enroll the colored waiters, A. F. of L. representatives are said to be concentrating on inducing the white cooks to work toward the ousting of colored cooks on the main line of the road between New York and Buffalo.

According to John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central in charge of personnel, the only organized rail labor union of dining car workers on the New York Central's 11,000-mile system and in its five constituent units, is the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.

No Union in West

Vice-President Walber said that neither white cooks nor colored waiters on any of the units west of Buffalo are organized or hold a contract, their wages and working rules being predicated on the brotherhood contract.

Cooks' rates on the New York Central, as also is true of the Pennsylvania, New Haven, Boston and Albany lines, are highest in the dining car industry, having been increased at various times through efforts of the brotherhood, to $170 for a 240-hour month in 1929, the rate now in effect.

Whites Profited

These increases were extended to the white cooks all over the New York Central lines. This fact is reported to be back of the efforts of the A. F. of L. to oust the colored cooks.

White cooks were always on the lines west, but about 1924 colored cooks were placed on the Lake Shore and their number steadily increased until a Lake Shore inspector, elevated to the superintendency at New York, brought about their elimination.

Thus encouraged, the A. F. of L. has launched a drive to oust all colored cooks from the system.

Rome Ga News-Tribune
March 20, 1934

ZONING OF NRA CODES

THE need of a zoning system in the operations of the NRA is inferentially emphasized by H. I. Harriman, of Boston, president of the United States chamber of commerce, who declares that the South should have a larger differential in the matter of wages. Continuing, he says:

> "I do not believe the South has been allowed as large a margin as she is entitled to. There are factors which must be taken in consideration, such as human efficiency."

This is directly in line with an editorial printed in these columns a few days ago, wherein it was pointed out that climatic conditions, racial background and racial traits have an important bearing upon efficiency, and that these factors deserve consideration.

As an example, attention was called to the difference in the background and environment of the negro of the South, as contrasted to the wage-earner in New England. In point of efficiency, the New Englander certainly has the advantage, and this means no reflection upon the negro. It is simply a matter of racial inclinations and environment—factors that cannot be ignored. Other comparisons will occur to the observant.

A situation of this nature calls for differences in treatment, if justice is to be done the South and it is not to be penalized industrially to the advantage of New England. That a New Englander recognizes the situation and concedes its justice, certainly warrants the matter being given proper consideration in Washington.